Migration and Media: A Journalist's Handbook
Migration and Media:
A Journalist's Handbook

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The worldwide migrant, refugee, and human trafficking crisis has reached such catastrophic and alarming proportions that media often find themselves unprepared to handle the coverage effectively, professionally and ethically.

Reporting on these topics requires good training, knowledge, stamina, physical and financial resources, patience, empathy, various journalistic skills encompassing digital storytelling across multiple platforms, a desire to create awareness about a problem likely to make news for years to come, and the presentation of possible solutions to mitigate the disruption created by migration, asylum seeking and human trafficking.

A serious setback for journalists in the Arab world and beyond is they are not dedicated to the topic – i.e. not beat reporters covering it on a daily basis. Media, faced with regular budget cuts, staff layoffs, a steady diet of ever-changing technology, and competition from “citizen journalists,” social media denizens and activists, are hard-pressed to keep up, notably amid a swirl of xenophobia, hate speech, populism and economic/political unrest.

Moreover, it is difficult to cover a labour-intensive story when one is trying to make ends meet on a shoestring budget, often as a freelancer, juggling multiple assignments with pressing (if not conflicting) deadlines, and at great personal risk.

Based on the findings of the first EuroMed Migration Communications Study “How does the media on both sides of the Mediterranean report on migration,” a mutually reinforcing relationship exists between media, public attitudes and policy making, in regards to migration as an increasingly salient topic of public discourse. In a 2006 report titled “Migration and public perception,” the Bureau of European Policy Advisers (BEPA) of the European Commission already sought to highlight the link between perceptions and policy, arguing that: “… public perceptions of migration may strongly influence the effectiveness with which migration can be managed” and ultimately that “public perception has the capacity to block progress on developing effective policies …” In the 2015 European Agenda on Migration (COM(2015) 240 final) the Commission notes that: “Misguided and stereotyped narratives often tend to focus only on certain types of flows, overlooking the inherent complexity of this phenomenon, which impacts society in many different ways and calls for a variety of responses.”

Based on the observation of simplified and sensationalist narratives that are currently dominating migration reporting, several organizations, such as ICMPD and the OPEN Media Hub, launched actions such as the Migration Media Award with the aim to promote narratives that are balanced, fair and evidence-based, in line with standard requirements of ethical journalism which in turn would create space for increased evidence-based migration policy development.
Curriculum Aim

The aim of this curriculum is to ensure journalists have a basic firm understanding of the complex issues of migration, refugees, and human trafficking and their impact on the politics, economics, demographics, environment, security, education and cultures of affected countries and beyond.

This curriculum provides materials in English, Arabic and French curated and developed from various sources to create a comprehensive, yet dynamic, program that can be updated with relevant content as the need arises.

The literature includes studies, guidelines, tips, glossaries, articles from different media, infographics, pictures, videos, polls, tests/quizzes, exercises, and Power Point presentations in three languages. Selected media articles provide various approaches to coverage of the topic and are case studies on good, bad, and neutral reporting.

The curriculum is divided into modules and sections that can be turned into online courses and workshops in the Middle East/North Africa region and elsewhere, and adapted to various scenarios:

INTRODUCTION
Section 1 Introduction
Section 2 Poll
Section 3 Exercise

1. Introduction
Journalists have an obligation to report on the issues of migration, refugees and human trafficking in an accurate, fair, balanced, humane and ethical way. These are complex stories.

Research and news reports indicate the issue of migration affects countries across the globe on the political, economic, demographic, security, social, cultural, and other fronts. So it is important for media to become as knowledgeable as possible on the subject and to create awareness in their respective communities by reporting on it in the best way possible.

But before delving into the details, journalists must do their homework and then allocate the necessary amount of time, effort, perseverance, and resources. Since not all journalists can dedicate their complete attention to this story, they must at least acquire basic important information and skills that will help them prepare for the assignment.

To start, journalists should understand the reasons behind migration that leads people to abandon their homes for an uncertain fate, and what routes they take to reach their destinations, before going to cover the people already on the move. The Metrocosm website, for example, provides a series of interactive maps that shed light on such movement and visualize it globally from 2010 to 2015 http://metrocosm.com/global-immigration-map/.

While key questions like what, where, when, and who are important, often it’s the why and how that provide substance to a story.
2. **POLL**

*Questions*

(a) How many news organizations in your country regularly cover stories on migration?
(b) What is the focus of these stories?
(c) How much do you know about migration and what is the source of your information?
(d) What should media focus on when covering the migrant, refugee and human trafficking story?
   - Human interest
   - Numbers and statistics
   - Statements and reports by government officials
   - Statements and reports by international organizations and NGOs
   - Statements and reports by local organizations and NGOs
   - Hate speech/stereotyping/xenophobia
   - Issues of security and crime
   - Field reporting
   - All of the above

3. **EXERCISE**

Search online for three (3) stories on migration in your country’s media. Make a list of what the common points are, what the differences are in reporting, what visual and audio elements are used to illustrate the issues. Write out what you think was important in the coverage and what was excluded.
MODULE 1

Language, terminology, organizations, international resolutions, laws

SECTION 1     INTRODUCTION
SECTION 2     DESCRIPTION OF LANGUAGE, TERMINOLOGY, GLOSSARIES TO DEFINE MIGRATION, REFUGEES AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING
SECTION 3     INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND NGOS INVOLVED IN HANDLING MIGRATION, REFUGEES AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING
SECTION 4     INTERNATIONAL RESOLUTIONS, DOCUMENTS AND RELEVANT MATERIALS
SECTION 5     RIGHTS OF MIGRANTS, REFUGEES AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING VICTIMS
SECTION 6     SAMPLE LAWS GOVERNING MIGRANTS, REFUGEES AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING
SECTION 7     MODULE 1 EXERCISE AND QUIZ
1. INTRODUCTION

A lot of confusion arises when journalists mix up the terms used to identify migrants, expatriates, refugees, displaced persons, and people sold into slavery or who have been forced into situations against their will. This mis- or dis-information may be intentional or inadvertent due to ignorance. Either way, it must be corrected and errors must be avoided to help provide a clear picture to news consumers across different media platforms.

2. DESCRIPTION OF LANGUAGE, TERMINOLOGY, GLOSSARIES TO DEFINE MIGRATION, REFUGEES AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Much of the acceptable language used to describe such persons has been developed and refined over the years by international organizations and NGOs. Some of the terms overlap and are duplicated. Other descriptions are similar but the wording is slightly different. The goal is for journalists to use terms and descriptions that are commonly accepted, ethical, humane, and that clarify a person’s status.

The following is a brief glossary of terms explaining the status of migrants, refugees and others displaced from their homes, based on terminology developed and adopted by various groups, notably the International Labour Organization (ILO), the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), and the Ethical Journalism Network (EJN), to name a few. More comprehensive glossaries are listed in the bibliography.

Individuals

Asylum seeker
An asylum seeker is an individual who is seeking international protection. In countries with individualised procedures, an asylum seeker is someone whose claim has not yet been finally decided on by the country in which he or she has submitted it. Not every asylum seeker will ultimately be recognized as a refugee, but every refugee is initially an asylum seeker.

Economic migrant
‘Economic migrant’ is not a legal classification, but rather an umbrella term for a wide array of people that move from one country to another to advance their economic and professional prospects. The term is used to distinguish ‘economic’ migrants from refugees, asylum seekers and forcibly displaced persons within broader mixed migration flows. It most often refers to the unskilled and semi-skilled people from less developed or conflict affected countries. It might at times have a generally negative connotation – aiming to distinguish ‘deserving’ and ‘undeserving’ people within mixed migration flows.
Environmental migrants or climate refugees

Environmental migrants are persons or groups of persons, who, for compelling reasons of sudden or progressive changes in the environment that adversely affect their lives or living conditions, are obliged to leave their habitual homes, or chose to do so, either temporarily or permanently, and who move either within their country or abroad.

Expatriate

An expatriate is a person temporarily or permanently residing outside of the country of which he/she is a citizen. She/he may be working or not. The word comes from the Latin terms ex (‘out of’) and patria (‘country, fatherland’). The usage of the term denotes a certain racial/ethnic, class and wealth structure, as in common usage expatriate is used in reference to professionals or skilled workers from western countries, while migrant worker or immigrant is adopted when referring to migrant workers in manual labour.

Forcibly displaced persons

Forcibly displaced persons are the millions of people who are forced to move due to a number of reasons such as armed conflict or natural disasters, environmental degradation, or human rights violations including as part of ‘mixed migration flows.’ The wider scope of the term ‘forcibly displaced persons’ captures the complex and multivariate drivers and processes which characterize contemporary displacement dynamics and includes both refugees and other categories of persons coerced to move.

Illegal migrant

The term “illegal migrant” should never be used. As any other person, migrants are not “illegal.” They may be in an “irregular” situation or “undocumented.” The term “illegal” is inaccurate, misleading, and contributes to negative stereotyping and criminalises migrants. Irregular entry and/or stay are administrative offences, not criminal offences, and may happen beyond the control of migrants (e.g. when an employer or sponsor fails to renew permits or does not pay a return ticket home). They involve no crimes against persons, property or national security. Similarly, it is never appropriate to refer to asylum-seekers or refugees as “illegal migrants.” Seeking asylum is a universal human right and refugees are protected from being penalised for crossing borders without authorisation in order to seek safety. In recent years several large media groups have taken steps to cease use of the term “illegal immigrant.”

