IntoME
Integration of Migrants in Europe

Jean Monnet
Centre of Excellence
UNIVERSITY OF TUSCIA

SUMMER TRAINING SCHOOL

PROTECTED ENTRY PROCEDURES:

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE SCENARIOS

1 July 2024 – 5 July 2024 (hybrid mode)

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OPENING ADDRESS

Dear Colleagues, dear Participants,

It is a great pleasure to welcome you all to the fourth edition of the Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence on the Integration of Migrants in Europe (IntoME) Summer Training School (STS).

The STS is a 5-day intensive course on the legal concerns and the socio-political implications of the lack or insufficiency of legal pathways to access asylum in Europe and elsewhere.

Highly renowned scholars and experts in the field have committed to providing an extensive and thorough understanding of past, present and future issues and challenges relating to PEPs with a multi-level focus: national (in selected countries), regional (focusing mostly but not exclusively on the EU legal framework) and international (UNHCR and IOM led initiatives).

The first four afternoons of the STS will be devoted to training sessions in which you will all be protagonists. With the help of our trainers, you will have the opportunity to discuss a number of selected topics from a variety of perspectives, including legal, political, and social.

We hope that the STS will be an enriching and productive experience for all.

Enjoy it!

Mario Savino and Francesco Luigi Gatta

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11.30 a.m.-1.00 p.m.: *Legal Pathways to Europe*
LUC LEBOEUF – Max Plank Institute (online); **SOPHIE NAKUEIRA** – Danish Refugee Council (online)

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TRAINING SESSIONS

TRAINING SESSION 1 – Policy paper

Topic: *Environmental Migrants: What Kind of Protection in the EU?*

MONDAY 1st JULY
2.30-4.30 p.m.: *Working group session*

Participants will be divided into working groups to discuss the protection of "environmental migrants" under European Union law. Environmental degradation has always caused people to leave their countries. However, it is expected that environmental migration will increase in the future due to increasing environmental degradation and the effects of climate change. In the absence of specific legal instruments on the subject, there has been a growing debate in the literature and in various international fora aimed at exploring legal options to provide adequate protection to "environmental migrants". In this regard, the Human Rights Committee's pronouncement in the well-known case of *Teitiota v. New Zealand* represents one of the most important steps towards ensuring the protection of "environmental migrants" through the application of international human rights law. In addition, other international institutions have adopted non-binding instruments to guide states in dealing with environmentally induced migration. In contrast to these international trends, the European Union has remained rather inactive in the face of the phenomenon of environmental migration. The European Union's cautious approach seems to contradict its leading role in the protection of human rights and the objectives of the EU's migration and asylum policy. With this in mind, each group will be asked to propose an amendment to EU migration law to ensure adequate protection for "environmental migrants". In doing so, they should pay particular attention to the challenges of defining "environmental migrants" and the opportunities and challenges of applying human rights standards to environmentally induced migrants. To this end, each group may use as a model the study requested by the LIBE Committee: "Climate Change and Migration – Legal and policy challenges and responses to environmentally induced migration" (p. 89-93). Before the start of the plenary session, team leaders will share the policy papers with the trainers via email: intome@unitus.it. Please, find useful materials **here**.

TUESDAY 2nd JULY
2.30-4.30 p.m.: *Plenary session*

Each group, represented by their own team leader, will take the floor to present their group's position on the issue. Each presentation will last a maximum of 20 minutes and will be followed by a 10-minute question and answer session. All participants are encouraged to ask questions and actively participate in the debate, bearing in mind that their active participation will be evaluated by the jury of trainers to determine the winner. The jury will identify the winning group according to the following criteria: quality and coherence of the policy paper; performance of the team leader during the plenary session; active participation of other group members in the Q&A session. The best policy paper will be published on the official website of the Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence on the Integration of Migrants in Europe: https://www.intome.eu/.

