Migration Practices and Impacts on North Africa and Europe
INTS-3000 (3 credits)

Morocco: Migration Practices and Impacts on North Africa and Europe

This syllabus is representative of a typical semester. Because courses develop and change over time to take advantage of unique learning opportunities, actual course content varies from semester to semester.

Course Description

Morocco's location at the junction of Africa and Europe makes it most favored country to explore international migration issues, cultural diversity, and global justice. Over decades human mobilities from Sub-Saharan countries to Morocco have strengthened due to poverty, climate change, global injustice, and lack of human rights. Transit migration in Morocco and final settlement in the European Union are two distinct yet intertwined phenomena that present alternative choices for migrants to improve their human condition.

Through multidisciplinary approach drawing on sociology, political science, economy and anthropology, the seminar first provides a comprehensive analysis of the structural causes of Moroccan and African migration to the European union including poverty, climate change, and social unrest. Then, it examines the forms of migration and indicators of socioeconomic integration in the host countries, social injustice and human resilience, remittance sending and local development, and future migration trends. The seminar engages critically with the governance of migration through the Global North economic development policy and its impact on African countries, migration and development, EU migration policy rationale and implications for Moroccan and sub-Saharan migration, migration and co-development, world migration institutions and the pledge for migration with a human face.

Learning Outcomes

Upon completion of the course, students will be able to:

- Develop a theoretical understanding of the economic, social, environmental, and political causes of different patterns of human mobilities, taking into consideration the complexity of the drivers of migration.
- Demonstrate country-specific knowledge on the impact of migration on development processes and social change in Morocco, and Sub-Saharan African countries.

- Develop the capacity to comparatively analyze policies and programs of governments, international institutions and civil society organizations regarding the protection and integration of migrants.
- Understand the rationale of migration and economic policies in the global North, and their impact on development, and migration trends in the global south.
- Critically Interpret migration and development as global realities and sites of engagement and contestation over governance, citizenship, and social justice.

Language of Instruction
This course is taught in English, but students will be simultaneously learning Modern Standard Arabic and expected to engage community members in this language (to the best of their abilities) when the opportunity arises.

Instructional Methods
SIT's teaching and learning philosophy is grounded in the experiential learning theory developed by Kolb (1984; 2015) and informed by various scholars, such as Dewey, Piaget, Lewin, among others. Experiential learning theory recognizes that learning is an active process that is not confined to the formal curriculum; "knowledge is created through the transformation of experience" (Kolb, 2015, p. 49). Learning involves both content and process. Learning is holistic and happens through various life experiences upon which students draw to generate new ways of knowing and being. Learning involves a community and is a lifelong endeavor. Learning is transformational. The suggested four step-cycle of a *concrete experience*, *reflective observation*, *abstract conceptualization*, and *active experimentation* embedded in the experiential learning model is not linear and might not always happen in that specific order, as any learning is highly context dependent. These stages of taking part in a shared experience; reflecting on that experience by describing and interpreting it; challenging their own assumptions and beliefs to generate new knowledge; and ultimately applying new knowledge, awareness, skills, and attitudes in a variety of situations and contexts are important for students to engage in to become empowered lifelong learners.

The thematic seminar sessions aim to provide a comprehensive understanding of the multifaceted nature of migration, equipping students with the knowledge and skills needed to critically analyze and address migration-related issues in a global context. Activities includes one-hour lectures, group discussions, panel presentations, mock trail, role-play, and workshops,

Required Texts
See course outline for a full listing.
Additional readings and articles as assigned.

Assignments and Evaluation

Assignment Descriptions and Grading Criteria

1) Module Synthesis Presentation (20%)

Students in groups of 2 or 3 give a presentation on one of the three modules in this seminar in which they combine theoretical contributions, data, and critical analysis on global drivers of migration, migration and cultural diversity, and global justice.

A synthesis goes beyond the facts of the research documents to make sense of the contribution and limits of the body of research evaluated. Students should participate in the presentation and ensuing discussion; each student is individually evaluated based on the depth of presentation and answers to incoming questions.

