Surges and Swarms
A Conversation on Responsible Coverage of Migration

Highlights from a Workshop with the News Media in the Context of UN Consultations on the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration

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The Bellagio Workshop was organized and convened by the United Nations University Institute on Globalization, Culture and Mobility (UNU-GCM)

Cover Image
Evros, Greece May, 2018 — Several families from Syria walk down a stretch of dirt road after having crossed the Turkish border. The families walk into the sunset where at a Greek detention center, they will seek asylum. The number of people crossing the border from Turkey to Greece has increased threefold over the last month. The Turkish/Greek land border is not covered by the 2016 agreement between Turkey and the EU to restrict migrant movement into Europe.

Photo copyright: UNU-GCM/Gregory Beals, 2018. All images within this report can be attributed to Gregory Beals. The authors thank Gregory Beals for collaboration. Gregory Beals is a journalist, humanitarian and political analyst who has followed the lives of survivors of conflict for the past 18 years. His writings and photographs have appeared in several major news outlets, including the Guardian and Al Jazeera.

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UNU is indebted to the Swiss Development and Cooperation Agency for their support that made this project on addressing xenophobia and the role of the media in representing migrants possible.

The views expressed in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the policies or positions of United Nations University or any of its affiliates or partners.
There [is] a consensus that migration reporting is one of the biggest challenges facing the news media and will be for years to come. It is essential that media rise to the challenge of covering migration and put ethics at the centre of their coverage.

*Tom Law, Ethical Journalism Network*
Overview

In October 2017, representatives from international news media networks, academia and the United Nations (UN) met to discuss the role of the media in shaping public opinion on migration. The event was organized by the United Nations University Institute on Globalization, Culture and Mobility (UNU-GCM) against the backdrop of the United Nations University’s Chairmanship of the United Nations Global Migration Group (GMG), an extension of the University’s effort to support Member State negotiations towards a Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in 2018. Before the Workshop, a research report on Addressing Xenophobia: Representations of Migration and the Role of the Media was prepared by UNU-GCM and circulated to stimulate discussion (hereafter “Addressing Xenophobia”).

Over the course of 2017, a series of thematic consultations were organized to feed into the drafting of the Global Compact on Migration. During these consultations, Member States solicited input from a diverse range of stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector, academia, and UN entities. The international news media were invited to cover many of these consultations, but were not formally included. The Bellagio Workshop was organized to provide a space for representatives of the news media, UN personnel and academic experts to discuss the media’s role in representing migrants and shaping public attitudes towards migration. Recommendations from this workshop will be available to the UN system, Member States negotiating the global compact on migration and to the public.

The Workshop in Bellagio was guided by two key questions: How do the international news media represent migrants and refugees? And how do the media’s choices of representation influence public opinion about who migrants are, what they want, and the rights they should or should not have? These questions were considered with a spotlight on the 2015 European “migrant crisis” and the ensuing discussions offered a rare insight into how UN migration advocates view the responsibilities of international newsmakers, and concurrently, how newsmakers and news producers see their own responsibilities in this sphere. It also allowed academic experts on the nexus of media and migration to offer insights into how the media operates as part of the social environment that affects all concerned. Moreover, the event provided a unique opportunity to build awareness between advocates and newsmakers on “good practices,” common challenges, and areas for collaboration. The following summary highlights takeaways from this event and identifies a series of policy recommendations that emerged from the discussions.
Background
On September 19th 2016, all Member States of the United Nations agreed to the "New York Declaration," which set out a new vision for international cooperation around the rights and protections of refugees and migrants. The Declaration called for the adoption of two Global Compacts, one on refugees and one for migrants. In Annex 2 of this Declaration, UN Member States unanimously commit to “Combating racism, xenophobia, discrimination and intolerance towards all migrants.” Thematic consultations conducted in the lead up to the two global compacts cited the importance of the role of the media in achieving this commitment.

Alexandroupolis, Greece, May 2018. A table filled with items found on the bodies of those who have perished attempting to cross from Turkey into Greece. The dead not only include Syrians but also those of other nationalities.