TRAINING SESSIONS

TRAINING SESSION 2 – Position paper

Topic: *Weaponization of Migrants: Political Concerns, Legal Issues and Fundamental Rights Implications*

WEDNESDAY 3rd JULY
2.30-4.30 p.m.: *Working group session*

Participants will be divided into working groups representing the interests of the different parties assigned and will be tasked with drafting a position paper on two different cases of 'weaponised migration': on the one hand, the events that occurred during the second half of 2021 at the borders between Belarus and EU countries and, on the other hand, the refugee issues between the EU and Turkey. As to the first case, in the aftermath of the disputed Belarusian presidential elections, the borders between Belarus and the EU countries became the site of a tense standoff as the Belarusian government reportedly encouraged migrants to attempt to enter the EU, with the aim of destabilising the EU neighbouring countries, causing a humanitarian and political crisis. As to the second case, in recent years the EU has accused Turkey of using refugees as a political tool, while Turkey argues that it is shouldering a disproportionate burden of hosting refugees from Syria and other countries. The EU-Turkey deal, which aimed to stem the flow of refugees into Europe, has been a point of contention, with both sides accusing each other of not upholding their end of the agreement. This ongoing dispute has strained the relationship between the EU and Turkey and has significant implications for the management of the refugee crisis in the region. Participants will be asked to reflect on specific issues (e.g. weaponization practices and their implications on the rights of people on the move, the role of national authorities and their accountability, etc.). Each group will identify a team leader who will be responsible for collecting the results of the group discussions and organising them into a 2-page position paper, with the help of other group members and under the supervision of the trainers. Here is a guide on how to write a position paper. Before the beginning of the plenary session, the position papers should be sent by the team leaders to the trainers via e-mail: intome@unitus.it. Please, find useful materials **here**.

THURSDAY 4th JULY
2.30-4.30 p.m.: *Plenary session*

Each group, represented by its own team leader, will take the floor to present their group's position paper on the topic. Each presentation will last a maximum of 20 minutes and will be followed by a 10-minute question and answer session. All participants are encouraged to ask questions and actively participate in the debate, bearing in mind that their active participation will be evaluated by the jury of trainers to determine the winner. The jury will determine the winning group based on the quality and consistency of the position paper, the performance of the team leader in the plenary session and the active participation of the other group members in the question-and-answer sessions. The best position paper will be published on the official website of the Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence on the Integration of Migrants in Europe: https://www.intome.eu/.

VENUE
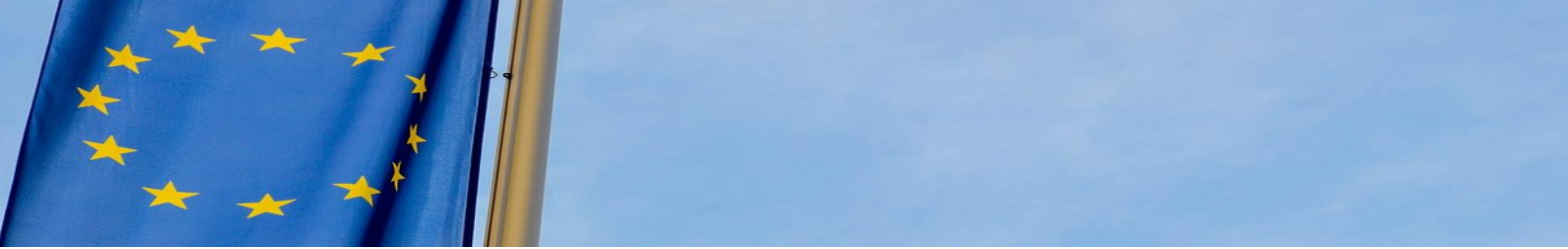
VITERBO – Department of modern languages and literatures, history, philosophy and law studies of Tuscia University (Monday 1 July – Friday 5 July)

Viterbo is a medieval city located at the foot of the Cimini Mountains, northwest of Rome. Of Etruscan origin, the town was taken by the Romans about 310 BC. In 774 Viterbo was included among the Lombard towns of Tuscany, and it was given by Matilda of Tuscany to the pope in the 11th century. An independent commune and an episcopal see from 1193, Viterbo occasioned three centuries of disputes between the papacy and the Holy Roman Empire before it became a papal possession in 1396. Viterbo became the capital of Catholicism in 1257 when Pope Alexander IV moved the papal court to the city to avoid civil unrest in Rome, but it again declined in importance after the removal of the papacy to Avignon, Fr., in 1309. Though almost 70 percent of the town was destroyed in World War II, it was one of the first towns in Italy to complete postwar reconstruction.