2) Mock Trial (20%)

In simulated court proceedings, students in groups of 4 to 5 conduct a mock trial, in which they argue fictional legal migration issue case in front of judges/benches.
During the mock trial, each side presents its case, including opening and closing statements, examination of witnesses, and arguments made by opposing counsels. At the end of the trial, a "judge" will decide a winner based on the evidence presented and the quality of the arguments. A joint session will be held with the students of the Faculty of Law in Rabat.

3) Role-Play (20%)

Students in groups of 3 to 4 imagine that they are someone else in a set situation where they then act as they think that person would do in that situation. In the end, the participants have experienced a new situation and learned something from it by taking on a role.

The role-play can consist of sharing the story of a refugee or undocumented migrant who arrived in a transit or destination country, spend few years to survive, made connections, but doesn't know the next step in the absence of a residence permit. Students reflect on the process of learning, the experienced impact of their participation in the role-play, and reflect on perspective-taking empathy as an outcome of the role-play. Other role-play scenarios can be imagined.

4) Thematic Paper (30%)

Students will complete a seminar paper of approximately eight pages (8) that examines an issue pertaining to migration, cultural diversity, and social justice offering a research question, an in-depth literature review, findings, evaluation and limitations, and references.

5) Participation and Attendance (10%)

Attendance, punctuality, active involvement in discussions, and completion of reading assignments are mandatory. This includes the following criteria:
- Attendance - promptness to class and positive presence in class.
- Active Listening - paying attention in class and during field excursions, asking appropriate questions, showing interest and enthusiasm (this includes body language), entertaining contradictory perspectives, taking notes.
- Involvement in Class Discussions - either in small or large groups, sharing knowledge. Completing reading assignments is essential to your participation in discussion.

- Group Accountability – positive participation in the group during field excursions and classes; not keeping others waiting.
- Displaying Respect – culturally appropriate interaction with hosts, SIT program staff, SIT lecturers and communities.

Assessment

Module synthesis presentation	20%
Mock Trial	20%
Role-Play	20%
Thematic paper	30%
Participation and Attendance	10%

Attendance and Participation

Due to the nature of SIT Study Abroad programs, and the importance of student and instructor contributions in every class session, attendance at all classes and for all program excursions is required. Criteria for evaluation of student performance include attendance and participation in program activities. Students must fully participate in all program components and courses. Students may not voluntarily opt out of required program activities. Valid reasons for absence – such as illness – must be discussed with the academic director or other designated staff person. Absences impact academic performance, may impact grades, and could result in dismissal from the program.

Late Assignments

SIT Study Abroad programs integrate traditional classroom lectures and discussion with field-based experiences, site visits and debriefs. The curriculum is designed to build on itself and progress to the culmination (projects, ISP, case studies, internship, etc.). It is critical that students complete assignments in a timely manner to continue to benefit from the sequences in assignments, reflections and experiences throughout the program.
Example: Students may request a justified extension for one paper/assignment during the semester. Requests must be made in writing and at least 12 hours before the posted due date and time. If reason for request is accepted, an extension of up to one week may be granted at that time. Any further requests for extensions will not be granted. Students who fail to submit the assignment within the extension period will receive an 'F' for the assignment.

Grading Scale

94-100%	A
90-93%	A-
87-89%	B+
84-86%	B
80-83%	B-
77-79%	C+
74-76%	C
70-73%	C-

67-69%   D+
64-66%   D
below 64   F

Program Expectations
- Show up prepared. Be on time, have your readings completed and points in mind for discussion or clarification. Complying with these elements raises the level of class discussion for everyone.
- Have assignments completed on schedule, printed, and done accordingly to the specified requirements. This will help ensure that your assignments are returned in a timely manner.
- Ask questions in class. Engage the lecturer. These are often very busy professionals who are doing us an honor by coming to speak.
- Comply with academic integrity policies (no plagiarism or cheating, nothing unethical).
- Respect differences of opinion (classmates', lecturers, local constituents engaged with on the visits). You are not expected to agree with everything you hear, but you are expected to listen across difference and consider other perspectives with respect.

SIT Policies and Resources

Please refer to the [SIT Study Abroad Handbook](#) and the [Policies](#) section of the SIT website for all academic and student affairs policies. Students are accountable for complying with all published policies. Of particular relevance to this course are the policies regarding: academic integrity, Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), research and ethics in field study and internships, late assignments, academic status, academic appeals, diversity and disability, sexual harassment and misconduct, and the student code of conduct.

