On April 20, 2017, Perry World House hosted an experts meeting as part of its two-day inaugural colloquium on the research theme “Global Shifts: Urbanization, Migration, and Demography.” This meeting convened international policymakers, grassroots activists, scholars, practitioners, and over 30 Penn faculty members to examine the intersections of urbanization, migration, and demographic change—three elements of “Global Shifts” that individually and collectively impact the world’s population and transform how we live. In particular, this colloquium explored the ways in which inequality and marginalization are causes, characteristics, and consequences of population shifts that might be creating or perpetuating conditions that threaten human welfare, for example, through insecure informal settlements, prolonged displacement, or disruptive population imbalances. It also examined how they might be addressed. For this experts meeting, Perry World House commissioned a set of papers to explore pressing questions in the following areas:

1. Circumstances and environments that are contributing to forced migration;
2. Possibilities for strengthening urban inclusion of refugee and migrant populations;
3. Pathways for sustaining and improving urban life.

The executive summary introduces each of these topics, identifies key issues raised by the authors, and presents policy recommendations. The colloquium and its corresponding papers have served a critical role in advancing the core research questions that Perry World House will investigate as part of the Global Shifts theme over the next several years.

—I was asked to reflect on the fact that human societies are living within population structures that are essentially unprecedented. This is certainly true. But it is also true that... today’s issues are not necessarily more complicated or challenging than the ones we faced 50 years ago; they are just different.”

— The late Dr. Babatunde Osotimehin
Executive Director of the UN Population Fund, 2011-2017

FORWARD
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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These pieces reflect the individual views of the authors.

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Introduction

Much of the current public rhetoric on urbanization, migration, and demographic change is framed categorically and with sharp distinctions about potential outcomes. Whether compelled by public opinion, political incentives, or other motives, governments regularly frame population shifts in terms of absorption capacity: the idea that a community or environment can only accommodate a finite number of certain individuals because of the potential adverse economic, cultural, political, or security consequences. Such rationale is inherently shaped by notions of inequality and marginalization, including what constitutes a “good” migrant or an “acceptable” refugee and criteria for “tolerable” impacts on the host community’s security, identity, and economic wellbeing. This mindset also contributes to thinking about population changes that result from differential birth rates, rising life expectancy, and other demographic shifts, which are often positioned as either an advantage or threat to national welfare.

The late Dr. Babatunde Osotimehin, who served as executive director of the United Nations (UN) Population Fund from 2011–2017, delivered a powerful opening address at the Global Shifts conference, acknowledging that today’s global population trends are not necessarily more complicated or challenging than those of the past, but they are different. For that reason, it is critical that the opportunities and obstacles that they present be understood holistically, in depth, and as solvable. Research is thus a powerful tool for creating positive change through evidence-based policy recommendations. However, it can also be misused, selectively presented or detached from clarifying context, thus contributing to false or incomplete narratives that have the capacity to alter the course of national and international policy. Osotimehin argued that values must also guide a collective effort “to promote a people-centered, sensitive, humane, dignified, gender-responsive, and prompt approach to the treatment of all persons in their countries of origin, transit, and destination.”

Further articulating the challenges of policymaking on demographic shifts, Professor Herbert L. Smith, Director of the Population Studies Center at the University of Pennsylvania, who chaired the opening
conference panel, explained that from an individual perspective, global population transformations can be hard to apprehend—either to appreciate because of their slow pace relative to the changes across an individual’s life cycle, or to understand because of the complex links between demographic change and other aspects of the social order, including inequality, human capital development, and maintenance of social and political institutions. Population aging, for example, is not necessarily a daily concern but is one of the most significant changes without precedent, and its future intergenerational and gendered consequences will likely be far-reaching. Osotimehin stressed the need for governments to take into account population projections and to plan effectively and comprehensively, recognizing that the needs of one group cannot be considered in isolation from those of others.

Even the best-intentioned policies addressing population change can inadvertently reinforce negative tiers of citizenship and access. A policy enacted to protect a minority group might simultaneously isolate that group socially or economically. Moreover, racial, ethnic, and religious biases, women's subordinate status, and other cultural values and practices are often embedded in policy. Understanding how certain policies might already reflect existing structures of inequality and marginalization is critical not only to fixing them but also to managing their outcomes. The United Nations 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda explicitly articulates the importance of inclusive development and reducing inequalities in its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The colloquium was designed to cross-pollinate and advance thinking on the types of interventions and research needed to improve policy on the issues described above. Several recommendations that emerged across the papers include:

1. Collect more disaggregated data on populations affected by global shifts in order to substantiate policy recommendations, challenge assumptions, and educate stakeholders.