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are persons or groups who have been forced to leave their homes as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalised violence, violations of human rights or natural or human made disasters, but who have not crossed an international border. Involuntary departure and the fact that the individual remains within his/her country are the two defining elements of an IDP. The second element distinguishes IDPs from refugees, as by definition, refugees are outside their country of origin.

Irregular or undocumented migrant

An irregular or undocumented migrant is someone who is not authorised to enter, to stay or to work in the country of destination. Migrants often have little control over the complex factors that determine their status as these frequently come down to administrative circumstances, not necessarily the actions of migrants. Migrants can slip easily from regular to irregular status, often through no fault of their own. For example in the Arab States, migrant workers’ residency and work rights are tied to their individual sponsor under the kafala system. If their employer fails to renew their permits, they will become irregular migrants. If a migrant worker works for
anyone other than the employer stated on her/his work permit, or 'absconds', s/he loses his/her legal right to remain in the country. Other irregular migrants include people who were trafficked into the country, or people whose asylum applications have been rejected. In countries of origin where there are restrictions on women’s migration, such as sectoral bans or age limits, women are often pushed into irregular migration – increasing their vulnerability to exploitation and trafficking. Migrants may also move from irregular to regular status, including through amnesty programs.

The prevailing discourse associates irregularity with criminality, and views irregular migration as a security issue. Irregular migrants are frequently subject to harassment, arrest, detention and forced return and are at risk of forced labour and trafficking. Without legal status in their country of employment they have no or very few avenues for seeking legal redress if their rights are violated. The term “irregular” is preferable to “illegal” because the latter carries a criminal connotation, will often be legally incorrect and is seen as denying migrants’ humanity and the right to be recognised as a person before the law. In the case of asylum seekers and refugees, it also fails to acknowledge the protection afforded by international refugee law against penalisation for unauthorised entry or stay to those fleeing conflict or persecution.

Migrant
While there is no formal legal definition of an international migrant, most experts agree that an international migrant is someone who changes his or her country of usual residence, irrespective of the reason for migration or legal status. Generally, a distinction is made between short-term or temporary migration, covering movements with a duration between three and 12 months, and long-term or permanent migration, referring to a change of country of residence for a duration of one year or more (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs).

Migrant worker
A migrant worker is someone who is working in a state of which he or she is not a national. The term is used interchangeably with labour migrant, and refers to people who migrate specifically for the purpose of employment. It is important to note that in Arabic, “migration” has a connotation of permanence (whereas in English it concerns both temporary and permanent migration), and Gulf Cooperation Council countries hence prefer to use the term “temporary contract worker” or “expatriate worker” over “migrant worker.”

Refugee
Refugees are persons who are outside their country of origin and require international protection for reasons of feared persecution, on account of their race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of a particular social group or because of conflict, generalised violence, or other circumstances that have seriously disturbed public order that have forced them to flee. The refugee definition can be found in the 1951 Convention and regional refugee instruments, as well as UNHCR’s Statute. The Refugee Convention sets out the rights of refugees and responsibilities of states. A person is an asylum seeker until he/she is determined to be a refugee in accordance with national and international law. This process is called refugee status determination, and is undertaken by UNHCR and/or States.

Stateless person
A stateless person is someone who is not considered a citizen of any country either because s/he never had a nationality or because s/he lost it without acquiring a new one. Statelessness can occur for several reasons, including discrimination against particular ethnic or religious groups, or on the basis of gender; the emergence of new States and changes in borders between existing States; and gaps in nationality laws. Stateless people may have difficulty accessing basic rights such as education, healthcare, employment and freedom of movement.
**Undocumented migrant worker**

See irregular or undocumented migrant worker


The focus is on the French national football (soccer) team that won the 2018 World Cup final match and the championship. A third of its members are of African origin. Their success raised questions about whether the victory was because their families were originally from Africa and whether they were the exceptions representing the “good migrants” as opposed to the stereotypical categories of “victims” or “criminals.” The article is an effective analysis of how media can use terminology to provide context in stories.

**Status**

- Gender-based violence
- Circular migration
- Domestic servitude
- Forced return
- Xenophobia
- Child labour

**Child labour**

Child labour is defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development. It refers to work that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children, and interferes with their schooling and health. In its most extreme forms, child labour involves children being enslaved, separated from their families, exposed to serious hazards and illnesses and/or left to fend for themselves on the streets.

Not all work done by children is classified as child labour that is to be targeted for elimination. Children’s or adolescents’ participation in work that does not affect their health and personal development or interfere with their schooling is generally regarded as positive. This includes activities such as helping their parents around the home, assisting in a family business or earning pocket money outside school hours and during school holidays. These kinds of activities contribute to children’s development and to the welfare of their families, they provide them with skills and experience, and help to prepare them to be productive members of society during their adult life.

Whether or not particular forms of work can be called “child labour” depends on the child's age, the type and hours of work performed, the conditions under which it is performed, and national laws of the country. The answer varies from country to country, as well as among sectors within countries.
Circular migration
Circular migration refers to temporary movements of a repetitive character either formally or informally across borders. Managed or regulated circular migration programs have emerged as a migration policy tool to mitigate the effects of brain drain and promote development in origin countries through a steady flow of remittances, return of skilled workers, and support for enterprise development.

Citizenship (or nationality)
Citizenship of a state is a form of legal identity. States have the sovereign right to define eligibility for citizenship and determine nationality laws. While all human beings enjoy rights under international law, in practice the legal bond of citizenship serves as the basis for the exercise and enjoyment of numerous human rights including access to education, healthcare, employment, participation in political processes and equality before the law. Citizenship can be conferred at birth, or granted through ‘nationalisation’ or other means. Individuals and groups can lose their citizenship or have it revoked, and they may become stateless as a result. Depending on the national laws, individuals may have the citizenship of more than one country.

Citizenship laws may be discriminatory towards women. Women often do not have the same right as men to pass on their nationality to their children or foreign spouses. This can result in a range of restrictions for their children and foreign spouses, including in their ability to study, work, travel, access healthcare and fully participate in society.

Country of destination
Country of destination or destination country are the most neutral and accurate terms to refer to the country in which a person intends to live or work.

Country of origin
Country of origin is a neutral and accurate term to refer to the country from where a migrant, asylum seeker or refugee originated. It is preferable to “sending country” or “home country.”

Domestic Servitude
Is when domestic staff are not permitted to leave the household in which they work; they typically work long hours, receive little or no pay, often have their documents confiscated, and are frequently abused.

Exploitation
Exploitation is the act of using someone or something for personal advantage.

Forced migration and voluntary migration
Forced migration is not a legal concept. The term describes the coerced departure of a person from his/her home or country. Examples of this type of coercion could include environmental or natural disasters, chemical or nuclear disasters, famine, trafficking, war, armed conflict, serious disturbances of public order or the inability or unwillingness of a State to protect the human rights of its citizens. Voluntary migration describes when people move of their own free will. However, as human mobility becomes more global and frequent, the traditional distinction between forced and voluntary migration has become less clear-cut. This leads to an increasingly compelling argument to address the rights of refugees and migrants in a holistic way regardless of their motives for leaving their country of origin or their legal status.
Forced labour
Forced labour refers to situations in which persons are coerced to work through the use of violence or intimidation, or by more subtle means such as accumulated debt, retention of identity papers or threats of denunciation to authorities. It is defined by the ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) as “all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself or herself voluntarily.” Forced labour can occur where work is forced upon people by State authorities, by private enterprises or by individuals. The concept of forced labour is quite broadly defined and thus covers a wide range of coercive labour practices.

Forced labour is different from sub-standard or exploitative working conditions. Various indicators can be used to ascertain when a situation amounts to forced labour, such as restrictions on workers’ freedom of movement and association, withholding of wages or identity documents, physical or sexual violence, threats and intimidation or fraudulent debt from which workers cannot escape. Forced labour can result from internal or international movement, which renders some workers particularly vulnerable to deceptive recruitment and coercive labour practices. It also affects people in their home areas, born or manipulated into a status of bondage or servitude. Forced labour includes forced sexual services. In addition to being a serious violation of fundamental human rights, the exaction of forced labour is a criminal offence.

Forced labour, debt bondage, and trafficking in persons are closely related terms although not identical in a legal sense. Trafficking in persons can also be regarded as enacting forced labour. The only exceptions to this are cases of trafficking for organ removal, forced marriage or adoption, unless the latter practices result in forced labour.

Forced Return
Forced return is the act of expelling or removing a foreign national from a country, either to the country of origin or to a third country. While migrants should always have access to legal representation and opportunities to appeal their forced return with suspensive effect, these procedural safeguards are not always guaranteed. In some cases, migrants are removed by force, or other forms of coercion are used. Also see non-refoulement.

Gender-based violence
Gender-based violence refers to violence waged against an individual on the basis of his or her gender or perceived gender. Migrant workers, especially women, are vulnerable to sexual- and gender-based violence at the hands of employers, recruitment agencies, spouses and family members, law enforcement authorities, including policy and customs officials and judicial officers, and human traffickers.

Host community
A host community is a community, or individual family households, that temporarily host and share private and public resources with populations of refugees or internally displaced persons (IDPs). Shelter is provided within defined temporary shelter sites, public buildings (camps or collective shelters) or in individual homes or residences. It is important when addressing protection of refugees and IDPs to include the needs of the host communities, often already vulnerable, and who can be made even more so as a consequence of incoming IDPs.