Please refer to the SIT Study Abroad Handbook and SIT website for information on important resources and services provided through our central administration in Vermont, such as [Library resources and research support](#), [Accessibility Services](#), [Counseling Services,](#) [Title IX information](#), and [Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion](#) resources.

Course Schedule

*Please be aware that topics and excursions may vary to take advantage of any emerging events, to accommodate changes in our lecturers' availability, and to respect any changes that would affect student safety. Students will be notified if this occurs

Module 1: Global environmental, socioeconomic, and political drivers of migration in Africa and the Middle East
This module provides an overview of salient theoretical and methodological frameworks for the study of migration. While the focus is on trends, patterns, and drivers of migration in North Africa and across the Mediterranean, discussions will also bear on the role of migration in social transformation, transit spaces and biographies, memory and diasporic identities, and interactions between human flux and policy.

Session 1: Migration theories: a critical assessment
This session provides a global perspective on international migration, with the definition of key concepts, types of migration (transit, permanent, circular) and a critical assessment of major theories of migration:
- Neoclassical economics
- New economics of labor migration
- Dual labor market theory
- World-systems theory
- Network theory
- Structure and agency

Required readings:

Castles, S., Miller, M. J., & Ammendola, G. (2005). The Age of Migration: International Population Movements in the Modern World. *American Foreign Policy Interests*, *27*(6), 537–542. https://doi.org/10.1080/10803920500434037

King, R. (2012). *Theories and Typologies of Migration: An Overview and A Primer*. ResearchGate; Malmo University . https://www.researchgate.net/publication/260096281_Theories_and_Typologies_of_Migration_An_Overview_and_A_Primer

Economic and Social Research Council. Dynamics of Migration across the Mediterranean, Policy Briefing, July 2017, pdf.

Malakooti, A., & Davin, E. (2015). Chapters 3 and 5. In Migration Trends Across the Mediterranean: Connecting the Dots. *Publications.iom.int*. https://publications.iom.int/books/migration-trends-across-mediterranean-connecting-dots

Recommended readings:

Hear, N. (2010). Theories of Migration and Social Change. Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 36:10, 1531-1536, pdf.
Düvell, F. (2012). Transit migration: a blurred and politicized concept. Population, Space and Place, 18(4), 415-427, pdf.
Oliver Bakewell, Hein de Haas and Agnieszka Kubal**.** Migration systems, pioneers and the role of agency. Norface migration, Discussion paper, N. 23, 2011, pdf.

Carling, J. 2001. *Aspiration and ability in international migration: Cape Verdean experiences of mobility and immobility*. Oslo: Centre for Development and the Environment, University of Oslo.

—. 2002. "Migration in the age of involuntary immobility: theoretical reflections and Cape Verdean experiences " *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* 28(1):5-42.

Activities:
- Group discussion: the role of structure and agency in human mobility.
- Mapping exercise of global migration patterns

Session 2: Climate change, internal and external mobilities in Africa

This session examines the process of environmental degradation in African countries, increased rural poverty and exodus, and irregular migration. Climate change driven populations will increase worldwide, and countries already hosting migrants will need to cope with large numbers of newcomers while facing rising negative climatic effect on their resources. The annual Global mobilization (UN Climate Change Conference series) to address climate change will also need to provide adequate responses to forced migration through the recognition of the status of 'climate migrant'. The session includes:

- Major environmental change in African countries
- Forced migration in Sub-Saharan Africa countries
- Refugee crisis in Africa
- Climate change and sustainability
- Climate migration and Global justice
- The status of ''Climate refuge'': Regulatory and political frameworks

Required readings:

Behrman, Simon, and Avidan Kent, eds. (2018). Climate Refugees: Beyond the Legal
    Impasse? London: Taylor and Francis. --

Bannor, F; Magambo, I; Mahabir, J; Tshikata J.L. (2022) Interdependence between Climate
    change and migration https://www.econstor.eu//10419/251386/pdf/

Debay Tadisse. (2010) The Impact of Climate Change in Africa.
    https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn/136704/PAPER220 pdf.