There is a demand for more evidence-based research, and in particular longitudinal studies and disaggregated data, to substantiate or challenge policies made to regulate or influence global shifts. Disaggregated data allows policymakers and practitioners to understand how the same set of policies or programs can have differing impacts on sub-groups of a population. Several conference papers describe how this is particularly pertinent for policies aiming to help vulnerable or marginalized groups, such as women and youth, migrants and refugees, minority communities, and those living in informal settlements, because aggregate data often masks how policies affect these groups in distinct ways. Evidence-based research should play a central role in influencing public and private forums, assessing the transferability of policies across contexts, identifying unintended policy outcomes, and evaluating short- and long-term impacts.

2. Facilitate transparent public policy dialogues that consider the potential costs and benefits of policy actions across multiple points of view.

Presenting evidence that promotes only one side of a particular policy scenario without adequately addressing both the potential costs and benefits of that situation can lead to skepticism rather than support among different audiences, especially the
Several authors identified this point as particularly salient in relation to refugee and immigration policy, a contentious topic in many countries. Acknowledging the complexity of the practical and policy questions surrounding global shifts rather than promoting an oversimplified point of view could help lead to more productive conversations between groups with differing political beliefs and backgrounds.

3. Identify institutions that are unprepared to address the changing needs of shifting populations, especially those experiencing protracted displacement, and help them adapt.

Whether it is a city government unprepared for the effects of climate change or an international agency ill-equipped to address the demands of protracted displacement, institutions around the world are struggling to respond to changing global realities. Examining how institutions might need to adapt their policies or reform their structures in order to respond to evolving needs will be essential for them to continue operating as efficiently and effectively as possible. Several authors highlighted how this is particularly important for multilateral institutions addressing record levels of forced migration and protracted displacement.

4. Practice inclusive planning and policymaking in order to respond to the current and future demands of global shifts.

In order to achieve global frameworks like the Sustainable Development Goals and the New Urban Agenda, it will be critical to include the voices of all communities. Understanding the needs and realities of those groups that are marginalized or vulnerable—and using participatory approaches to incorporate their insights in meaningful ways—is central to creating policies that work as intended and promote collective wellbeing.
Executive Summary

EXAMINING THE ENVIRONMENTS THAT DISPLACE

Session One

In 2016, the United Nations reported that over 65 million people live in a state of forced displacement, the highest number since World War II. Conflict is a major trigger for most displacement, and most recently, the plight of Syrian refugees in Europe has captured much of Western media’s attention. But less in the media spotlight are the hundreds of thousands of Afghan refugees who are threatened with deportation from Pakistan, the millions who remain internally displaced from decades of civil war in Colombia, minority groups like the Royhingya who flee persecution, and how climate change is forcing new patterns of migration around the world. While conflict is an obvious source of displacement, the intersections of multiple factors that give rise to conflict often receive less attention. Conflict alone does not displace: the complex natural and social environments constructed by people displace other people.

UNDERESTIMATING ENVIRONMENTAL RISK

Climate change is compounding conflict as a driver of forced migration, rendering environments uninhabitable as a result of both ecological change and social and political choices. In their papers, Bassam Barabandi, a former Syrian diplomat and Co-Founder of People Demand Change, and Susan F. Martin, Founder of the Institute for the Study of International Migration and Donald G. Herzberg Professor Emerita of International Migration at Georgetown University and Perry World House Visiting Fellow (Spring & Fall 2017), examine environmental change as a driver of forced migration and the inadequate responses of national and international institutions to those drivers and the subsequent migration. Barabandi argues that in Syria, a history of poor environmental governance from the Assad regime played a significant role in leading to the violent uprisings in 2011. Specifically, the mismanagement of agricultural projects and negligence in responding to a severe drought from 2006–2010 precipitated the displacement of over 200,000 Syrians from rural villages to cities, contributing to the loss of an estimated 800,000 livelihoods and exacerbating ethnic tensions. This internal humanitarian crisis, while not the only contributing factor, intensified Syria’s civil unrest. Barabandi recommends that environmental impact be a required criterion for evaluation in all government planning, given that the governance of a society depends on the capacity of an environment, be it natural or engineered, to continue providing adequate living conditions for its communities.