Human trafficking
Exploits people for profit and violates their human rights. Traffickers target people as individuals. They are usually linked to criminal networks organising forced labour, domestic servitude, sexual exploitation, slavery, removal of organs. People are vulnerable to trafficking if they do not have permission to travel from their country of origin, or are not registered to live and work in their country of des-tination.
Kafala/Kafeel
Kafala is commonly interpreted in English as ‘sponsorship’, although in classical Arabic the meaning is closer to connotations of ‘guarantee’ (daman) and to ‘take care of’ (kafl). Kafala is described in the Arab States as having stemmed from a Bedouin tradition of hospitality, where strangers were considered guests of a local who took legal and economic responsibility for their welfare, as well as for the consequences of their actions. Nowadays, kafala sponsorship is used instead as a means to regulate migrant labour in the GCC countries of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the U.A.E, and Jordan and Lebanon. Under kafala, a migrant worker’s immigration and legal residency status is tied to an individual sponsor (kafeel) throughout his or her contract period in such a way that the migrant worker cannot typically enter the country, resign from a job, transfer employment, or leave the country without first obtaining explicit permission from his or her employer. Kafala has been criticised as creating situations akin to forced labour.

Labour migration
Labour migration is defined as the movement of persons from one geographical location to another in order to find gainful employment. Labour migration may be internal, for example rural to urban, or international, across borders.

Non-refoulement
The principle of non-refoulement is a core principle of international refugee law that prohibits states from expelling or returning (refouler) a refugee to a place where his/her life or freedom is threatened on account of his/her race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion. This principle is clearly expressed by Article 33 of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. Human rights norms provide additional protection from refoulement to that afforded by refugee law including with regard to situations where there is a substantial risk of torture or cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment. The principle of non-refoulement is widely recognised as a rule of customary international law and is therefore binding on all states, whether or not they are parties to the 1951 Convention or relevant international human rights instruments.

Resettlement
Resettlement is the selection and transfer of refugees from a country in which they have sought protection to another State that has agreed to admit them as refugees and grant them permanent settlement. Resettlement States provide the refugee with legal and physical protection, including access to civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights similar to those enjoyed by nationals including eventually access to nationality. Resettlement is one of three durable solutions for refugees, the other two being voluntary repatriation or integration in the host community.

Slavery or Modern Slavery
Is a general umbrella term covering various forms of coercion and exploitation whereby a person cannot refuse or leave because of threats, violence, deception and/or abuse of power. Slavery is specifically banned in international human rights law. It also covers other issues such as forced marriage, forced labour, or trafficking in human beings. In measuring the extent of slavery, international organizations focus on the numbers of people working as forced labour or those living in forced marriage.

Smuggling (of migrants)
Smuggling is the unauthorised transport of a person, with her/his agreement, across an internationally recognised state border, of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident. Smuggling, contrary to trafficking, does not require an element of exploitation nor coercion.
**Trafficking in persons**

Trafficking in persons is defined as “the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.” (The United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000, Art. 3(a)).

Trafficking in persons must meet the three criteria of act (recruitment or transportation), means (by threat, abduction or deception) and purpose (exploitation). Trafficking in persons can take place within one country, or across international borders. Child trafficking slightly differs, as the element of ‘means’ are not considered. Human trafficking can be viewed as a subset of the broader issue of forced labour.

**Xenophobia**

Xenophobia is a fear or hatred of people from other countries/others that are foreign or originate from outside the community or nation.

“How CNN documented human slave auctions,”

is an example of a “back story” about a modern slavery and human trafficking story that went viral, and is an important example of how journalists covered the issue. CNN correspondent Nima Elbagir went undercover to report on a slave auction in Libya and set an example for other journalists. Al Tompkins of the Poynter Institute, a U.S.-based journalism organization, interviewed Elbagir to help explain the complexity of the issue and the dangers involved in covering it beyond the mere terminology.
3. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND NGOS INVOLVED IN HANDLING MIGRATION, REFUGEES AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING

There are a number of international organizations and NGOs as well as local and regional groups involved in handling migration, refugees and human trafficking. They help in caring for, documenting the status of, and creating awareness about, the issues of migration, refugees and human trafficking.

These organizations include, but are not limited to:

The International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD)
https://www.icmpd.org/home/

is based in Vienna. It is an international organization with 17 member states (Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey), over 200 staff members, a mission in Brussels and regional offices and representatives throughout Europe, Northern Africa, the Middle East and Latin America. It receives funding from its member states, the European Commission, the UN and other multilateral institutions, as well as bilateral donors. ICMPD holds UN observer status and cooperates with more than 200 partners including EU institutions and UN agencies.

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The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
http://www.unhcr.org/

is based in Geneva. It is a global organization dedicated to saving lives, protecting rights and building a better future for refugees, forcibly displaced communities and stateless people. Its primary purpose is to safeguard the rights and well-being of people who have been forced to flee. Together with partners and communities, it works to ensure that everybody has the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge in another country. It also strives to secure lasting solutions. UNHCR relies almost entirely on voluntary contributions from governments, UN and pooled funding mechanisms, intergovernmental institutions and the private sector.

Contact information:
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Switzerland
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Fax: +41 22 739 7377
Press contacts: http://www.unhcr.org/international-media-contacts.html
The International Labour Organization (ILO)
is based in Geneva. The only tripartite U.N. agency, since 1919 the ILO brings together governments, employers
and workers of 187 member states, to set labour standards, develop policies and devise programs promoting
decent work for all women and men. The unique tripartite structure of the ILO gives an equal voice to workers,
employers and governments to ensure that the views of the social partners are closely reflected in labour
standards and in shaping policies and programs. It receives funding from various donors.

Contact information:
Media enquiries
DCOMM
Tel: +41 22 799 7912
Fax: +41 22 799 8577
Website: ilo.org/newsroom
Email: newsroom@ilo.org

The United Nations Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC)
https://www.unaoc.org/
is based in New York. The Alliance maintains a global network of partners including states, international and
regional organizations, civil society groups, foundations, and the private sector to improve cross-cultural relations
between diverse nations and communities. In its 2006 report, the High-Level Group identified four priority areas
for action: Education, Youth, Migration, and Media. UNAOC project activities are fashioned around these four
areas, which can play a critical role in helping to reduce cross-cultural tensions and to build bridges between
communities. UNAOC receives voluntary contributions from member states, international organizations, the
private sector and foundations. It has no financial implications for the regular budget of the United Nations.

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The International Organization for Migration
https://www.iom.int/
is based in Geneva. It is the leading inter-governmental organization in the field of migration and works closely
with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners. With 172 member states, a further 8
states holding observer status and offices in over 100 countries, IOM is dedicated to promoting humane and
orderly migration for the benefit of all. It does so by providing services and advice to governments and migrants.
IOM works in the four broad areas of migration management: migration and development,
facilitating migration, regulating migration, and forced migration.
IOM activities that cut across these areas include the promotion of international migration law, policy debate
and guidance, protection of migrants’ rights, migration health and the gender dimension of migration.

Contact information:
https://www.iom.int/media-contacts
The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
https://en.unesco.org/
is based in Paris. It seeks to build peace through international cooperation in education, the sciences and culture. Its programmes contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals defined in Agenda 2030, adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2015. UNESCO develops educational tools to help people live as global citizens free of hate and intolerance. UNESCO works so that each child and citizen has access to quality education. By promoting cultural heritage and the equal dignity of all cultures, UNESCO strengthens bonds among nations. UNESCO fosters scientific programmes and policies as platforms for development and cooperation. UNESCO stands up for freedom of expression, as a fundamental right and a key condition for democracy and development. Serving as a laboratory of ideas, UNESCO helps countries adopt international standards and manages programs that foster the free flow of ideas and knowledge sharing. The organization is funded by member countries and donors.

Contact information:

Amnesty International (AI)
https://www.amnesty.org/en/
is based in London. It is a global movement of more than seven million people who take injustice personally. It campaigns for a world where human rights are enjoyed by all. It is funded by members and ordinary citizens. It is independent of any political ideology, economic interest or religion. According to AI, “No government is beyond scrutiny. No situation is beyond hope.”

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Email: press@amnesty.org

The Ethical Journalism Network (EJN)
https://ethicaljournalismnetwork.org/
is based in London. The EJN is a coalition of more than 60 groups of journalists, editors, press owners and media support groups from across the globe. It is a registered UK charity and supervised by a board and an international network of advisors. Its supporters represent many different cultures and media traditions, but they share the conviction that the principles of ethical journalism are universal and a precious resource that builds respect for democracy and human rights.

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The Global Investigative Journalism Network (GIJN)
https://gijn.org/
is based in the United States. It is an international association of nonprofit organizations that support, promote, and produce investigative journalism. GIJN holds conferences, conducts trainings, provides resources and consulting, and encourages the creation of similar nonprofit groups. In 2014 GIJN registered as a nonprofit corporation in the U.S. state of Maryland. In July 2015, the U.S. Internal Revenue Service approved GIJN as a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization, exempting it from taxes and allowing it to receive tax-deductible contributions. Most of its budget comes from foundation support in the form of grants and, to a lesser extent, from individual donations, in-kind contributions, conference fees, and speaking and consulting fees.

Contact information:
https://gijn.org/contact/

The Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
is based in Rome. It is specialised agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger. Its goal is to achieve food security for all and make sure that people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives. FAO has 194 members states, two associate members and one member organization, the European Union. FAO’s overall programme of work is funded by assessed and voluntary contributions.