The Secretary-General showed his support for this Member State initiative by launching the Together Campaign, in collaboration with the UN system. One of the principal aims of the campaign is to “change negative perceptions and attitudes towards refugees and migrants.” This campaign commits the UN to work in partnership with Member States, the private sector and civil society. Representatives from this campaign, who attended the Bellagio Workshop, spoke to the importance of partnering with the media to achieve the Campaign’s goals.
Case Study: Representing the 2015 “Migrant Crisis” in the Mediterranean region

While the media plays an important role in representing migrants and refugees globally, one of the primary issues discussed over the course of the workshop was the international media’s coverage of the recent “migrant crisis” in Europe. In 2015, the number of individuals fleeing persecution, generalized conflict and economic hardship and seeking to enter Europe from the eastern and southern Mediterranean doubled compared to 2014. This phenomenon gave rise to three challenges for major news outlets. First, what should they call the phenomenon of the rise in people seeking to enter the European Union; second, how should they label the people; and third, how should they represent the people behind the label? On the first challenge: how to describe the phenomenon, most media outlets settled on “crisis” and relied on the terms “flood,” “wave” or “deluge” to connote the scale. Other outlets controversially echoed UK Prime Minister Cameron or French far right politician Jean-Marie Le Pen’s references to “swarms” and “barbarian invasions,” adding a sense of danger and chaos to the emerging phenomenon. A few outlets, such as the British tabloid The Sun, reverted to overtly racist commentary, likening the new arrivals to an infestation of resilient cockroaches, resistant to fumigation.

While this string of analogies captured readers’ attention and evoked strong emotions, they also often misrepresented the scale of the phenomenon and failed to place it in the appropriate context. For example, migrants make up only about three percent of the world’s population, while refugees make up only 0.3 percent. Increases in migration have more or less kept pace with increases in the global population over the last 45 years. Similarly, while the number of individuals seeking to enter Europe may have doubled in 2015, 84 percent of refugees worldwide are hosted in a small handful of developing countries, not by countries in Europe. In other words, in the global context of migration and refugee flows, the individuals that sought to reach Europe in 2015 represented neither a deluge nor a flood, but rather a stream.

Moreover, the news media’s tendency to focus on scale at the expense of personalized stories also contributed to the dehumanization of the “masses on the move.” As one BBC reporter put it: “What we are hearing on our radios and seeing on our screens are images and sounds that portray the volume of people. And the way to dehumanize them is just to [concentrate on volume]. And the way to keep them as human beings ... is to talk to them. To hear their stories as individuals, as opposed to as part of a trend.”

In 2015, major news outlets faced a second challenge: how to label the individuals seeking to enter Europe? The most common labels included “migrant,” “asylum seeker” and “refugee.” Each of these three labels, however, implies different obligations on the part of the international community and the receiving state and thus should not be arbitrarily applied. Given the heterogeneity of the flows, how were newsmakers to label those within them?

In addition, news outlets also had to grapple with shifting definitions attached to common labels. Against the backdrop of the “crisis” and the rise of anti-immigrant sentiment across Europe, common
labels – such as refugee and migrant – acquired new, pejorative social meanings. As a result, some media outlets took an official stance on which labels they would and would not use, no matter the dictionary or legal definitions. Al Jazeera, for example, ceased using the term ‘migrant’ in their coverage of the crisis as they felt the term “dehumanized and distanced” the subjects of their coverage, and, as a result, made their stories easier to dismiss. Instead, Al Jazeera contended, why not just call them “people”? Other outlets, in contrast, insisted on using “migrant” as a means of reclaiming the term from those who would use it pejoratively. Without a common vocabulary to describe those seeking to enter the EU, many media outlets became caught in the political fray.

The third challenge, against the backdrop of the 2015 European “crisis,” was perhaps the most challenging: how should the international news media represent the individuals behind the label? Some opted for statistics and others for personal narratives. Some reported from the point of arrival while others sought migrants out along their journey. A few journalists returned to the point of origin to gather information on the conditions that had caused so many to leave. Depending upon which approach was used, a very different story emerged concerning a person’s or group’s interests and needs.

Yet short, fast-paced reports dominated the news cycle, often (both inadvertently and purposefully) reinforcing tropes of migrants or refugees as ‘profiteers’ or ‘terrorists’ on the one hand or ‘victims’ and larger-than-life ‘heroes’ on the other. The prominence of these narratives left little space for the complex humanity of the individuals to emerge, and, as a result, reinforced a narrative of difference between them and the host population.