“So even before the commencement of the civil war...Syria was already facing an internal humanitarian crisis affecting some of the region’s most vulnerable, and one of its most important subgroups: farmers.”

— Bassam Barabandi
Former Syrian Diplomat & Co-Founder, People Demand Change

In 2016, the United Nations reported that over 65 million people live in a state of forced displacement, the highest number since World War II. Conflict is a major trigger for most displacement, and most recently, the plight of Syrian refugees in Europe has captured much of Western media’s attention. But less in the media spotlight are the hundreds of thousands of Afghan refugees who are threatened with deportation from Pakistan, the millions who remain internally displaced from decades of civil war in Colombia, minority groups like the Royhingya who flee persecution, and how climate change is forcing new patterns of migration around the world. While conflict is an obvious source of displacement, the intersections of multiple factors that give rise to conflict often receive less attention. Conflict alone does not displace: the complex natural and social environments constructed by people displace other people.
Susan Martin reminds readers that migration is an “age-old risk management strategy that enables households to diversify livelihoods,” in the face of changing environments. However, the often reactive, unplanned nature of migration prompted by conflict and environmental change seen today offers minimal benefits for those displaced. The September 2016 UN High Level Meeting Addressing Large Scale Movements of Refugees and Migrants recognized that certain categories of vulnerable migrants, including environmental migrants, have fallen outside existing legal frameworks, leading the UN to commit to developing a new, holistic global compact for safe, orderly, and regular migration. While the notion that every migrant needs to be categorized (i.e., “forced migrant”, “voluntary migrant”) is debated, the effort to protect as many as possible is imperative, and a more proactive approach will be critical as the effects of climate change become increasingly acute. Among other recommendations, Martin calls for better methods of educating climate-affected populations about expected environmental changes and more participatory planning on resilience-building adaptation strategies, including the option of relocation.
OUTDATED INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS?

While international legal frameworks struggle to find the words to appropriately protect vulnerable groups, institutions, including the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), are struggling with their fundamental ability to serve and protect in a changing global context. In particular, protracted displacement is forcing both government and non-government institutions to recognize the long-term needs of refugees, asylum seekers, and internally displaced persons. Arafat Jamal, Head of Inter-Agency Coordination at UNHCR, notes, “The international refugee regime was not designed to deal with longstanding, dependent populations. Yet as the multilateral peace and security system is increasingly unable to resolve problems at their root, it has relied on short-term humanitarianism to respond to long-term displacement.”

Jamal reminds readers that UNHCR was created as a temporary organization. It was only in 2003 that the General Assembly extended the UNHCR’s mandate “until the refugee problem is solved,” which according to Jamal, “crystallized a short-term response mode (emergency/humanitarian) as a long-term strategy, disconnected from political and economic approaches.” He suggests that secondary movements—migration from locations of initial displacement to secondary destinations—have highlighted the inability of the current refugee regime to anticipate or address certain needs, including less tangible needs like opportunity and hope. While the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants are committed to the development and rights of all people, Jamal suggests that it will also take non-traditional stakeholder engagement and innovative models of collective action and solidarity to adapt to the evolving needs of refugees, especially where individual states will not act. This is a particularly important question for cities, given that over 60 percent of refugees are now living in urban areas.
Countries choosing how to respond to migrants and refugees face extremely complex policy considerations. Whether popular, political, or both, these policy choices often reflect dominant perceptions about the impact that the arriving individuals will have on a receiving country. For example, while the European Union strived for a unified policy response to the influx of asylum seekers and migrants in 2015, its member states ultimately responded to arriving populations in starkly different ways, with Hungary and the Balkan countries closing their borders and Germany welcoming over a million asylum seekers. In the United States, Executive Orders issued by President Donald Trump have raised serious questions about the country’s willingness to welcome refugees and immigrants, especially those of a particular place or religious beliefs.

RECOGNIZING AND PREPARING FOR PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

Ahmet İçduygu, Professor and former Dean of the College of Social Sciences and Humanities and Director of the Migration Research Center at Koç University in Istanbul and PWH Visiting Scholar (Fall 2017), explores the notably different policies that countries have implemented toward refugees. While most high-income countries look at Germany as the example of an open-door policy, he notes that Turkey, Lebanon, and Jordan were the countries that exemplified this approach in the Middle East prior to 2015. Nevertheless, İçduygu argues that “open” is not synonymous with “long-term”: Turkey, Lebanon, and Jordan’s temporary protection mechanisms have not fully accounted for the protracted displacement seen in the region today. He explains the importance of establishing a “social-justice approach” that creates a long-term, socio-economic integration policy and gives rights to displaced populations; however, this can be a difficult agenda to set when public opinion toward refugees is not favorable. Peaceful integration is especially critical for urban areas, which are increasingly diverse spaces of refuge for people from all backgrounds.