Viterbo lies in the heart of the ancient Etruscan region, and all over the area you'll find indelible and interesting remnants of that civilization, along with Roman remains. The county was called Tuscia and is strewn with Roman and Etruscan finds, like necropolis, streets, bridges and ancient thermal spas; ampitheatres (Sutri, Ferento); villas (Calvisiana, Varroniana). There are signs of a glorious past visible everywhere in towns like Tarquinia, Tuscania, Vulci, Cerveteri, Veio, Faleri, Sutri, and Ferento. Nearby is the famous Monster Park at Bomarzo and the "impossible" town of Civita di Bagnoregio perched on its mesa, set among the odd and unusual canyonlands.

Viterbo has many alluring lanes its medieval quarter, lovely to wander by day and also in the evening with the suffused light and romantic air. There are several great museums, beautiful churches and pretty piazzas to enjoy. But the city of Viterbo is indelibly linked to the popes which remains its historical claim to fame. It is called "La Città dei Papi" - the city of Popes and its biggest attraction is, not surprisingly, the Papal Palace.

The Department of modern languages and literatures, history, philosophy and law studies (DISTU) is headquartered in the monumental complex of St. Charles completely restored by the University and located within the ancient city walls. The building includes the 12th-century, three-aisled Church of St. Charles, which hosts the Aula Magna, with high-tech audiovisual and multimedia facilities; the convent with a garden courtyard, which hosts, among other things, the teaching rooms, the library and IT labs; and the inner park, with a parking and a well-equipped student space.

SPEAKERS

DIMITRY KOCHENOV
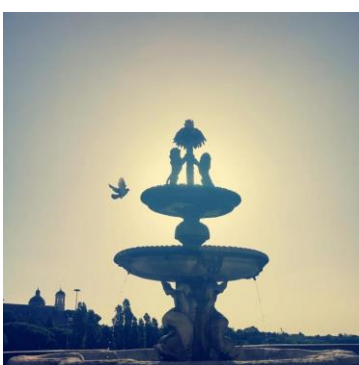
How the EU Desth Machine Works

Drawing on the work co-authored with Dr Sarah Ganty (Yale Law School, Ghent Human Rights Centre), I plan is to take a close look at the most important legal techniques deployed by the EU to make sure that the whole spectrum of denying non-citizens rights – from dignity to the right to life – is never presented as a violation of EU law even in the cases when dozens of thousands are hunted and detained by proxies while the Mediterranean has been turned by EU's and Member States' incessant efforts into a mass grave. Making this possible is the work of what we term 'EU lawlessness law'. I explain how EU lawlessness law operates, how the EU pays for it, how it passes legal scrutiny and what its objectives are. We outline why it is a grave violation of EU values and why deploying legality to ensure that the most significant rights are turned into fiction is an affront to the Rule of Law. To present a complete picture of EU lawlessness law, the lecture will delve into the treatment of non-Europeans both inside and outside the Union. Acting either directly, or by proxies in the fog of its lawlessness law, the EU can torture, kill, imprison and enslave and it does so mostly targeting the racialised people from its former colonies. FRONTEX, an EU agency, is at the forefront of stripping non-Europeans of rights. The atypical nature of the Union as an ideal type of passport apartheid with a complex legal structure imparting invisibility on non-citizens, while deluding responsibility and boasting no effective accountability structures for more than 25.000 drowned and 100.000 captured in the Mediterranean, as we will show, has been served well by own lawlessness law. The passport apartheid core of the punishing EU legal system is significantly undertheorized and this paper aims to start bridging the gap between the day-to-day reality of outright exclusion of non-citizens from dignity and the law and EU's billions invested alongside countless other incessant efforts to promote lawlessness on the one hand and the lack of accountability and the numerous proclamations about the Union's equitable value-laden nature on the other.

Prof. Dimitry Kochenov heads the Rule of Law research at CEU Democracy Institute in Budapest and teaches at CEU Department of Legal Studies in Vienna and LUISS Guido Carli in Rome. Dimitry's main focus is on the principles of EU law, comparative citizenship, migration, and the Rule of Law most broadly conceived. He taught Citizenship inter many alia at Princeton, Oxford, the College of Europe (Natolin) and UNAM. His last monograph, Citizenship (MIT Press, 2019) has been translated into several languages and reviewed in NYRB and the two edited volumes on the Rule of Law were cited by the Advocates General in front of the Court of Justice of the EU. Dimitry consults governments and international organizations on the subjects of his interest.