Denisson, J. (2022) Re-thinking the drivers of regular and irregular migration: evidence
    from the MENA region, pdf. In Comparative Migration Studies 0(1):21
    https://doi.org/10.1186/s40878-022-00296-y..pdf.

Recommended readings:

Cummings, C., Pacitto, J., Lauro, D., & Foresti, M. (2015). "Why People Move: Understanding the Drivers and Trends of Migration to Europe." Overseas Development Institute (ODI).

UN Habitat (2015) Climate change concepts.

Van Praag, L., & Ou-Salah, L. (2021). Environmental Change and Migration in Morocco: What Has Been Done So Far? *IMISCOE Research Series*, 35–59. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-61390-7_3

Bardak, U. (2015). Continuity and Change in Youth Migration Patterns from the Mediterranean. In L. Kamel (Ed.), *Changing Migration Patterns in the Mediterranean* (pp. 21–40). Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI). http://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep09850.6

Przemysław Osóbka. (2018). The Problem of "Climate Refugees" in View of International Humanitarian Law – Selected Issues. *Studia Z Zakresu Nauk Prawnoustrojowych. Miscellanea*, *VIII*(z. 2), 157–172. https://www.academia.edu/85225233/The_Problem_of_Climate_Refugees_in_View_of_International_Humanitarian_Law_Selected_Issues

Activities:
- Group discussion: 'Climate migrant' a legitimate concept!
- Case study analysis of a recent refugee crisis

Session 3: Moroccan Migration in Europe: Integration identity and transnationalism

This module provides an overview of Moroccan migration in Europe and its overall impact on Moroccan society, culture, and economy. An outline of trends, forms, and drivers of Moroccan migration to Europe will be followed by an assessment of its economic impact on local development. We explore cultural and political aspects related to identity, integration, and transnationalism. The session includes:

- Historical Moroccan migration to Europe
- Integration and identity
- Diaspora and Transnationalism
- Moroccan migration in the Netherlands
- Moroccan state and its diaspora

Required readings:
Feldman, G. (2012). The Migration Apparatus: Security, Labor, and Policymaking in the European Union. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.

De Hass, H. (2016). Morocco Migration Trends and Development Potentials. GTZ, available at: https://www.giz.de/.../giz2016-en-moroccan-migration-trends.pdf

Bouras, N. (2013). Shifting perspectives on transnationalism: analysing Dutch political discourse on Moroccan migrants' transnational ties, 1960–2010. *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, *36*(7), 1219–1231. https://doi.org/10.1080/01419870.2013.785580

Gsir, S., & Mescoli, E. (2015). *Maintaining national culture abroad: countries of origin, culture, and diaspora*.

de Haas, H. (2005). International Migration and Regional Development in Morocco: A Review. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, *35*(10), 1571–1593. https://doi.org/10.1080/13691830903165808

Recommended readings:

Leurs, K., Midden, E., & Ponzanesi, S. (2012). Digital multiculturalism in the Netherlands: religious, ethnic and gender positioning by Moroccan-Dutch Youth. Religion & Gender, 2(1), 150-175. Accessed at: http://www.religionandgender.org/index.php/rg/article/view/36/892

Van der Veer, P. (2006). Pim Fortuyn, Theo van Gogh, and the politics of tolerance in the Netherlands. *Public Culture*, *18*(1), 111-124.

Wiltgren, L.K. (2020) Polite exclusion: high-performing immigrant students experience of peer exclusion, *Race Ethnicity and Education*, DOI: 10.1080/13613324.2020.1718083.

OECD (2018) 'The Resilience of students with an immigrant background: Factors that shape well-being', Paris: OECD Publishing

Phinney, J.S; David, L. Vedder, P. Immigrant youth acculturation, identity and adaptation. (2010) https://www.researchgate.net/publication/50341383 *pdf.*

Cerna, Lucie. (2016). Immigration Policies and the Global Competition for Talent. London, Palgrave Macmillan, 2016, 283 pp. ISBN 978 1 137 57155 7

Koening, N. (2017). The EU'S external migration policy: Towards a win-win partnerships https://euagenda.eu/upload/publications/untitled-92775-ea.pdf

Activity:
- Analysis of EU migration agreements with Morocco.
- Data analysis of migration flows to the EU.