Contact information:
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00153 Rome, Italy
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Email: fao-hq@fao.org

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
https://www.icrc.org/en
is located in Geneva. The work of the ICRC is based on the Geneva Conventions of 1949, their Additional Protocols, their Statutes – and those of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement – and the resolutions of the International Conferences of the Red Cross and Red Crescent. The ICRC is an independent, neutral organization ensuring humanitarian protection and assistance for victims of armed conflict and other situations of violence. It takes action in response to emergencies and at the same time promotes respect for international humanitarian law and its implementation in national law. The ICRC is funded by voluntary contributions from the states party to the Geneva Conventions (governments), national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, supranational organizations (such as the European Commission), and public and private sources.

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Media enquiries: https://www.icrc.org/en/contact#media-contacts
The International Rescue Committee (IRC)
https://www.rescue.org/
is based in New York. It responds to the world's worst humanitarian crises and helps people whose lives and livelihoods are shattered by conflict and disaster to survive, recover, and gain control of their future. It serves people whose lives have been upended by war, conflict and natural disasters. It works in countries where people don’t have the support they need to recover from crisis. It resettles refugees welcomed by the United States, helping them to succeed and thrive. The IRC is a 501c (3) tax-exempt organization.

Contact information:
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USA
Phone: + 1 212 551 3000
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Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) International – Doctors Without Borders
https://www.msf.org/
is based in Paris. It provides medical assistance to people affected by conflict, epidemics, disasters, or exclusion from healthcare. Its teams are made up of tens of thousands of health professionals, logistic and administrative staff - bound together by its charter. Its actions are guided by medical ethics and the principles of impartiality, independence and neutrality. It is a non-profit, self-governed, member-based organization. MSF was founded in 1971 in Paris by a group of journalists and doctors. Today, it is a worldwide movement of more than 42,000 people. It is funded by individual donors and private institutions, which helps to ensure its operational independence and flexibility to respond at a moment's notice to the most urgent crises, including those which are under-reported or neglected.

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(Journalists can add organizations to the list from their respective countries and regions)
4. INTERNATIONAL RESOLUTIONS, DOCUMENTS AND RELEVANT MATERIALS

Local, regional and international organizations publish endless volumes of publications, relevant reports, useful statistics, infographics, audiovisual and digital materials from which journalists can benefit to produce their stories. These materials provide the necessary background and context for stories and journalists should make good use of them but not drown in all the details. The key is to simplify what is usually termed “jargon” used by international civil servants and NGO officials and make the information easy to digest by readers, listeners, viewers and browsers. The bibliography provides a good cross-section of such content.

5. RIGHTS OF MIGRANTS, REFUGEES AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING VICTIMS

There has been an ongoing debate on whether migrants have any rights if they enter a country “irregularly” or without proper documentation. Each country has its own laws governing who may, or may not, cross its land, air and sea borders, so journalists would do well to familiarize themselves with these regulations to understand if the migrants and refugees, or anyone seeking asylum, can claim international protection and have a right to stay. Sometimes it is those arcane legal details that can make or break a story. But well explained, they can also make a media report stand out and win awards. The bibliography provides a cross-section of such content.

For example, journalists should familiarize themselves with the Dublin System. According to the European Commission: “The Dublin regulation establishes the criteria and mechanisms for determining which EU Member State is responsible for examining an asylum application. The rules aim to ensure quick access to asylum procedure and the examination of an application in substance by a single, clearly determined, Member State – an objective which remains valid. The Dublin system, however, was not designed to ensure a sustainable sharing of responsibilities for asylum applicants across the EU – a shortcoming that has been highlighted by the current crisis.

The core principle under the current Dublin regime is that the responsibility for examining an asylum claim lies first and foremost with the Member State which played the greatest part in the applicant’s entry to the EU. In most cases this means it is the Member State of first entry. It can also be a Member State which has issued a visa or residence permit to a third country national, who then decides to stay and apply for asylum when this authorisation expires. Family unity and protection of unaccompanied minors are the main reasons to derogate from these rules.”


6. SAMPLE LAWS GOVERNING MIGRANTS, REFUGEES AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING

As with rights, laws governing migrants, refugees and human trafficking vary by country. But there are common principles that have been adopted over the years, many of which have turned into international treaties, conventions and laws by which signatory nations abide, although even signatories have also been known to deviate from their obligations. Here again journalists would do well to familiarize themselves with these laws. Please refer to Annex I “Inventory of the Main Common Principles of International Law Concerning Migration.”
Here are some references:

“Model Law against the Smuggling of Migrants,”
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Vienna, 2010
https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/

“European Migration Law”
http://www.europeanmigrationlaw.eu/en

“The UK, the Common European Asylum System and EU Immigration Law”
http://migrationobservatory.ox.ac.uk/resources/videos/
uk-common-european-asylum-system-eu-immigration-law/

“Handbook on European law relating to asylum, borders and immigration,”

“7 Points You Should Know About France’s New Immigration and Asylum Law,”
Arabic Euronews 21/2/2018
http://arabic.euronews.com/2018/02/21/
france-migration-and-asylum-bill-all-what-you-need-to-know

7. (A) MODULE 1 EXERCISE

Create an infographic listing/showing international organizations dealing with migrants and refugees in the Middle East/North Africa and Eurozone regions.

Create a second infographic listing/showing local organizations handling migrants and refugees in your home country.

Write explanatory text indicating the services they provide, where they operate, and how much money they spent on helping people in the last five years.
Q: What is the Schengen visa regime?

A: EU nationals and nationals from those countries that are part of the Schengen area and their family members have the right to enter the territory of EU Member States without prior authorisation. They can only be excluded on grounds of public policy, public security or public health.

A Schengen Visa is the document issued by the appropriate authorities to the interested party for visiting/travelling to and within the Schengen Area.

The Schengen Area is comprised of 26 countries that have agreed to allow free movement of their citizens within this area as a single country. Of the 26 countries bound by the Schengen agreement, 22 are part of the EU and the other 4 are part of the European Fair Trade Association (EFTA).

The EU Immigration Portal [http://ec.europa.eu/immigration/](http://ec.europa.eu/immigration/), launched in November 2011, provides hands-on information for foreign nationals interested in moving to the EU. The site is also directed at migrants who are already in the EU and would like to move from one EU State to another. It provides specific practical information about procedures in all 28 EU States for each category of migrants.

For more details, check out the Schengen Visa information site [https://www.schengenvisainfo.com/](https://www.schengenvisainfo.com/).

Q: How does the EU prevent unauthorized entry under EU law?

A: Under EU law, measures have been taken to prevent unauthorized access to EU territory. The Carriers Sanctions Directive (2001/51/EC) provides for sanctions against those who transport undocumented migrants into the EU. The Facilitation Directive (2002/90/EC) defines unauthorized entry, transit and residence and provides for sanctions against those who facilitate such breaches. Such sanctions must be effective, proportionate and dissuasive (Article 3). EU Member States can decide not to sanction humanitarian assistance, but they are not obliged to do so (Article 1 (2)).

Q: What is human trafficking?

A: Human trafficking exploits people for profit, and violates their human rights. Traffickers target people as individuals. They are usually linked to criminal networks organising forced labour, domestic servitude, sexual exploitation, slavery, and removal of organs. People are vulnerable to trafficking if they do not have permission to travel from their country of origin, or are not registered to live and work in their country of destination.

Q: Define domestic servitude.

A: Domestic servitude is when domestic staff are not permitted to leave the household in which they work; they typically receive little or no pay and are frequently abused.
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1. INTRODUCTION

Half the battle of covering any complex issue is doing one’s homework and learning as much as possible about it before the writing, production and editing process begins. This is particularly important when covering migration, asylum seekers and victims of human trafficking since the story crosses borders, involves multiple characters and countries and raises countless ethical and legal problems. So journalists are advised to prepare well for such an assignment.

2. RESEARCHING THE STORY

CONDUCTING RESEARCH FOR SUCH STORIES MEANS:

- Reviewing previous coverage by different media to get a general view
- Identifying and reading reports and relevant data by international organizations and NGOs involved in the matter aimed at collecting quotes, figures and trends
- Identifying and reading reports and relevant data by local organizations and NGOs involved in the matter aimed at collecting quotes, figures and trends, as well as potential local sources to interview, and checking out what activists and charitable organizations are doing
- Monitoring social media for tips and useful information to use in stories
- Finding out if hate groups have a stake in the matter
- Monitoring what politicians and officials say in public and private about the topic
- Trying to obtain accurate figures on the numbers of migrants and refugees that are in one’s community
- Obtaining information on the costs incurred by governments and host communities and the level of support from (N)GOs.
3. DEALING WITH DATA, STATISTICS FROM GOVERNMENTS, NGOS, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, AND UNDERSTANDING DISCREPANCIES

Statistics are tricky and can be a stumbling block for journalists who dislike mathematics. So it is important to understand how they are used and to provide the proper context in reporting the story. Data and statistics from governments, NGOs, and international organizations could have discrepancies. National governments may provide one set of information while non-state local and foreign actors may put forth figures that are too high or too low in comparison, thereby creating friction and problems for those seeking asylum and help. Journalists should not take sides if feuds exist between national governments and foreign bodies disseminating such data.

When reporting about numbers of migrants, use a time scale of 1-5 or 1-10 years, for example, to illustrate a trend upward or downward.

4. INTERVIEWING OFFICIALS, EXPERTS

Interviews are a key component of migrant and refugee stories and should be handled professionally. Journalists are advised to learn as much as possible about the topic and the person they plan to interview before even asking for an appointment to meet with an official, an academic, or an expert. For effective interviews, reporters ask non-guiding open questions that induce sources to talk freely. Reporters note what is said, how it is said, and what is not said. They should listen and watch attentively.