SPEAKERS

LUC LEBOEUF

Legal Pathways to Europe

In their lecture, Luc Leboeuf and Sophie Nakueira will analyse EU legal and policy developments on legal pathways to protection, while confronting them to the existing international legal framework and assessing their implementation from a critical perspective. First, Luc will outline existing international obligations towards migrants in search of protection who are outside of European territory, thereby outlining their limitations and contradictions, as well as existing EU constitutional deficits in addressing them. He will also discuss EU's attempts at developing a common EU approach in the field, as it stems from the EU New Pact and the newly adopted EU Reg. 2024/1350 establishing a Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Framework. Sophie will then reflect on the implementation of resettlement programmes, which she will analyse as a tool of humanitarian governance. Based on the results of her extensive field research in the Nakivale refugee camp in Uganda, she will share her critical thoughts on how to develop resettlement programmes as a meaningful tool for refugee protection.

Currently a Research Associate in the Department of Law & Anthropology at the Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology, Luc was a Head of Research Group in that Department. In that capacity, he led the Horizon 2020 VULNER research project, which objective was to analyse and confront current legal and bureaucratic trends of mobilising "vulnerability" as a conceptual tool for selecting migrants seeking protection, for example, as part of resettlement programmes (www.vulner.eu). Leboeuf is also an adjunct professor in the Law Faculty of the Catholic University of Louvain (UCL), where he teaches classes in migration law and EU law, and a lawyer (Avocat) at the Brussels Bar. He has held various teaching and research positions, including at the University of Antwerp, the Max Planck Institute Luxembourg for Procedural Law, and the Refugee Studies Centre at the University of Oxford.

SPEAKERS

SOPHIE NAKUEIRA

Legal Pathways to Europe

In their lecture, Luc Leboeuf and Sophie Nakueira will analyse EU legal and policy developments on legal pathways to protection, while confronting them to the existing international legal framework and assessing their implementation from a critical perspective. First, Luc will outline existing international obligations towards migrants in search of protection who are outside of European territory, thereby outlining their limitations and contradictions, as well as existing EU constitutional deficits in addressing them. He will also discuss EU's attempts at developing a common EU approach in the field, as it stems from the EU New Pact and the newly adopted EU Reg. 2024/1350 establishing a Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Framework. Sophie will then reflect on the implementation of resettlement programmes, which she will analyse as a tool of humanitarian governance. Based on the results of her extensive field research in the Nakivale refugee camp in Uganda, she will share her critical thoughts on how to develop resettlement programmes as a meaningful tool for refugee protection.

Currently a Research Associate in the Department of Law & Anthropology at the Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology, she was a Senior Research Fellow in that Department. In that capacity, she conducted field researches in refugee camps in Africa, critically analysing the various forms of humanitarian governance she encountered. Nakueira's research cuts across the fields of law, criminology, and anthropology as she investigates the disjuncture between law and practice, and contestations between different normative orders. She has explored numerous governance-related topics, including transnational private governance, the governance of mega-events, and humanitarian governance with the broad objective of understanding how risk is constructed and governed to mitigate contemporary challenges in diverse contexts. These topics are part of her broader research interest in understanding the evolving nature of risk and contemporary governance. Nakueira is also a research associate at the Global Risk Governance Programme at the Faculty of Law, University of Cape Town. She has worked in various capacities as a researcher, visiting scholar, guest lecturer, and consultant in Uganda, South Africa, Australia, Belgium, and Germany.

SPEAKERS

FRANCESCA ROSIGNOLI

Climate-induced Migration: A Legal Perspective

This lecture aims to examine the complexity of climate-induced migration from a legal perspective. In particular, this contribution will provide a closer examination of the impacts of the climate crisis on human mobility and its relevance in legal terms. First, it will analyze conceptual issues, empirical pitfalls, and legal shortcomings in international law that prevent from recognizing a legal status to those on the move in the context of climate change. Second, it will provide insights on current legal proposals to fill this legal gap as well as examples of international cooperation that seek to provide forms of protection for people on the move in the context of climate change and environmental degradation. In conclusion, this lecture aims to answer the following questions: Does the existing legal framework have the necessary tools to cope with a multi-causal and heterogeneous phenomenon such as climate-induced migration? Is there a way out of the "legal impasse" that prevents us from recognizing such an emerging legal subjectivity?