ADVANCING EVIDENCE-BASED, BIPARTISAN POLICY CONVERSATIONS

Anne C. Richard, former U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Population, Refugees, and Migration and Perry World House Visiting Fellow (Spring & Fall 2017) draws attention to the urgency of providing education and employment to refugees around the world. At the 2016 Leaders’ Summit on Refugees, at least 17 major refugee-hosting countries committed to strengthening and adapting their policies so that more refugees could attend school and lawfully work. There has been progress on both through initiatives like the Jordan Compact and pledges for education funding, but significant numbers of refugees are still being excluded from these opportunities. Richard explains that both public and private sector engagement will be central to helping refugees in sustained ways, and organizations and programs like the Tent Foundation, the Center for Universal Education at Brookings, the Global Partnership for Education, and the Global Business Coalition for Education can serve as models. While technology contributions are important, she adds that “not every need can be solved by a nifty high-tech solution or app.”

Richard also articulates concerns about the Trump Administration’s policies on refugees, and suggests that to influence the public narrative, strong data on the economic impacts of refugees is needed. Research can help quantify the costs and benefits of hosting refugees and provide guidance on how best to target investments. It can also provide historical perspective on how refugees have contributed to their communities and integrated over time.
Kathleen Newland, Senior Fellow and Co-Founder of the Migration Policy Institute, examines the ways in which host communities’ experiences and perceptions affect possibilities for refugee integration. She notes that advocating exclusively for the benefits of integration without acknowledging the potential short-term costs, cultural differences, or even fear created by isolated terrorist attacks can be counterproductive. This is part of the narrative that should be addressed rather than ignored, she suggests. In addition, host communities must be part of the process of inclusion, instead of experiencing top-down pressure. Newland explains that “the most comprehensive services of the most competent welfare state are no substitute for personal contact between refugees and the members of the community in which they settle.” These personal interactions can help harness goodwill, break down fears, and influence community perceptions of refugees. Canada has found great success in implementing a private sponsorship program for refugees, which in many ways institutionalizes and promotes the vital role of personal contact between host and newcomer.

Like other authors, Newland calls for more systematic, disaggregated data collection on refugee outcomes over time, which should be used to formulate evidence-based policies, and makes a number of other key recommendations. Perhaps most salient in her piece, however, is her candidness in acknowledging that people must manage their expectations, because “integration takes time” and can have mixed outcomes. It is also very much influenced by the “self-confidence” of societies at the individual and collective levels. Confident societies, Newland reasons, are less likely to construe the arrival of refugees as a zero-sum game in which they will be disadvantaged in some way.

INCLUSION FOR ALL, NOT SOME

Confidence is what Chancellor Merkel portrayed to the world for Germany in 2015 when the country accepted over one million asylum seekers and migrants. Hilmar von Lojewski, Head of Department in Urban Development Building, Housing and Transport for the Association of German Cities, is quick to note, however, that while Germany captivated media attention, the number of refugees in Germany does not compare to the numbers that Lebanon, Jordan, and Turkey, have received. He finds that the media frenzy made the refugee “crisis” feel unprecedented when, in reality, three percent of the world’s population has lived outside their country of birth for the last 60 years. It was not the numbers of asylum seekers and migrants that were unprecedented; it was the unanticipated movement to Europe.

Von Lojewski further explains that Germany’s “confidence” in its ability to successfully host this new population is not guaranteed at the collective or individual levels. While many see refugees or asylum seekers as marginalized and vulnerable, others do not. In Germany, refugees and immigrants receive the same amount of income as a German citizen would after 18 months of unemployment and have often garnered more attention from the media, fueling right-wing and nationalist backlash. It is thus essential for the state to ensure that it includes, both in rhetoric and action, its own citizens who are marginalized or vulnerable in an adequate social safety net so as not to further isolate them. Moreover, the government should continue to foster an inclusive and honest dialogue about the rationale behind assisting asylum seekers and refugees and the resources that will be required, both in the short and long term, to do so. This transparency is vital to garnering support rather than fueling discontent within host populations.