The interviewer’s ground rules

- Identify yourself before, or at the beginning of, the interview
- State the purpose of the interview
- Make clear to the interviewee unaccustomed to being interviewed that the material will be used
- Tell the source how much time the interview will take
- Keep the interview as short as possible, if the interviewee is pressed for time, but don’t hesitate to keep it going if you need to
- Ask short specific questions the source is competent to answer.
- Use follow-up questions to get the full picture
- Give the source ample time to reply but don’t let him/her ramble or go off-course
- Ask the source to clarify complex or vague answers
- Read back answers if requested or when in doubt about the phrasing of crucial material
- Insist on answers if the public has a right to know them
- Avoid lecturing the source, arguing or debating
- Abide by requests for non-attribution, background, off-the-record, if this is a condition of the interview, and make sure each side knows what the terms of the ground rules mean.
5. INTERVIEWING MIGRANTS, REFUGEES, HUMAN TRAFFICKING SURVIVORS, MINORS

Interviewing migrants, refugees, human trafficking survivors and minors is different from asking an official to provide statistics or an opinion about migration. Journalists must demonstrate sensitivity, understand if the interviewee is reluctant to answer, has been traumatized, is afraid of authorities, worries about endangering the lives of loved ones left behind, fears forced return, or wants to protect his/her privacy. The situation is even more delicate with minors, particularly if they are unaccompanied, have lost their loved ones and have nowhere to turn. Journalists should take into account who has the rights to the photos and videos they’re shooting. If those rights are solely those of the journalist or news organization, it should be explained to the interviewee. The Dart Center for Journalism and Trauma provides guidelines on interviewing children and is a good starting point https://dartcenter.org/content/interviewing-children-guide-for-journalists.

6. INTERVIEWING MEMBERS OF HOST COMMUNITIES

Amid all the commotion of migrants and refugees drowning at sea and being incarcerated in destination countries, it is easy to overlook interviews of host community members and their reactions to the influx of large numbers of people into their neighborhoods, towns and cities. Here are some key questions to ask:

• How well do they receive the “foreigners?”
• Are they afraid of the boatloads of people reaching their shores, people crossing their land borders?
• Are they worried about security, an increase in crime and violence?
• Are they worried about the loss of jobs to newcomers and the migrants or refugees accessing basic life support that the host community may not get?
• Have they set up welcoming centres and shelters to feed, house and protect the newcomers?
• What does all this cost and who is paying for it?

7. CASE STUDIES OF GOOD REPORTING

Professional journalists make an effort to provide an accurate, fair, balanced, humane and ethical picture of what they see, hear, and record. There are also columnists who provide solid information and analysis on the issues of migration, asylum and human trafficking. These are two examples of good reporting/writing:

An article by Lebanese sociologist Mona Fayyad in the daily “Annahar” entitled “The Role of the Media in Dealing With the Syrian Refugee Issue.”
http://bit.ly/2dbVF8s

An article by Paul Taylor in the European edition of “Politico,” the online publication, entitled “EU to Migrants: Go Home and Stay Home.”

The first article provides balanced analysis of what journalists do, don’t do, or do badly. It provides background information and the needed context to explain why media resort to hate speech and fear mongering, or to ethical handling of the migrant/refugee story.
The second article provides solid details on why European Union countries are no longer willing to welcome migrants and refugees and rationally explains how governments are adopting measures to curtail and halt the flow of these people.

8. CASE STUDIES OF BAD REPORTING

There is no shortage of journalists who parrot hate speech, xenophobia and disinformation from populists, or through ignorance and lack of enterprise fail to do their homework and provide a lop-sided picture of the story. These are two of many examples:

An article in the Lebanese weekly “Magazine” by Jenny Saleh entitled “Réfugiés syriens: Le calvaire quotidien des habitants de Rabié.”
http://magazine.com.lb/index.php/fr/societe/societe-/item/17290-r%C3%A9fugi%C3%A9s-syriens-le-calvaire-quotidien-des-habitants-de-rabi%C3%A9?issue_id=253

An unsigned front page article in the Lebanese daily “Annahar” entitled “Increased Deterioration in Air Quality Following the Syrian Refugee Issue and the Cost is $151 Million Since 2011.”

The wording in both these articles may be considered hate speech, fear mongering and incitement to violence. The headlines set the tone, explained in the detailed text, by drawing a picture of scary, dirty, dangerous and sub-human foreign creatures who should not be there, and whose presence has created untold physical, material and psychological damage to the host community.

A more humane approach in the first article would be to provide factual, and less emotional information on how the influx of Syrian refugees has increased the burden on Lebanon’s already weak economy but without the personal attacks on people who did not choose to become refugees. While residents of Rabié have legitimate concerns, it is important to provide balance by, for example, interviewing some of the refugees applying for visas at the German embassy. Journalists can also insist on clear answers from the embassy, not just settle for the ambassador’s cryptic response on how they plan to resolve the problem, insist on knowing exactly when they plan to move their consular and refugee reception centres, by checking out what the Lebanese Foreign Ministry is doing about the matter since embassies are considered sovereign territories of the countries in question, and, by providing more coverage of what Lebanese politicians are doing to follow up on the matter.

The second article in “Annahar” caused a social media stir when it was published in 2016. It referred to then Environment Minister Mohamed Machnouk chairing a meeting to discuss a proposed national strategy for air quality management. Machnouk said a 2011 World Bank study had estimated the deteriorating air quality cost Lebanon $151 million annually based on a garbage crisis in the country and on the presence of some 1.8 million Syrian refugees. Pro-Syrian advocates took to social media to criticise “Annahar” on charges of stereotyping and dehumanising Syrian migrants. The newspaper relied on various statistics and a World Bank study that the minister quoted. Journalists at the news conference could have asked why the minister used a study with old data. “Annahar” could have written a less incendiary headline stating a degradation of the air quality without tying it directly to Syrian refugees in Lebanon.
9. FIELD (OFTEN INVESTIGATIVE) REPORTING ON LOCATION WITH MIGRANTS, IN REFUGEE CAMPS, FOLLOWING HUMAN TRAFFICKING LEADS

Journalists should not limit themselves to reporting on the topic by sitting at their desks and relying on studies from different organizations, interviewing by phone, email, or via Skype. To get a real feel for the story they have to go out and visit refugee camps, sometimes get on boats with migrants, and even go undercover for investigative reports on human trafficking. But they must also assess the risks involved and not endanger their lives for the sake of a scoop, a picture, or a video.

10. THE ECONOMICS OF MIGRATION, REFUGEES AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Part of the migration story involves economics. If migrants and refugees are integrated into host countries, or allowed to stay temporarily, how much will it cost? In countries like Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey that host the largest number of Syrian refugees and migrants, what is the burden on the local economy (food, water, education, health, infrastructure, competition for jobs)? What are the aid cycles of donors and how is assistance allocated and spent? In Lebanon, for example (as maybe elsewhere), many Syrian refugees have set up their own circular parallel economy where they don’t pay taxes, where they’ve opened their own shops and buy from each other, and where they’re self-sustaining while drawing on help from international organizations and donors.

On the other hand, there is the positive economic impact of migrants, both for the host economy (in the form of revived abandoned villages, manpower shortfalls filled in, social and tax contributions, as well as support for housing, education, health, and food) and the country of origin’s economy in the form of remittances.

11. STORIES ON MIGRANT, REFUGEE SUCCESSES: PROS AND CONS

Not all stories about migrants and refugees are negative. There are success stories of people who have opened businesses, turned their misfortunes into fortunes, or just managed to settle elsewhere and create new lives for themselves. In reporting on them, journalists can show the positive side of displacement, but should not overlook the context of remaining scars from having to leave loved ones and homes behind.

12. USE OF DATA VISUALIZATION, PHOTOS, VIDEOS, PODCASTS TO ILLUSTRATE STORIES

Text can be very moving and emotive, or just plain clinical. However, forceful visual elements are often the real story and draw attention to the fate of migrants and refugees. Journalists are also in competition with anyone with a mobile device and camera who can shoot digital pictures and videos, collect sound bites for podcasts, and upload the content onto any number of social media and across multiple platforms. So they should double their efforts to provide good pictures, and videos, make sure captions and graphics are accurate, try to illustrate stories with effective data visualization, and podcasts, to animate them online. As with interviews, journalists must take privacy into account and demonstrate sensitivity when shooting and using pictures and videos of migrants, refugees and victims of human trafficking who are under duress, most particularly of minors. They should make every effort to get the subjects’ consent, in writing or otherwise.
13. THE ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE STORY

As they prepare their reports, journalists can use social media to collect information and get tips about news events or locations. They can also use social media after reports are disseminated to promote their work and engage with their audiences. The role of social media and their impact on the story are elements of good reporting on migration – as sources and supplements to data collection, and as interaction and engagement with audiences before, during and after stories are produced.

14. (A) MODULE 2 EXERCISE

Produce a three-minute podcast about a Syrian refugee family that settled in Munich, Germany. Here is the information and assignment:
They made it after a long journey by sea to Greece and by land via the Balkans.
After five years of hardships its members have, more or less, adjusted.
The father and mother set up a profitable catering business.
The three children, aged 6, 8, and 13, are in school.
Prepare a list of questions for interviews with the adults and children.
Write out your script and indicate what audio elements you would include in the podcast.
List what background information you plan to use to provide the proper context.
Record and edit your podcast and upload it onto Soundcloud.

(B) MODULE 2 QUIZ

Q: What are four tips for researching a story?
A: Reading reports and relevant data by international organizations and NGOs involved in the matter.
Monitoring what politicians and officials say in public and private about the topic.
Monitoring social media for tips and useful information to use in stories.
Checking out what activists and charitable organizations are doing.