Session 4: African Migration in Morocco: Legal framework and social context
This session provides a nuanced understanding of African migration in Morocco regarding socioeconomic integration, discrimination, poverty, cultural diversity. The session includes

- Drivers of migration in Sub-Saharan Africa
- Borders, violence, and human trafficking
- Transit migration
- The EU externalization of borders policies
- Settlement and integration in Morocco
- Moroccan migration policy
- Social mobility and discrimination
- Cultural visibility of migrant communities

Required readings:
Mixed Migration Centre. (2022). *Understanding the mixed migration landscape in Morocco: Key findings*. https://mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/Understanding_the_mixed_migration_landscape_in_Morocco.pdf

Stock, Inka. (2019). Time, Migration and Forced Immobility: Sub-Saharan African Migrants in Morocco. Bristol University Press.

Naama, M. (2017). Sub-Saharan irregular migrants in Morocco & the exceptional regularization program in 2014. www.theseus.fi/bitstream/10024,pdf

Fargues, Ph, (2019) Migration measurement along the Central Mediterranean Route: sources of data. https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/ch01-migration-measurement-along-the.pdf

Recommended readings:
Moffette, D. (2018). Governing irregular migration: Bordering culture, labor and security in Spain. Vancouver: UBC Press.

Ayşen Üstübici (2016) Political Activism Between Journey and Settlement: Irregular Migrant Mobilization in Morocco. http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14650045.2015.1104302 pdf.

Collyer, M., Cherti, M., Galos, E., & Grosso, M. (2012). Responses to Irregular Migration in Morocco: Promising Changes, Persisting Challenges. *Institute for Public Policy Research, London, July*, https://www.ccme.org.ma/images pdf

Cherti, M., & Grant, P. (2013). The myth of transit: Sub-Saharan migration in Morocco. Institute for Public Policy Research, London, June, https://www.ccme.org.ma/.../myth-of-transit-Morocco- pdf

Module 2: Migration and development

This module examines migration from the perspective of sustainable development and its economic and social dimensions.

Session 1: The migration development nexus

This session examines

- Migration as a driver of development
- Local development: actors and institutions
- Mainstreaming migration within local development planning

Required readings:

Lacroix, Thomas. (2009). Transnationalism and development: The example of Moroccan migrant networks. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 35*(10), 1665–1678.

World Bank (2021) A Reappraisal of the Migration-Development Nexus Testing the Robustness of the Migration Transition Hypothesis. Policy Research Paper 9518. https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/786201611170919983/pdf.

Recommended readings:

UNRISD (United Nations Research Institute for Social Development) and MIDEQ (Migration for Development and Equality) (2023). Migration and Inequality in the Global South: Evidence from the MIDEQ Hub. Geneva: UNRISD.

Session 2: Migration, development, and social transformations in Morocco

This session examines the impact of migration on economic and social change in Morocco, with emphasis on brain drain and brain gain, the role of remittance in local development, education, and social transformations. The session includes:

- The impact of Remittance Moroccan economy
- Permanent, Circular and seasonal migration effects on the local economy
- Migration and social change
- Migration and political change in Morocco

Required readings:

Sorensen, Ninna. (2004) Migrant Remittances as a Development Tool: The Case of Morocco, IOM Migration Research Policy, Working Papers Series, N.2,

De Hass. Hein. (2005) International Migration and Regional Development in Morocco, A review. In MDR Working Paper No. 4 "Migration and Development Revisited" A WOTRO/NWO research project.

Wijers, G.D.M. (2021). The migration and development nexus in Morocco: an embedded study of French, German and Dutch returnee entrepreneurship support. In *Migration and Development*, Volume.1, Issue 1, pp:42-67

 Recommended readings:
De Haas, H. (2010). Migration and development: A theoretical perspective. *International Migration Review, 44*(1), 227–264.

Tuccio. M, Wahba, Hamdouch.B. (2019) International Migration as Driver of Political and Social Change: Evidence from Morocco. Global Labor Organization, Discussion paper, 309.pp:1-53.