Successful instances of integration reinforce a net-positive narrative, and according to von Lojewski, one of the best ways to improve this process is to speed it up. Processing claims more quickly expedites access to rights and educational and/or professional opportunities. “Most important is that people do not remain for a longer period than necessary in emergency shelters and forms of mass accommodation,” says von Lojewski.
“Most important is that people do not remain for a longer period than necessary in emergency shelters and forms of mass accommodation,” says von Lojewski.
GLOBAL SHIFTS: URBANIZATION, MIGRATION, AND DEMOGRAPHY  EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SUSTAINING AND IMPROVING URBAN LIFE

Session Three

“A city should first and foremost be a reflection of its citizens and create a sense of belonging.”

— Aisa Kirabo Kacyira
UN Assistant Secretary-General and Deputy Executive Director, UN-Habitat, and Perry World House Visiting Fellow (2017)

“This means that those groups that have suffered the effects of marginalization and inequality—the urban poor—must be involved in the design, implementation, and monitoring of urban policies.”

— Rose Molokoane
Deputy Director, Slum/Shack Dwellers International, and National Coordinator, South Africa Alliance and the Federation of the Urban Poor (FEDUP)

According to the World Bank Group, more than half of the world’s population lives in cities, and this proportion is expected to reach two-thirds by 2050. Over the next 20 years, one billion people will live in new settlements. While rapid urbanization has the potential to foster global economic growth, the resulting economic, political, and social inequality has manifested in cities in new and challenging ways, particularly with the fast growth of informal settlements. The United Nations directly addresses the issues of urbanization and attendant questions of marginalization and inequality in its Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) #11, which calls for “inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities.” Habitat III’s outcome document, the New Urban Agenda, which directly corresponds to SDG #11, was an impressive example of multi-stakeholder participation; but ensuring that the voices of groups that might not have legal rights, economic status, or social standing are heard over time and across issues will be the real test of commitment to inclusive and sustainable urban development.

Aisa Kirabo Kacyira, UN Assistant Secretary-General and Deputy Executive Director of UN-Habitat and Perry World House Visiting Fellow (2017), examines that question, articulating the ways in which a global framework like the New Urban Agenda can help promote and expand shared prosperity. Her paper underscores the many components of urbanization that must be addressed to generate sustainable urban development, including financial reform, strengthened multi-level governance structures, access to land rights, and participatory and comprehensive urban planning, while also reiterating the need for disaggregated data to support evidence-based urban policies. She recognizes that policies that work for one location might not work for another, because these spaces reflect different opportunities and constraints, as well as culture and identity. Urbanization is thus a tool for empowerment and growth, but only when purposefully executed.

USING DATA TO EMPOWER

Representing a grassroots perspective, Rose Molokoane, Deputy Director of Slum/Shack Dwellers International (SDI) and National Coordinator of the South Africa Alliance and the Federation of the Urban Poor (FEDUP), echoes the need for accurate data. Molokoane finds that the poor and marginalized have long been excluded from or inaccurately portrayed by formal data collection systems. Yet SDI believes that data is still one of the greatest tools for empowerment. Accordingly, they launched a “Know Your City” campaign to promote community-driven data collection that can be used to inform policymakers of the realities, needs, and priorities of poor and excluded communities. The question of inclusiveness, Molokoane says, is not only about data; it is equally a question of language and attitude, given that many policy “solutions” dismiss altogether the needs or desires of poor or excluded communities. Molokoane gives the example of plans to eradicate slums through forced evictions rather than considering participatory alternatives such as incremental slum upgrading. She advises that collaborative planning be institutionalized in national urban policies.
But who will drive national urban policies when nation-states themselves are in turmoil from changing political tides and an uncertain world order? Ian Klaus, Former Senior Adviser for Global Cities at the U.S. Department of State, Deputy Negotiator for the U.S. Delegation to Habitat III, and Perry World House Visiting Fellow (Spring 2017), says that cities must lead—locally, nationally, and internationally. Klaus builds on the recurring notion throughout these papers that many of the multilateral institutions on which the world order relies to stabilize pressing international challenges are no longer necessarily guaranteed or equipped to do so. For that reason, sub-state actors like cities should harness their capacity to influence policy both individually and collectively, taking advantage of convenings like the UN’s Habitat III and innovative platforms such as Rockefeller 100 Resilient Cities and the C40 Cities.