Q: What are four rules for interviewing officials and experts on migration, refugees?
A: Keep the interview as short as possible, if the interviewee is pressed for time, but don’t hesitate to keep it going if you need to.
Ask short specific questions the source is competent to answer. Use follow-up questions to get the full picture.
Avoid lecturing the source, arguing or debating.
Abide by requests for non-attribution, background, off-the-record, if this is a condition of the interview, and make sure each side knows what the terms of the ground rules mean.
Q: How should you interview migrants, refugees, human trafficking survivors, and minors?

A: Journalists must demonstrate sensitivity, understand if the interviewee is reluctant to answer, has been traumatized, is afraid of authorities, worries about endangering the lives of loved ones left behind, fears of forced return, or wants to protect his/her privacy. The situation is even more delicate with minors, particularly if they are unaccompanied, have lost their loved ones and have nowhere to turn. Journalists should take into account who has the rights to the photos and videos they’re shooting. If those rights are solely those of the journalist or news organization, it should be explained to the interviewee.

Q: What are questions to ask about the economics of migration, refugees and human trafficking?

A: If migrants and refugees are integrated into host countries, or allowed to stay temporarily, how much will it cost? In countries like Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey that host the largest number of Syrian refugees and migrants, what is the burden on the local economy (food, water, education, health, infrastructure, competition for jobs)? What are the aid cycles of donors and how is assistance allocated and spent?
1. INTRODUCTION

Migrants, refugees and human trafficking victims are more than just numbers. Each one is a human being. Together, they are members of families and communities. While common elements exist in how and why they choose to leave their countries, journalists should narrow down the larger picture to their individual stories to enable audiences to connect, relate, empathize, and react. Above all, reporting must be ethical.

2. HUMANIZING THE STORY

The focus on humanizing the story centers on translating numbers and statistics into individuals with fears, hopes, failures, successes and resilience against tremendous odds. The key is to report the news without editorializing, dramatizing or romanticizing the story, but to shed light on the human interest aspect of what one sees, hears and records.

3. CHANGING THE NARRATIVE, AVOIDING HATE SPEECH AND STEREOTYPING

To do so, journalists are instructed in the finer points of defining and changing the often-negative stereotypical narrative and in detecting hate speech. In recent years, the bulk of hate speech seems to have occurred (and is still occurring) online, through social media, blogs, and various platforms, but also via traditional mainstream media aligned with one group and agenda or another. Some of it is overt, outright racist, and xenophobic, while other manifestations are underhanded and covert.

4. SHOOTING PICTURES AND VIDEOS OF MIGRANTS, REFUGEES, HUMAN TRAFFICKING VICTIMS, MINORS

Since visuals are a key element in the story, attention must be paid to how journalists can and should shoot pictures and videos and record audio of migrants, refugees, human trafficking victims/survivors, notably of minors, and how to disseminate them across multiple platforms. Particular attention should be given to how to handle children who are most probably traumatised by their experience of displacement and/or separation from loved ones. Some tips gleaned from comments by documentary filmmakers Misja Pekel and Maud van de Reijt for the Ethical Journalism Network:

- Think twice before shooting pictures and videos of people in distress. The horror of drowning in a boat is absorbing but also gruesome. Yet the photo of the dead little boy Aylan Kurdi on a Turkish shore captivated the world and caused some people and governments to react.
- Ask migrants and refugees if you may take their pictures. Some may be reluctant or even defensive.
- Consider the effects of your visual content going viral through social media and across various digital platforms.
- Keep the context in mind when your photo is frozen in time, or your video is used over several news cycles and then archived. The migrants’ and refugees’ story doesn’t end there.
5. VERIFICATION OF SOURCES, DETECTING AND AVOIDING DISINFORMATION

Given the increasingly toxic and contentious environment engulfing the migrant story in many parts of the world, as well as attacks on the media as purveyors of the misnomer “fake news,” and existence of misleading reports by various actors, it is incumbent upon journalists to factor the diligent verification of multiple sources, and, detect and avoid disinformation in their news gathering efforts. This can be done through checking and identifying the origin of information:

- In person on assignment and through interviews
- By email
- Through social media
- From other media
- Using official references and other sources


6. USING CONTEXT AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION TO EXPLAIN STORIES

This module stresses the importance of using context and background information to explain stories. Numbers are particularly tricky when not contextualized and historical, geographic and other details left out of news may render it useless. These omissions are also unethical, if done on purpose. Choosing part of a quote, or exaggerating statistics about migrants being employed in one’s country to indicate they are displacing locals, are misleading at best, and fear-mongering at worst, if not reported properly. So providing a balanced framework for a story helps dispel myths about migrants and refugees.

7. OBTAINING CONSENT TO DISSEMINATE INTERVIEWS, PHOTOS, VIDEOS, DOCUMENTS

Journalists in the Middle East and North Africa and other countries may not be accustomed to obtaining consent from subjects they cover to publish interviews and visual content relevant to their reports. That may be even more prevalent if they are freelancers pitching stories to different news organizations. Major mainstream media are more attuned to these procedures so journalists should be alerted to the legal pitfalls of covering subjects in distress without their consent, and to whether the subjects are illiterate and unable to sign such forms. This should be taken into consideration.

Moreover, journalists should be mindful of the European Commission’s General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) on shielding personal material and the right of people in Europe to have more control over it. The EU Charter of Fundamental Rights stipulates that EU citizens have the right to protection of their personal data. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/law-topic/data-protection/data-protection-eu_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/law-topic/data-protection/data-protection-eu_en).

Personal data for individuals means name, telephone number, email address, place and date of birth, audio, photograph, video and factors specific to the physical, physiological, genetic, mental, economic, cultural or social identity of a natural person. The GDPR also provides organizations operating in Europe with the benefit of an equal set of data protection rules regardless of their location in the European Union. The GDPR came into effect in May 2018.
8. COVERING CELEBRITIES INVOLVED IN MIGRANT, REFUGEE, AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING ISSUES

Over the years, a number of international celebrities and Hollywood stars have been advocates for migrant, refugee and human trafficking issues. Nobel Peace Prize laureate Malala Yousefzai, actors Cate Blanchett, Angelina Jolie, George Clooney and his human rights lawyer wife Amal are among the most prominent. When they tour camps, schools, hospitals and various facilities and meet with migrants and refugees, there is a tendency to focus the story more on them and their meetings with a country’s officials than on the victims. So journalists are cautioned to maintain a balance between drawing attention to the topic with the help of celebrities whose presence can also contribute to fundraising, and the main story centered on people, the causes of their displacement, how they are being helped, how they cope, and what prospects they face.

9. SHOULD JOURNALISTS GET INVOLVED IN THE STORY?

A Hungarian camerawoman who tripped and kicked a migrant and his son crossing the border went viral in 2015 and became as much the story as that of the mass movement of people across the Balkans trying to reach Western Europe. On the other hand, Greek-Canadian photojournalist Will Vassilopoulos, whose work appears in AFP reports, has been known to help refugees and migrants landing on the shores of his native Greece. This raises questions:

• How detached, or not, can/should journalists be?
• Does one leave the camera to rescue drowning children, or photograph and shoot video of their boat capsizing?
• How much should journalists be involved in the tragedy, in the story?

Guidelines adopted by their newsrooms can help journalists apply decisions in the field and adopt ethical behavior in the heat of action.

10. MIGRANT AND REFUGEE JOURNALISTS/ACTIVISTS

An issue to consider and work with is when migrants and refugees become journalists/activists and the sole source of news for traditional mainstream media. How much unverified content should correspondents, editors and newsroom managers accept from citizen journalists and activists documenting stories of migration, asylum and the slave trade? How does one identify it when used in mainstream media reports? There are legal and ethical questions to consider.

11. (A) MODULE 3 EXERCISE

Click on all the links and videos. Write down your impressions. How would you feel making that perilous journey? What struck you the most about these stories? What would you take if you had to decide on only a few items in your home before leaving? Does that new perspective change your views about how the migrant and refugee story should be covered by the media?
(B) MODULE 3 QUIZ

Q: How can journalists humanize the migrant, refugee story?

A: By translating numbers and statistics into individuals with fears, hopes, failures, successes and resilience against tremendous odds. The key is to report the news without editorializing, dramatizing or romanticizing the story, but to shed light on the human interest aspect of what one sees, hears and records.

Q: What should you consider when shooting pictures and videos of refugees and migrants?

A: Think twice before shooting pictures and videos of people in distress. Ask migrants and refugees if you may take their pictures. Some may be reluctant or defensive. Ponder the consequences of your visual content going viral on social media and across various digital platforms. Keep the context in mind when your photo is frozen in time, or your video is used over several news cycles and then archived. The migrants’ and refugees’ story doesn’t end there.

Q: How should you use context and background information to explain stories?

A: Numbers are tricky when not contextualized and historical, geographic and other details left out of news may render it useless. These omissions are unethical, if done on purpose. Providing a balanced framework for a story helps dispel myths about migrants and refugees.

Q: How should journalists cover celebrities involved in migrant, refugee and human trafficking issues?

A: Over the years, a number of international celebrities and Hollywood stars have been advocates by touring camps, schools, hospitals and various facilities and meeting with migrants and refugees. Journalists are cautioned to maintain a balance between drawing attention to the topic with the help of celebrities whose presence can also contribute to fundraising, and the main story centered on people, the causes of their displacement, how they are being helped, how they cope, and what prospects they face.
Curriculum wrap-up

1. WRAP-UP QUIZ

Q: List five (5) organizations involved in helping migrants, refugees and victims/survivors of human trafficking?