Dr. Francesca Rosignoli (PhD 2016) is María Zambrano postdoctoral fellow at the Department of Public Law at the Universitat Rovira i Virgili (URV) in Tarragona (Spain), where she is also a member of the Research Group on Environmental Law, Citizenship and Sustainability, and researcher at the URV's Centre for Environmental Law Studies of Tarragona (CEDAT). Her research interests include environmental justice, global environmental governance, climate change, and climate-induced migration. Her current research focuses on climate change-induced migration from a gender perspective in the EU context. Her latest monograph, Environmental Justice for Climate Refugees, was published by Routledge in May 2022 and aimed at investigating the legal impasse surrounding the recognition of climate refugees through the lens of environmental justice. She is the author of Giustizia Ambientale (Castelvecchi, 2020) and co-editor of the volumes 'Climate Change Integration in the Multilevel Governance of Italy and Austria' (Brill 2022) and 'Racism, Environment, Health. Environmental Racism and Health Inequalities' (PM 2022).

SPEAKERS

FRANCESCO LUIGI GATTA

Migration and Climate Change: Current Issues and Future Perspectives

Climate change is advancing as a serious threat. Mobilization and public awareness are also increasing, with the so-called climate justice starting to achieve successful results. What about climate change and migration though? The link between the two phenomena is being studied, investigated and measured. There is no consensus, however, as regards its future implications. Nevertheless, developments are underway: soft law instruments stemming from relevant international fora acknowledge the relevance of climate change for migrants' rights, UN monitoring bodies have made decisions concerning climate refugees and potential refoulement-related implications, finally a recent international bilateral agreement between Australia and Tuvalu provides for an innovative form of organized and safe mobility for people faced by the risks and dangers of climate change-related events.

Francesco Luigi Gatta is Research Fellow in International law at the Tuscia University (Italy), in EU migration la w at the Université Catholique de Louvain (Belgium) and Visiting Professor at the Riga Graduate School of Law (Latvia), where he teaches EU Law and Migration and Asylum Law. He is also a Lawyer, and deals with litigation before the EU Court of Justice and the European Court of Human Rights. At the latter, he has been legal assistant of Judge Krzysztof Wojtyczek (Poland).

SPEAKERS

The lecture will offer an overview of the practice related to the conclusion of bilateral agreements for the management of migration flows, with a view to analyzing the international law implications. This practice consists in the conclusion of agreements following a simplified procedure, or secret agreements, which inevitably encroach upon the prerogatives of national Parliaments and on the human rights to access official information. During the lecture a critical approach towards this practice will be presented and contextualized.

ANDREA SPAGNOLO

Andrea Spagnolo is Associate Professor of International Law in the Law Department of the University of Turin, where he teaches International Law, International Humanitarian Law and is Director of the International Human Rights Legal Clinic. He graduated in Law cum laude in 2008 and received a PhD in International Law from the University of Milan in 2012. He qualified as Associate Professor of International Law in 2018. He has held visiting positions at various universities and research centers including the Max Planck Institute for European, International and Regulatory Procedural Law, the Amsterdam Center for International Law and the Human Rights Center of the University of Ghent. He is the author of a book on the attribution of conduct in the context of European Union peacekeeping operations and of more than forty publications on the responsibility of international organizations, international migration law, peacekeeping, international humanitarian law and human rights. He was member of the Board of the Italian Society of International and European Union Law (2018-2021) and member of the International Institute of Humanitarian Law, of the Italian Society for International Organization and of the European Society of International Law. He is member of the Faculty of the Center for Defense Higher Studies.

SPEAKERS

ANDREA SACCUCCI

The Protocol between Italy and Albania on the Extraterritorial Dislocation of Migrants Rescued at Sea

The recently adopted Protocol between Italy and Albania on the strengthening of the cooperation in the context of migration establishes a unique regime of extraterritorial management of border controls and processing of asylum claims by «dislocating» migrants rescued or intercepted at sea by Italian assets in special facilities located in Albania but subjected to Italian jurisdiction pending determination of their status and possible repatriation. The lecturer purports to provide a general analysis of this arrangement from the point of view of international law and to disentangle some of the many problematic issues arising out of its future implementation. First, he will identify the objectives pursued by the Protocol and its subjective scope of application as defined by the Italian law of ratification. He will then dwell upon the special distinguishing features of the «dislocation» regime as compared to other forms of «externalization» of migration and asylum procedures, highlighting its similarities with territorial lease agreements whereby States may consent to the exercise of public powers by another State on its territory without renouncing to their sovereignty. He will then review if and to what extent the implementation of the extraterritorial regime envisaged by Protocol may give rise to infringements of international treaty obligations regulating the rescue of people in distress at sea, on the one hand, and the protection of human rights and asylum seekers, on the other hand. Finally, the lecturer will engage with the question of whether and to what extent Italy and/or Albania can be held internationally accountable for any possible human rights violations suffered by the migrants dislocated in the Albanian centres, having regard to the relevant case-law of the European Court of Human Rights and to the findings of the Albanian Constitutional Court on the concurrent exercise of Albania's jurisdiction.