The final paper in this series, written by Mark R. Montgomery, Senior Associate at the Population Council and Professor of Economics at Stony Brook University, provides an analysis of a sub-group of urban migrants—adolescent girls. His work reiterates a critical point for policymakers: migrants, asylum seekers, and refugees, are not homogenous populations. The people within these groups experience different challenges, opportunities, and outcomes, and it is critical that policymakers use disaggregated data to evaluate their needs. For example, he finds that urban migrant girls might have similar access to certain services as non-migrant urban girls, such as drinking water and sanitation, but not others, such as education. Montgomery suggests that grassroots organizations like urban women’s groups and associations of the urban poor could provide valuable social capital for newly-arrived migrant women, but further research on this topic is needed to better understand that relationship.
The issues and questions highlighted in this report are complex, and no one policy will resolve them. But through interdisciplinary, cross-sectoral, and multistakeholder analysis of their causes and implications, we can begin to better understand what forms the policy solutions might take. Future prosperity—whether through global frameworks like the New Urban Agenda and the SDGs, strengthened institutions, or more evidence-based research—will depend on the willingness and capacity of societies to include all segments of their populations in planning for and realizing a sustainable future.

These papers prompt dynamic discussion and analysis on some of the most pressing issues that fall at the intersection of urbanization, migration, and demographic change, thereby guiding the next phase of Perry World House’s research. Over the 2017–18 academic year, Perry World House will be conducting more rigorous work on the following questions:

- As cities become denser and more diverse, what policies foster the most successful forms of integration? In particular, with over two-thirds of refugees living in urban environments globally, how are integration initiatives being monitored and evaluated so that promising practices can be identified and replicated?

- What new, innovative mechanisms are being used to facilitate the implementation of the New Urban Agenda at various levels of society and governance? Can these be replicated?

- What role can or should cities have as international legal actors? Will a more visible role for cities on the global stage lead to greater stability or new power struggles?

- How should local, national, and international institutions adapt or restructure to better address the drivers of forced migration and respond to the needs of those who are displaced, especially for protracted periods of time?
TITLES AND AUTHORS OF PAPER SERIES

These pieces reflect the individual views of the authors.

ENVIRONMENTS THAT DISPLACE

Conscious Unconcern: How the Syrian Regime Abetted Environmental Degradation and Soil Erosion through Poor Governance
Bassam Barabandi, Co-Founder, People Demand Change; Former Syrian Diplomat

Enduring Exile, Marginalized Refugees: New Partnerships to Energize a Faltering Multilateralism
Arafat Jamal, Head, Inter-Agency Coordination Service, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; Perry World House Visiting Fellow, Spring 2017

Environmental Change and Human Mobility
Susan F. Martin, Donald G. Herzberg Professor Emerita in International Migration and Founder of the Institute for the Study of International Migration, Georgetown University; Perry World House Visiting Fellow, 2016-2017

STRENGTHENING THE URBAN INCLUSION OF REFUGEE AND MIGRANT POPULATIONS

Note on the Integration of Urban (or Non-Camp) Refugees: The Case of Syrians in Turkey (and Lebanon and Jordan)
Ahmet İçduygu, Professor and Former Dean, College of Social Sciences and Humanities; Director, Migration Research Center, Koç University, Istanbul; Perry World House Visiting Scholar, Fall 2017

Making a Success of Refugee Reception and Integration
Kathleen Newland, Senior Fellow and Co-Founder, Migration Policy Institute

Fostering Education and Opportunities for Refugees: An Update

Strengthening Urban Inclusion of Refugee and Migrant Populations
Hilmar von Lojewski, Head of Department, Urban Development Building, Housing and Transport, Association of German Cities

SUSTAINING AND IMPROVING URBAN LIFE

Reflections on Sustaining and Improving Urban Life
Aisa Kirabo Kacyira, United Nations Assistant Secretary-General and Deputy Executive Director, UN-Habitat; Perry World House Visiting Fellow, 2016–2017

Urban Policy and Inequality
Ian Klaus, Former Senior Adviser for Global Cities, U.S. Department of State; Deputy Negotiator, U.S. Delegation to Habitat III; Perry World House Visiting Fellow, Spring 2017

Inclusive Urban Development
Rose Molokoane, Deputy Director, Slum/Shack Dwellers International; National Coordinator, South Africa Alliance and the Federation of the Urban Poor (FEDUP)

Urban Migration of Adolescent Girls
Mark R. Montgomery, Senior Associate, Population Council; Professor of Economics, Stony Brook University
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