EC-UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative. (2013). *Migration for development: A bottom-up approach*. A handbook for practitioners and policymakers.

Session 3: Migration and local development in southern Morocco (Sous-Massa region)

This session provides a case study of the migration local development nexus through a socioeconomic analysis of the history of Amazigh migration to the EU, migrants associations, kinship and community development, investment and political visibility.

- Amazigh migrant networks in the EU
- Belonging, solidarity and transnationalism
- Seasonal remittance sending, family maintenance and investment
- Migrant social capital and community development

 Required readings:
Berriane. Mohamed, De Hass. Hein, Natter Katharina (2021) Social transformations and migrations in Morocco. International Migration Institute, working paper 171, pp-1-47.

Collyr. M., Cherti. M, Lacroix.T, Van Heelsum. A (2009) Migration and Development: The Euro-Moroccan Experience. In Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, Vol 35. 2009

Dadush. Uri. (2015) Diaspora, Development and Morocco. Policy paper. OCP, NOV 2015, p:1-28.

Maastricht Scholl of Governance. (2015) Migration and Development; A world in Motion Morocco Country Report, pp:1-90.

Recommended readings:

Lacroix. Thomas. (2016) Transnationalism and development: The example of Moroccan Migrant networks. Pdf 2016, in HAL Id: halshs-00820325, https://halshs.archives-ouvertes.fr/halshs-00820325

Hannes Warnecke-Berger (2017). Transnational Economic Spaces, Moral Economy, and Remittances, working paper, University of Leipzig, N3 2017, pdf.

Activities

- Data analysis of remittance flows.
- Role-play on policymaking to balance economic benefits and challenges of migration.

Session 3: Sub-Saharan Migration and development in Morocco

This session examines increasing participation of Sub-Saharan migrants in local labor markets in Morocco including agriculture, construction, tourism, and marketing, the limits on migrant employment, labor regulations and work rights, occupational attainment and mobility, the social struggles of migrants, and their integration. This session includes:

- Undocumented migrants and employment
- Skilled migrants and occupational attainment
- Migration and economic injustice in Morocco
- Gender discrimination at the workplace
- Resilience and Social struggles

Required readings:

Buehler, M., Fabbe, K., & Kyrkopoulou, E. (2023). Surveying the Landscape of Labor Market Threat Perceptions from Migration: Evidence from Attitudes toward Sub-Saharan African Migrants in Morocco. *ILR Review*, *76*(4), 748–773. https://doi.org/10.1177/00197939231172481

Medland, L. (2021) 'There is no time': Agri-food internal migrant workers in Morocco's tomato industry, Journal of Rural Studies, Vol 88, pp:482-490.

Recommended Readings:

Corrado, A. Piscano, L. Ferrari C. (2024). The agrifood-migration nexus: migration regimes and the politics of labor shortages in Italy and Sweden. In *Journal of Rural Studies*, Vol 50, Issue 5, pp:1252-1276.

Potot, S. (2014) Sans-papiers: Self-censored social identities of farm workers in southern France, In *Seasonal Workers in Mediterranean Agriculture. The Social Costs of Eating Fresh*, Gertel, G. and Sarah Sippel, R. (Eds), Routledge.

European Parliament Report (2021) Migrant seasonal workers in the European agricultural Sector.

Sessions: 4-5-6: Site visits to Agadir region: African laborers in the export farm sector

- Visit to the export-oriented farm sector in Ait Melloul
- Visit to NGO 'Migration et Développement in Agadir
- Visit to a local Sub-Saharan migrant association

Module 3: Migration, Development and Global justice

This module examines the impact of Global North policies on African countries, leading to economic dependency, increasing poverty, sustained migration and the role of remittance sending on development.

Session 1: Neoliberalism and migration

This session examines neoliberalism as the ideological framework that shapes the Global North migration policies based on a market model using selective and restrictive measures on migrant labor force combining economic utility and cost rationale, with limited focus on rights. It also analyzes how the implementation of neoliberal economic policies in the global south contributes to sustained poverty and inequality, leading to cheap migrant labor availability in developing countries with no focus on rights. The session includes:

- Globalization and Neoliberalism
- Privatization and reduced welfare
- Dimensions and measures of global poverty and inequality
- Migration and free market forces
- Brain drain vs brain gain
- Migration as a driver of development
- Sustainable development goals (SDGs) and migration

Activities:
- Role-play on policymaking to balance economic benefits and challenges of migration

Required readings:

Harvey, D. (2007). Neoliberalism as creative destruction. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 610, 22-44.