PhD in Human Rights at the University of Palermo (2002); Associate Professor of International Law at the Department of Law of the University of Campania "Luigi Vanvitelli"; Qualified as full professor in International Law (2018); Clinical Professor of Human Rights at the LUMSA of Rome (2023); Adjunct Professor of International Organization and Human Rights at the Department of Political Science of the LUISS of Rome (2019-2022); Visiting Scholar at the Law School of the Columbia University of New York (2006); Visiting professor at the Law Faculty of the University of Tirana (2014); Visiting professor at the Law Faculty of the University of Ljubljana (2019); Author of many publications in international law, human rights and criminal justice, including two books and a textbook on human rights; Practicing lawyer specialized in litigating individual and collective cases before domestic and international jurisdictions; Associate Tenant at Doughty Street Chambers; Expert of the Council of Europe, EU and OSCE in the framework of training activities and fieldwork for lawyers, judges, prosecutors and ombudsman throughout Europe; PILnet European Pro Bono Award for Exemplary Partnership in the Public Interest (2012); TopLegal Award as lawyer of the year for international litigation (2018).

SPEAKERS

ALEKSANDRA ANCITE-JEPIFÁNOVA

Beyond the Migrant Instrumentalisation Paradigm: Accessing Asylum during the EU-Belarus Border Crisis

While in the recent years the violations of asylum seeker rights, including so-called pushbacks, have been increasingly registered in EU Member States, the crisis at the EU-Belarus border has no analogy in the Union's history. For the first time since the development of the asylum acquis, several Member States have adopted long-term, far-reaching and blanket legislative measures that explicitly suspended the right to seek asylum and formalised pushbacks – contrary to their obligations under EU and international human rights law. This has led to grave violations of human rights with protection seekers being continuously exposed to various types of inhuman and degrading treatment which, among other things, regularly results in deaths at the border.

In the local discourses, the issue has been widely portrayed as a 'hybrid attack' and 'migrant instrumentalisation' by the Belarusian and Russian regimes that 'artificially' create migratory flows to destabilise the EU. The last two years have seen recurring efforts to introduce the concept of 'migrant instrumentalisation' into EU asylum law on a permanent basis.

Based on empirical research into the situation at the EU-Belarus border, the lecture will demonstrate why 'migrant instrumentalisation' is a highly problematic term that does not accurately reflect the realities on the ground. It will show why its adoption into EU asylum law threatens both to undermine legal certainty and bear far reaching consequences for the third-country nationals affected.

Dr. Aleksandra Ancite-Jepifánova is an interdisciplinary scholar working in the field of European and comparative migration and asylum law. She is currently a Visiting Fellow at the Centre of Law and Society at Cardiff University and a Research Affiliate with the Refugee Law Initiative, University of London. Previously she was a Fellow of re:constitution, a programme of the Berlin-based Forum Transregionale Studien, and a visiting researcher at the Centre for Migration and Refugee Law at VU Amsterdam. She holds a PhD in law from Queen Mary University of London (2021) and has taught and given guest lectures at numerous institutions, including LSE, Queen Mary, and the University of Amsterdam. Aleksandra's ongoing project focuses on the situation at the EU's border with Belarus, particularly where it concerns access to the asylum procedure, prohibition of inhuman and degrading treatment, and compliance with the Rule of Law.