A: UNHCR, IOM, ICR, ICRC, ILO

Q: One in.....people on Earth has been forced to flee, according to the UNHCR, June 19, 2018. Choose one number: 200, 50, 730, 110, 500

A: 110

Q: What is the difference between an expatriate and a migrant? Define each.

A: Expatriate
   An expatriate is a person temporarily or permanent residing outside of the country of which he/she is a citizen. He/she may be working or not. The word comes from the Latin terms ex ("out of") and patria ("country, fatherland").

Migrant
   While there is no formal legal definition of an international migrant, most experts agree that an international migrant is someone who changes his or her country of usual residence, irrespective of the reason for migration or legal status.

Q: How can you verify information and minimise the spread of disinformation?

A: This can be done through checking the origin of the information in person, on assignment, and via personal interviews, by email, through social media, from other media, official references and other sources. Journalists may also use different digital applications (apps) to track down falsehoods in text, audio and video content.

2. SUMMARY

The worldwide migrant, refugee, and human trafficking crisis is not new but has grown in recent years, requiring more awareness and expanded news coverage.

Reporting on these topics requires:
Good training
• Knowledge
• Stamina
• Material and financial resources
• Patience
• Empathy
• Various journalistic skills encompassing digital storytelling across multiple platforms.

A serious setback for journalists in the Arab world and beyond is that they are not dedicated to these issues – i.e. they are not beat reporters covering such matters on a daily basis - and have to compete with “citizen journalists,” social media denizens, and activists. Many journalists are freelancers, juggling multiple assignments with pressing (if not conflicting) deadlines, and covering the story at great personal risk.

This curriculum was designed to ensure journalists have a basic firm understanding of the complex issues of migration, refugees, and human trafficking and their impact on the politics, economics, demographics, environment, security, education and cultures of affected countries and beyond.

The literature curated in English, Arabic and French includes studies, guidelines, tips, glossaries, articles from different media, infographics, pictures and videos. The newspaper/media articles were selected to provide various approaches to coverage of the topic and are case studies on good, bad, and neutral reporting.

The curriculum first focuses on the terms used to define migrants, refugees, displaced persons and people sold into slavery or who have been forced into situations against their will. The availability of several glossaries developed and adopted by international organizations is meant to help journalists and others in using the correct commonly accepted, ethical, and humane terms in their reports.

There are volumes of publications, relevant reports, useful statistics, infographics, audiovisual and digital materials from which journalists can benefit to produce their stories. These materials provide the necessary background and context. Journalists should make good use of them.

It is important to understand that half the battle of covering any complex issue is doing one’s homework and learning as much as possible about it before the writing, shooting of pictures and video, creating sound clips, production, and editing process begins.

Journalists need to deal with data, statistics from governments, NGOs, international organizations, and make an effort to understand discrepancies in these figures. They should also hone their interviewing techniques.

Migrants, refugees and human trafficking victims are more than just numbers. Journalists should narrow down the larger picture to migrants’, refugees’ and human trafficking victims’ individual stories to enable audiences to connect, relate, empathize, and react. Above all, reporting must be ethical.

Good, ethical coverage entails changing the narrative about, avoiding hate speech against, and stereotyping of, migrants, refugees and human trafficking victims. Much of the hate seems to occur online, through social media, blogs, and various platforms, in addition to what comes out of traditional mainstream media with certain agendas.

The curriculum sheds light on the mechanics and ethics of shooting pictures and videos of migrants, refugees, and human trafficking victims, notably of vulnerable minors.

Finally, journalists have to weigh whether their coverage of the story includes involvement by helping out (or obstructing) migrants and refugees, by becoming activists, and how they (reporters) should handle material from activists if no traditional media are on the scene to cover events.
3. FURTHER READING

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(b) “Addressing rural youth migration at its root causes: A conceptual framework,”
   by Laura Deotti and Elisenda Estruch, Social Policies and Rural Institutions Division, Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), March 2016
   http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5718e.pdf

(c) “Guidance Note: Forced migration and protracted crises A multilayered approach,”
   Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), 2017
   http://www.fao.org/3/a-i7880e.pdf


(e) “Charte de Rome: Code of Conduct Regarding Asylum Seekers, Refugees, Victims of Trafficking and Migrants,” Federazione del la Stampa Italiana
   http://ethicaljournalisminitiative.org/assets/docs/068/223/47dfc44-3c9f7df.pdf

(f) “Global Study on Smuggling of Migrants 2018,” United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

(g) “Human Smuggling: Lucrative Business from Lebanon to Syria,” (Arabic) by Sana El Jack, “Asharq Al-Awsat”
   daily, July 9, 2018


   Marie Barral en collaboration avec Stephen Boucher, Notre Europe, Sous la direction de Manlio Cinalli, Sciences Po, Policy paper n°24


(m) “A lifeline to learning: Leveraging technology to support education for refugees,” UNESCO 2018 https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/261278e.pdf.


4. SURVEY

(a) Does this curriculum help you better understand the issues concerning migration, refugees and human trafficking? If so, explain how you can benefit from it. If not, what do you think is missing?

(b) Which part or module of the curriculum do you find most useful? Why?

(c) What are the biggest obstacles you face in covering this type of story?
   (i) Financial resources
   (ii) Editorial support
   (iii) Security
   (iv) Sources of information
   (vi) All of the above

(d) Have you written and/or produced content about migration, refugees and human trafficking in the past five years? How differently might you do it after having followed this curriculum?

(e) On a scale of 1 to 10 (1 is poor and 10 is excellent), how would you measure the following resources provided in this curriculum?:

   - Glossaries: 1—2—3—4—5—6—7—8—9—10
   - Studies: 1—2—3—4—5—6—7—8—9—10
   - Articles: 1—2—3—4—5—6—7—8—9—10
   - Photos: 1—2—3—4—5—6—7—8—9—10
   - Infographics: 1—2—3—4—5—6—7—8—9—10
   - Videos: 1—2—3—4—5—6—7—8—9—10

(f) What recommendations do you have for training journalists to cover migration, refugees and human trafficking in your country?
Bibliography/Resources

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   http://www.academia.edu/20430989/MIGRATION_PATTERNS_IN_THE_GLOBAL_SOUTH_THE_MIDDLE_EAST_AND_NORTH_AFRICA_AS_A_REFLECTION_OF_POLICY_ALTERNATIVES_IN_THE_FIELDS_OF_SECURITY_LABOR_MARKET_AND_SOCIAL_WELFARE_PLANNING


3. “Media Influence On Public Opinion Attitudes Toward The Migration Crisis” by Joana Kosho

4. “Figures at a Glance,” UNHCR text and infographic June 2018, on forcibly displaced people worldwide

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Module 1

Glossaries


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Organizations, international resolutions, laws


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Module 2


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Annex

Inventory of the Main Common Principles of International Law Concerning Migration

Refugee Law

International
The UN 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees is the principle form of international law on refugees. Whereas some states have directly integrated the Geneva definition of an asylum seeker into national law, other states employ different categories. Most SPCs and EU Member States have both signed and ratified the Refugee Convention. The principle legal framework for refugees is the UN 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees. Whereas some states have directly integrated the Geneva definition of an asylum seeker into national law, other states employ different categories.

Under the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), states have the duty to provide for a formal procedure to determine whether returning an asylum seeker to his/her country of origin would threaten the individual’s right to life.

Under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) asylum seekers and migrants have the right to “adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing.” Asylum seekers, along with citizens of each state, also have the right to an adequate standard of living and the right to “the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.”

Right of voluntary return of refugees to their home country is also found in customary law of international humanitarian law, and the UDHR, ICCPR, and the Refugee Convention. It requires that states allow refugees to return to their state of origin if they so choose.

Regional
EU Regulation 604/2013 (Dublin III) elucidates the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an application for international protection lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national or a stateless person. This regulation specifies that the first Member State in which the application for international protection was lodged shall be responsible for examining it.

The most important case which forbids EU MS from sending migrants back to conditions which would threaten the life and/or liberty of migrants is the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) Hirsi Jamaa and Others v Italy Case.

2 See Appendix
Concerning Somalian and Eritrean migrants travelling from Libya intercepted by Italian authorities and sent back to Libya, which constitutes refoulement.7

The Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa is an African Union law dealing with refugees.8 The Convention calls for signatory states to receive refugees and provide them with settlement, to respect the right of voluntary repatriation, and to issue to refugees lawfully staying in their territories travel documents in accordance with the Refugee Convention. The Convention also prohibits “any subversive activities” against any Member State of the AU.

National

Whereas the principle of non-refoulement is enshrined the Refugee Convention, some states have adopted the principle into national law. Romania, for example, provides that asylum seekers and refugees are protected against expulsion or return to the country of origin where they face danger.9

In terms of the protection of refugees, Portugal “the same rights and shall be subject to the same duties as any aliens living in Portugal.”10 Similarly, according to Swiss law, refugees “are permitted to pursue gainful employment as well as to change jobs and professions.”11

States normally appoint one authority to deal with asylum applications, and national law mostly stipulates a maximum period of time which asylum procedures should take. For example, in Malta, the Refugee Act of 2001 provides that an immigration officer will conduct interviews with asylum seekers as soon as practicable.12 In Portugal, the Law No. 15/1998 provides that the asylum application delays the decision on any proceedings irregular entrance into national territory; and archives the proceedings if refugee status is granted.13

Many states also prohibit the detainment of asylum seekers who have entered the state irregularly. In Portugal, “asylum applicants in a situation of economic and social insufficiency and their respective family entourage... shall be granted social support for housing and feeding.”14

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7 European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) Hirsi Jamaa and Others v Italy, Case No. 2 7765/09 Available at: http://www.asylumlawdatabase.eu/en/content/ecthr-hirsi-jamaa-and-others-v-italy-gc-application-no-2776509
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States may enshrine in national law further protections beyond their international obligations. For example, in Sweden, asylum seekers have a choice between an apartment provided by the state and living with a family or friend. In Sweden, “an alien who is being held in detention shall have access to the same level of health and medical care as a person who has applied for a residence permit.” In Sweden, the government provides that “a special passport may be issued to a refugee or stateless person for travel outside Sweden.”