Actions taken by the international community in light of the 2015 “migrant crisis”

The rise in news media coverage of migration in 2015 was accompanied by a rise in xenophobia and anti-immigration feeling in Europe and other common migrant destination countries. A range of factors, including irresponsible news media coverage, were cited as contributing to the rise in xenophobia. Some of the other factors included post-2008 austerity programs, rising Islamophobia, a series of attacks by ISIS and Al Qaida operatives of both national and foreign birth, and the increasing reliance on social media for news consumption. In this context, it became clear that a global response, to encourage safe, orderly and regular migration flows, was required.

As the United Nations and its Member States work in 2018 towards negotiating a Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, xenophobia remains an issue of concern. The news media industry plays a major role in determining how this problem is addressed.

Five Characteristics of News Coverage on Migrants and Refugees

There are generally five characteristics that need to be considered when analysing the international news media’s depictions of migrants and refugees; these aspects include: 1) the (in)visibility of groups in news coverage, 2) the type of themes addressed, 3) the accuracy of the information provided, 4) the words and discursive techniques used to describe migrants, and 5) the images and pictures employed to document migration stories. Studies have demonstrated a tendency on the part of Western news media to underreport positive stories and over report negative stories. Highlighting another link between news coverage and growing xenophobia, other studies have found that often coverage associates migrants explicitly with negative themes such as criminality, security concerns, and economic competition or scarcity, reinforcing negative associations with the label. Information at times also lacks accuracy, appropriate context or framing. Other studies illustrate the prevalence of pejorative or dehumanizing words, narratives, or photos in Western news media coverage of migration. While there is some evidence of trends shifting towards more nuanced or positive reporting, the general tilt of reporting, according to a recent study by the International Organization for Migration, is towards scepticism and suspicion and produces twice as much negative coverage on migration as positive.

Effect of Media Coverage on Public Attitudes towards Migration

Over the course of the 2015 European ‘migrant crisis,’ the choices of media outlets, combined with other factors, shaped the attitudes of European citizens and played an important role in national-level politics. In some cases, overestimations of the scale of migration played into public alarmism
and xenophobic rhetoric. In others, depictions of migrants moving in large masses reinforced perceptions that new arrivals would pose an economic burden on the host community. Conversely, longitudinal coverage, individual profiles, reporting by migrants and refugees, think pieces that fact-checked political rhetoric or provided broader context, and reporting on the countries of origin all helped counteract misinformation campaigns and build critical awareness.

Social media, its interactions with major news outlets and mediatised social environments

The global media landscape is complex and multi-layered. Mainstream media outlets co-exist and overlap in multiple ways with social media, which offers platforms for a great multiplicity of voices, online community formations and networks. It is important to recognise, therefore, that the ‘media,’ understood as mainstream new outlets that work alongside, in tandem with and against social media, has a broad and constantly evolving spectrum. Social media offers outlets for multiple voices and must be seen as part of the

Sidiro, Greece, May 2018. The Muslim dead are brought to a cemetery in the village of Sidiro, which has about 430 inhabitants. There, they are laid to rest, mostly in unmarked graves. Pavlidis Pavlos, the Alexandroupolis medical examiner who performs autopsies on the dead, says that he occasionally receives telephone calls from family members seeking to return their bodies or at least pay tribute to them. Local residents worry that if the trends of migrant deaths continue, the number of migrants resting in the local cemetery will soon outstrip the village population itself.
larger socio-cultural environment that the public inhabits. Perceptions of migrants and attitudes towards them are often shaped by information gleaned in multiple ways, through both conventional media and social media. Indeed, the use of social media has become a mainstream activity and acts as a key pathway for shaping everyday attitudes, actions, and perspectives on migration. Social media also offers platforms for connections to be made between migrants, refugees, NGOs and other entities, who are engaged in one way or another with issues relating to migration, thus enabling self-organization and self-representation for these minority groups who may shape strategies for migration to Europe via such means.

Challenges faced within the international news media industry

While acknowledging the role and ensuing responsibility of the newsmakers and news producers in representing refugees and migrants, it is also important to understand the growing challenges the industry is facing and the limitations this might place on that role. These challenges complicate efforts to produce the sort of coverage advocated by the UN. Nuanced, carefully planned coverage requires four things that are in exceedingly short supply: time, money, support from senior management and an audience. In today's climate, news must be increasingly simplified for speedy consumption. Audiences are selecting media outlets and stories that simply confirm their existing views. In contrast, long-form coverage costs a lot, takes time to research, takes time to fact check, and does not always sell well. It also presumes a receptive audience and, currently, trust in news media is as low as 32% in the US. Experts at the Workshop suggested this number may be even lower when the topic is migration.