Natter, K. (2018). Rethinking immigration policy theory beyond "western liberal democracies." Comparative Migration Studies, 6 (1), 1–21.

Ellermann, Antje and Agustin Goenaga. (2019). Discrimination and Policies of Immigrant Selection in Liberal States. Politics and Society 47(1): 87–116.

De Haas, Hein, Natter, Katharina, and Simona Vezzoli. (2016). Growing Restrictiveness or Changing Selection? International Migration Review 52(2): 324–367.

Recommended readings:

Dancygier, Rafaela, and Yotam Margalit. (2019). The Evolution of the Immigration Debate. Comparative Political Studies (advanced electronic publication): 1–41.

Aregbeshola, R. (2010). The Impact of intra-continental migration in Africa. Africa Insight, 40(1) 62-77. https://uir.unisa.ac.za/handle/10500/21889 pdf

Session 2: Migration and Global Economic Justice

This session will examine the impact of globalization on economic justice in Morocco and Africa, climate change as a global justice issue, dimensions of global poverty and inequality in Morocco and the European Union strategies for poverty alleviation and economic justice. The session includes:
- Globalization and economic justice
- Dimensions and impact of global poverty and inequality
- Economic restructuring and unemployment in Morocco
- Political involution and migration in Africa
- Sustainability, poverty alleviation and economic justice
- Decolonizing migration studies

Required Readings:
Stiglitz, J. E. (2002). *Globalization and Its Discontents*. Penguin Books.

Gardiner, S. M. (2013). *A perfect moral storm: the ethical tragedy of climate change*. Oxford University Press.

Cazzato, L. (2006). Mediterranean: Coloniality, Migration and Decolonial Practices, Politics. Rivista di Studi Politici www.rivistapolitics.it (5), 1/2016, 1-17.

Bashi, V. (2023)   The Practice of Decolonizing Migration Studies. Sociological Forum, (July 2023), https://www.researchgate.net/publication/372529402

Recommended readings:
Mignolo, W., & Walsh, C. E. (2018). *On decoloniality : concepts, analytics, praxis.* Duke University Press. https://www.dukeupress.edu/Assets/PubMaterials/978-0-8223-7109-0_601.pdf

Sachs, J. (2005). The End of Poverty: Economic Possibilities for Our Time. Penguin Books.

Hollifield, J., Martin, P. L., & Orrenius, P. (2020). *Controlling Immigration: A Global Perspective* (3rd ed.). Stanford University Press.

Session 3: **Migration, development, and social transformations in Morocco**

This session examines the impact of migration on economic and social change in Morocco, with emphasis on brain drain and brain gain, the role of remittance in local development, education, and cultural transformation. The session includes:
- Structural Adjustment and migration in Morocco
- Migration as a vector of social and cultural change in Morocco
- Remittance as a vector of economic change and development
- Transnationalism and local development
- Migration and political transformation in Morocco

Required readings:

Berriane.Mohamed, De Hass. Hein, Natter Katharina (2021) Social transformations and migrations in Morocco. International Migration Institute, working paper 171, pp-1-47.

Collyr. M., Cherti.M, Lacroix.T, Van Heelsum. A (2009) Migration and Development: The Euro-Moroccan Experience. In *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, Vol 35. 2009

Dadush. Uri. (2015) Diaspora, Development and Morocco. Policy paper. OCP, NOV 2015, p:1-28.
Maastricht Scholl of Governance. (2015) Migration and Development; A world in Motion Morocco Country Report, pp:1-90.

Recommended readings:

Lacroix, T. (2009). Transnationalism and Development: The Example of Moroccan Migrant Networks. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, *35*(10), 1665–1678. https://doi.org/10.1080/13691830903165865

Tuccio. M, Wahba, Hamdouch.B. (2019) International Migration as Driver of Political and Social Change: Evidence from Morocco. Global Labor Organization, Discussion paper 309. pp:1-53.