SPEAKERS

MAJA LYSIENIA

The European Court of Human Rights and Pushbacks: A Polish Case Study

Faced with restrictive border policies, third-country nationals are increasingly turning to the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR). Currently, over 30 cases concerning pushbacks at the EU-Belarus border are pending before this Court. Most of those cases originate from Poland that was already condemned several times by the ECtHR for denying access to asylum at its borders. This contribution scrutinizes the ECtHR's response to pushbacks with a particular focus on the cases concerning Poland. The Court's jurisprudence regarding Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) and Article 4 of the Protocol no. 4 to the ECHR is analyzed regarding two scenarios: refusing entry to asylum seekers at the official border crossings and pushing them back upon an irregular entry. While the ECtHR strongly opposes against pushback practices employed at the official border crossings (e.g. in the cases of *M.K. and Others v. Poland* and *M.A. and Others v. Lithuania*), its approach to collective expulsions of irregular entrants is much more nuanced and restrictive (e.g. the cases of *N.D. and N.T. v. Spain* (Grand Chamber), *A.A. and Others v. North Macedonia, M.H. and Others v. Croatia*). The combined analysis of the Court's case law hitherto concerning both scenarios enables a deeper understanding of cases concerning the ongoing EU-Belarus border crisis, e.g. *R.A. and Others v. Poland* and *C.O.C.G. and Others v. Lithuania,* that are now pending before the ECtHR.

Maja Łysienia holds a doctoral degree from the University of Zurich. She specializes in international and EU human rights and migration/asylum law. Her doctoral dissertation focused on the judicial dialogue between the European Court of Human Rights and the Court of Justice of the European Union in the area of asylum. Currently, she works as a postdoctoral researcher at the University of Lausanne and the HES-SO Valais-Wallis (within the framework of nccr – on the move), exploring the impact of crises on laws and policies. She also provides legal expertise to various international and civil society organizations working on asylum and migration. She is an Executive Committee Member of the Swiss Network of young Migration Scholars and an expert on international and EU law within the AsyLex Advisory Council (Switzerland). She is also a national expert within the Asylum Information Database (AIDA) run by the European Council on Refugees and Exiles (ECRE) and a strategic litigation expert at the Association for Legal Intervention (Poland).

SPEAKERS

Resettlement, Humanitarian Corridors and Asylum Visas – An Overview

This lecture tackles a topical issue: finding solutions for asylum-seekers and refugees. In this regard, it focuses on one of the traditional durable solutions, i.e. resettlement, and then analyses complementary pathways and new forms of safe transfers, such as humanitarian corridors. The session begins by explaining the relevance of this subject, putting it into relation with the broader topic of refugee protection. The concept of resettlement is illustrated, highlighting its rationale and functioning. Reference is made to the UNHCR Resettlement Handbook to present the criteria and categories governing resettlement. The second part of the lecture introduces the concept of complementary pathways, explaining their rationale and how they relate to, and complement, the traditional durable solutions and notable resettlement. Examples of complementary pathways are illustrated, such as labour mobility and education schemes, family reunification procedures, humanitarian corridors and safe pathways, including private sponsorship programmes. In this context, the concept of asylum visas, or humanitarian visas, is introduced, outlining some key practices in this regard at global level and with a focus on the European Union. Students will be prompted to reflect on the challenges connected to humanitarian visas and on possible ways forward. All these topics will be analysed by making reference to the commitments and initiatives arising from the Global Compact on Refugees, underscoring the paramount importance of collaboration between states and societies and communities at large.

DENISE VENTURI

Denise Venturi is Ph.D. Candidate in Law at the Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium. Her research explores how decision-makers approach asylum cases based on sexual orientation and gender identity. Currently, Denise is a Visiting Researcher at the Faculty of Law of the University of Zurich and a Research Assistant at the Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology in Germany, where she collaborates on a project on missing migrants. She also collaborates with the Sanremo Institute for International Humanitarian Law to develop courses on refugee law. Denise has worked for several years with UNHCR in various protection roles, including on refugee status determination, strategic litigation, law and policy, and capacity development. Notably, she was the Focal Point on sexual orientation and gender identity at UNHCR Italy, and Asylum Liaison Officer with the UNHCR Liaison Office to the EU Asylum Agency. Before joining UNHCR, Denise worked on advocacy and strategic litigation with the European Council on Refugees and Exiles and other NGOs in Italy and Europe, as well as a qualified lawyer specialized on migration and criminal law in Italy. She was Teaching Assistant in Public International law at the University of Bologna (Italy) and a Visiting Researcher at the University of Liverpool (UK).

SPEAKERS

ANNA GIUSTINIANI

IOM's Involvement in Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Programmes

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) has an extensive experience in supporting individuals in need of international protection and assisting governments in the implementation of resettlement and complementary pathway, such as humanitarian admission programmes. IOM believes that the most successful resettlement and admission programmes provide not only much needed protection for the most vulnerable but also a path to successful integration into their new societies. To this purpose, IOM is involved in the preparation of refugees/ vulnerable individuals for their transfer in conditions of safety and dignity, in coordination with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Civil Society Organizations and relevant authorities at both departure and arrival ends. Main activities include case processing, pre-migration health activities, movement management, and pre-departure and post arrival integration support.