Irregular Migration Law

International

The principal forms of obligations states have vis-à-vis irregular migrants residing on their territory is the protection of their economic, social, and cultural rights. States part to the ICESCR are obliged to ensure the universal and non-discriminatory provision of the following rights of irregular migrants: the right to health, the right to an adequate standard of living, including housing, water and sanitation, and food, the right to education, the right to social security, the right to work in just and favourable conditions.

European

EU irregular migration law applies to the following areas according to Article 79(2)(c) of the Treaty for the European Union: “illegal immigration and unauthorised residence, including removal and repatriation of persons residing without authorization.”

In terms of preventing irregular migration, Council Directive 2001/51/EC, to prevent irregular migration, requires transport companies, such as airlines and boat operators, to cover the cost of return of people refused entry at the border of an EU MS. Such dissuasive financial penalties are mandates by Article 26(2) and (3) of the Schengen Convention, which obliged states to impose penalties on carriers transporting migrants who do not possess the necessary travel documents by air or sea from a Third State to their territories. Moreover, Council Directive 2002/90/EC (The Facilitation Directive) calls on states to penalise those who irregular migrants to enter and/or reside in the EU.

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Member States may only detain irregular migrants who are third-country nationals if they are subject to return procedures in order to prepare the return and/or carry out the removal process where there is a risk of absconding, or where the migrant concerned avoids or hampers the preparation of return or the removal process\textsuperscript{22}.

**Detention of migrants**

Relevant legal provisions include:

- **ECHR art. 5.1**: Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. No one shall be deprived of his liberty save in the following cases and in accordance with a procedure prescribed by law: (f) the lawful arrest or detention of a person to prevent his effecting an unauthorised entry into the country or of a person against whom action is being taken with a view to forced return or extradition.

- **DIRECTIVE 2008/115/EC**: of 16 December 2008, on common standards and procedures in Member States for returning illegally staying third-country nationals (Chapter IV: Detention for the purpose of removal)

Directive 2008/115/EC sets out conditions on:

- **Reasons for detention** (art. 15(1)):
  - Third country national who is the subject of return procedures in order to prepare the return and/or carry out the removal process
  - Risk of absconding: Art. 3(7): ‘risk of absconding’ means the existence of reasons in an individual case which are based on objective criteria defined by law to believe that a third-country national who is the subject of return procedures may abscond
  - Attempt to avoid or hamper the return process

- **Proportionality**
  - (Recital 16: “The use of detention for the purpose of removal should be limited and subject to the principle of proportionality
  - Last resort (Art. 15(1)): “Unless other sufficient but less coercive measures can be applied effectively in a specific case”

- **Length** (Article 15(5) and (6)):
  - General rule: 6 months
  - Extension: 12 months
  - Article 15(1): Any detention shall be for as short a period as possible and only maintained as long as removal arrangements are in progress and executed with due diligence
  - Article 15(4): When it appears that a reasonable prospect of removal no longer exists for legal or other considerations or the conditions laid down in paragraph 1 no longer exist, detention ceases to be justified and the person concerned shall be released immediately.

- **Detention order** (Art. 15(2))
  - Administrative or judicial authorities
  - Procedural guarantees
  - Detention facilities (Art. 16(1)):

Detention shall take place as a rule in specialised detention facilities. Where a Member State cannot provide accommodation in a specialised detention facility and is obliged to resort to prison accommodation, the third-country nationals in detention shall be kept separated from ordinary prisoners.

In terms of the conditions of the detention of migrants in the EU, most rights included in the European Charter also apply to third country nationals, independent of their migration status.

In terms of returning irregular migrants, Directive 2008/115/EC (Return Directive)\(^23\) sets out common standards and procedures to be applied in Member States for returning illegally staying third country nationals. EU Member States must provide an appropriate period for voluntary departure of between seven and thirty days, after which Member States shall take all necessary measures to enforce the return decision.

**Labour Migration Law**

**International**

The International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families provides that undocumented migrant workers have the right to equal treatment as other documented migrant workers and nationals for remuneration and conditions of work\(^24\). The rights provided for in this convention cover the fundamental rights and freedoms enshrined in the UDHR. A list of those SPCs who has signed this convention can be found in the annex attached.

**European**

Council Directive 2009/50/EC elucidates the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for the purposes of highly qualified employment. These provisions are also referred to as the ‘Blue Card Directive’. This Directive provides the framework for facilitating the admission of highly qualified workers and their families by establishing a fast-track admission procedure and by granting them equal social and economic rights as nationals of the host Member State in a number of areas. This new directive complemented channels already in place for third-country nationals for the purposes of studies, pupil exchange, unremunerated training or voluntary service\(^25\) and scientific researchers\(^26\).


Legal Migration Law

European

A significant aspect of legal migration to the EU that does not constitute the migration of labour, is through the legal framework of family reunification. EU Member States are obliged to issue non-EU citizen family members with a residence permit, where the period of residence is for more than three months, upon the presentation of valid documents proving identity and family relationship. Conditions are placed on accommodation, dependency on social assistance, sickness insurance and integration of the sponsor and applicant.

Directive 2004/38/EC and Directive 2003/86/EC enshrine the right to family reunification. These directives exempt the normal visa requirement of family members, including the spouse, of EU citizens to travel freely within the EU, if they are in in possession of a valid residence permit. Non-EU citizens also enjoy the same freedom of movement of EU citizens, if they are an accompanying family member, including the minor children and the spouse, or the first-degree relatives, and adult unmarried children of an EU citizen.

Apart from family reunification, third-country nationals living in a Member States will be granted long-term residence status. According to Council Directive 2003/109/EC, third country nationals will be granted long-term residence status if they have a stable source of income, are not dependant on the social assistance system of the state where they reside, they have sickness insurance, and that they comply with integration conditions.

Another important aspect of legal migration is the laws regulating the possibility of having multiple citizenship. Many SPCs allow for dual citizenship.

International Search and Rescue Obligations on the Mediterranean Sea

International

The law of the sea has some of the most sophisticated legal regulations. In terms of migration, the following treaties are relevant: International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) (1974) UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) (1982) and International Salvage Convention.

According to these provisions, states should search their own ships and unmarked ships if they suspect those ships are illegally smuggling or unsafely transporting migrants. They should safely and humanely remove any

30 Available at https://www.jus.uio.no/lm/imo.salvage.convention.1989/doc.html
migrants from unsafe transport\textsuperscript{32}. Ships flying a state’s flag must help anyone in danger of being lost at sea as long as it does not severely endanger itself or its passengers\textsuperscript{33}. States must exercise due care when carrying out search and rescue operations, minimizing damage to the salvaged ship, its passengers, and the environment\textsuperscript{34}.

Furthermore, UNCLOS obliges coastal states must establish and operate adequate, effective search and rescue missions throughout their exclusive economic zone. This search and rescue should be tailored to the density of the seagoing traffic, including the frequency of unsafe smuggling, etc, “and should, so far as possible, afford adequate means of locating” persons missing at sea\textsuperscript{35}.

UN Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights at International Borders, although not binding, recommends that all states conduct standardized collection and analysis of data on migrant border deaths, with explicit data protection guarantees and exchange agreements between states\textsuperscript{36}.

**Human Trafficking**

**International**

The UN Convention Against Transnational Crimes is the main international instrument in the fight against transnational organized crime. States that ratify this instrument commit themselves to taking a series of measures against transnational organized crime, including the creation of domestic criminal offences; extradition frameworks, mutual legal assistance and law enforcement cooperation; and the promotion of training and technical assistance for building or upgrading the necessary capacity of national authorities. The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children\textsuperscript{37} is a global legally binding instrument with an agreed definition on trafficking in persons\textsuperscript{38}. Furthermore, the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air\textsuperscript{39} aims at preventing and combating the smuggling of migrants, as well as promoting cooperation among States parties, while protecting the rights of smuggled migrants and preventing the worst forms of their exploitation which often characterize the smuggling process.

**Regional**

The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union prohibits trafficking in human beings (art. 5.3). Other relevant legal provisions include the EU Anti-Trafficking Directive 2011/36 EU, and the 2005 Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings.

\textsuperscript{32} International Maritime Organization, Interim Measures for Combating Unsafe Practices Associated with the Trafficking or Transport of Migrants by Sea, art. 17(1), MSC/Circ.896/Rev.1 (June 12, 2001), available at https://puc.overheid.nl/Handlers/DownloadDocument.ashx?identifier=PUC_1758_14&versienummer=1&type=pdf&ValChk=nYmgRyXC9hAgoB2cVIcXdhl8eX3a5Cakmeb1fKwvw5g1


\textsuperscript{34} Int’l Salvage Convention, arts 8 and 10, available at https://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/UNTS/Volume%201953/v1953.pdf


\textsuperscript{36} UN Guiding Principles, paras 10 and 11


\textsuperscript{39} Available at https://www.unodc.org/documents/middleeastandnorthafrica/smuggling-migrants/SoM_Protocol_English.pdf.
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