Hannes Warnecke-Berger (2017). Transnational Economic Spaces, Moral Economy, and Remittances, working paper, University of Leipzig, N3 2017, pdf.

Activities:

- Data analysis of remittance flows.
- Role-play on policymaking to balance economic benefits and challenges of migration.

Session 4: Global Governance of migration and Justice

This session explores the role of and effectiveness of international institutions (e.g., UNHCR, IOM, WTO) in the management international migration and the protection of the rights of migrants, challenges in global governance of migration and the prospect for reforming global migration institutions. The session includes:
- International law and the rights of migrants and refugees
- Policies and practices impacting migration justice
- Assessment of the effectiveness of the UN migration institutions
- Reforming global institutions
- Ethical issues in migration

Required Readings:

Zardo, F., & Wolff, S. (2022). Decentering the study of migration governance in the Mediterranean. *Geopolitics*, 27 (3), 687–702.

Larsson, Olivia. (2015) On the Run: How does a role-play develop empathy for refugees?. Malo University. https://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:1481640/FULLTEXT01.pdf

Lubet, S., & Koster, J. (2024). *Mock Trials: Preparing, Presenting, and Winning Your Case*. NITA.

Held, D., & McGrew, A. G. (2002). *Governing globalization: power, authority and global governance*. Polity.

Recommended readings:

Bastia, T., Piper, N., & Carrón, M.P. (2011). Geographies of Migration, Geographies of Justice? Feminism, Intersectionality and Rights. *Environment and Planning A, 43*, 1492-1498.

Bastia, T. (ed). *Migration and Inequality*. (2013). Routledge. London.

Session 5: <u>Migration and Human Rights</u>

This session explores the state of human rights of migrants and refugees, challenges in protecting migrant rights in Morocco and the EU, advocacy and the role of civil society. The session includes:

- The criminalization of undocumented migration
- Unchecked violence at borders
- Migration and politics in Morocco and the EU
- Advocating migrant human rights in Morocco

Required Readings:
Human Rights at International Borders: A Trainer's Guide (2021), Published by United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner.

Guild, E., & Minderhoud, P. (Eds.). (2006*). Immigration and Criminal Law in the European Union*:

Recommended readings:
The Legal Measures and Social Consequences of Criminal Law in Member States on Trafficking and Smuggling in Human Beings.

'Foreigners and Human Rights in Morocco'. Conseil National des Droits de l'homme.

Activities:

- Mock trial on a human rights case involving migrants.

Session 6: <u>Future Trends in Migration</u>

This session examines the impact of climate change on migration patterns, technological advancements and migration, predictions and policy implications for future migration trends. Th session includes:

- Migration Patterns in Morocco and Africa
- Demographic growth and migration in the EU

- Predictions on world migrant population
- Migration challenges for destination countries

Required readings:

Mutava, M. (2023). *An analysis of trends and patterns of migration in Africa*. New South
    Institute. https://nsi.org.za/publications/analysis-trends-patterns-migration-africa/

Migration Trends in the Americas (2023). Publications of the International Organization of
    Migration.

Goularas, G. B., & Turkan-İpekI. Z. (2018). *International migration in the 21st century: problems
    and solutions*. Cambridge Scholars Publishing.
    https://www.cambridgescholars.com/resources/pdfs/978-1-5275-0910-8-sample.pdf

Recommended Readings:

Anamaria Claudia (ed) (2023). *Migration Dynamics and New Trends in European (In)Security –
    Old Challenges in a Changing World*. Presa Universitara Clujeana.

Crawley, H., & Teye, J. K. (2023). *The Palgrave Handbook of South–South Migration and
    Inequality*. Springer Nature.

Wellman, C. H., & Cole, P. (2011). *Debating the ethics of immigration : is there a right to
    exclude?* Oxford University Press.

Gardiner, S. M. (2013). *A perfect moral storm: the ethical tragedy of climate change*. Oxford
    University Press.

Activities:

- Scenario planning exercise on future migration trends
- Group presentation on innovative solutions to emerging migration challenges