After graduating in Political Sciences in Rome, Italy, with a final dissertation focussing on human rights, in particular the ANNEX 11 to the European Convention on Human Rights, and after attending the Post Graduate School of Specialisation on European Studies. She joined IOM in 1998 and started with working on the Kosovo crisis, and afterwards on migration flows from the Mediterranean, with a focus on the different dialogues existing in the region. During 2007 and subsequently 2011 she was the Officer in Charge for the IOM Mission in Malta. Starting from 2008 she has been dealing with issues related to unaccompanied migrant children. More recently in view of the different crises surrounding the Mediterranean and engendering massive migrants influxes, she has started working on ways to facilitate safe movements through Resettlement and Intra EU Relocation.

SPEAKERS

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ALICE TUSARELLI

Alice holds a Master's Degree in law, with a focus on European and Transnational law, from the University of Trento. She has been working for IOM since 2016, first within the IOM Mission in Malta and then within the IOM Coordination Office for the Mediterranean in Rome. Her main areas of work are resettlement, humanitarian admission and relocation programmes.

ATTENDEES
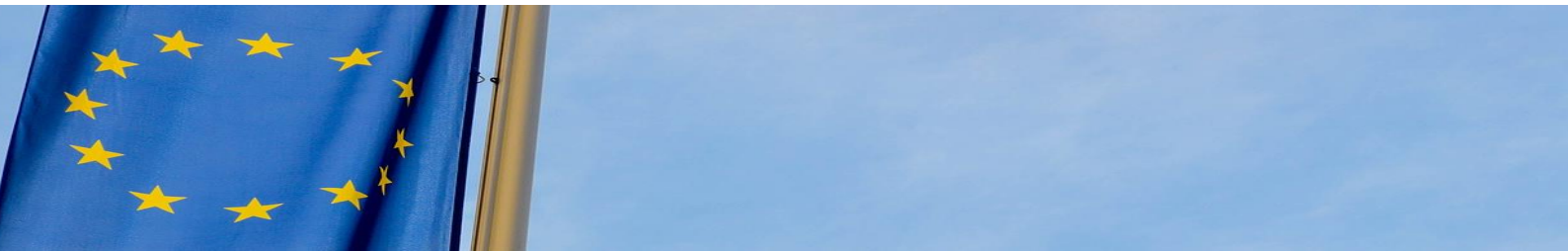
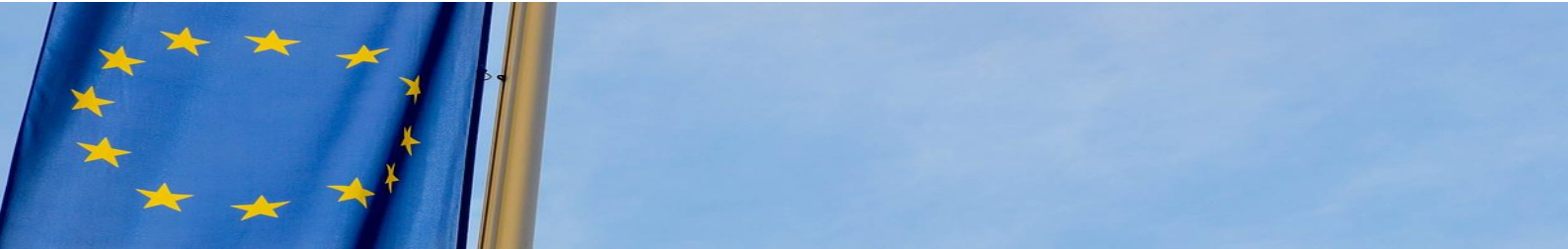| NAME/SURNAME	AFFILIATION
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Joanna Adams	Scuola Normale Superiore
Kemo Drame	University of Tuscia
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Margarita Muradyan	University of Tuscia
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Nutsa Nadashvili	Tbilisi State University
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USEFUL LINKS

Summer Training School – Zoom Link

https://unitus.zoom.us/j/81617382307

Useful Materials

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1FgMjJWAGnlbxjaihEa-vqMQ6TIb57wQz?usp=drive_link

IntoME Website

https://www.intome.eu

ADiM Blog

https://www.adimblog.com/

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