In a highly competitive environment, it is hard for newsmakers to make the case for longform coverage when crisis, scandal or fear-mongering tend to boost sales.

Moreover, it is important to recall that international news outlets not only influence public opinion; they also reflect it. Editors understand their readership and know that to sell, they cannot stray too far from their consumers' political leanings, especially when it comes to issues as polarizing as migration.

With the ubiquity of social media, the tendency towards selecting outlets that simply reinforce existing views reduces the likelihood that editors can successfully push coverage that substantially challenges readers' views.

Opportunities for cooperation: 'Co-creation'

Consultations at the Bellagio Workshop emphasized that the UN can, on occasion, better enable newsmakers to produce the person-centred, nuanced coverage that can help humanize migrants and refugees and build critical awareness among news consumers.

While there are clear limits to the degree to which these two communities can cooperate, given distinct mandates, participants suggested that opportunities for what is commonly called 'co-creation' should be further pursued. Given the challenges currently faced by UN migrant and refugee advocates and members of the international news media wishing to invest in responsible coverage of migrants, the interests of these two communities may increasingly overlap. UN migrant and refugee advocates want to raise awareness, correct misperceptions, persuade governments or constituents, attract donors to a cause, and defend their work when it is under attack. Respected reporters, photo journalists and news organizations can bring cachet to the UN's awareness raising on an issue and help the UN reach a wider audience than if the UN's communications office(s) had acted alone.

What do newsmakers stand to gain from engagement with the UN? UN entities can offer journalists supplemental financing, essential logistical assistance, translators, local handlers, and security support. More importantly, the UN can, at times, also provide otherwise limited access to detention centres, camps, prisons, hospitals and other restricted areas. Journalists and photographers reported finding it easier to approach informants and elicit credible information when introduced through UN agencies with longstanding involvement in a particular region. Lastly, the incentives and orientation of UN humanitarian and rights-based entities is long term. This commitment to a single issue sits in sharp contrast to the short-term focus and novelty-driven orientation of the news industry, which often precludes a longer-term focus on a single issue.

These 'co-creation' exercises can help, in a small way, to plug the gaps in the news industry by...
providing the elements that are in short supply and are likely to become even scarcer. In UN migrant and refugee advocates’ efforts to report their news and the international media’s efforts to report the news, there is certainly space for overlap, especially as both communities come under mounting pressure to deliver on their respective mandates in increasingly hostile climates.

**Limits to cooperation**

There are clear limits, however, to the degree to which these two communities – refugee and migrant advocates within the UN system and members of the news media – can and should cooperate. It is not the job of the media to be UN communications officers. Rather it is their job to “report the facts,” no matter whether these facts paint the subject in a positive, negative, neutral or contradictory light. The moment media consumers perceive newsmakers to be mouthpieces for the UN, media organizations will lose their credibility and, with it, their ability to do their job. As one journalist reflected: “reputation is the only currency we have in this industry. The moment that is lost, I can no longer do my job.” The Bellagio Workshop provided UN representatives with the chance to clarify that the New York Declaration, the Together Campaign and the Global Compact for Migrants are not asking the media to produce selective, imbalanced, misleading positive features. Rather these initiatives are calling on newsmakers and producers to partner in efforts to ensure that fact-based, accurate and human-centred reporting of this issue remains the gold standard.40

**Examples of Responsible Coverage of Migrants in a Climate of Growing Xenophobia**

A range of examples of responsible coverage of migrants in a climate of growing xenophobia were presented at the Bellagio workshop:

- On longitudinal coverage, participants cited BBC 4's 25-episode podcast series, which follows a middleclass Syrian family along its precarious journey from Turkey to Germany.41
- Participants discussed Time Magazine's year-long coverage of three refugee families and their new-born babies in a special series entitled “Finding Home” as an excellent case of an individual profile.42
- For coverage that provides pertinent context, participants highlighted The Guardian’s “The Long Read.” As part of the “slow news movement,” The Guardian now devotes a section of its coverage to long form pieces that teach readers more about a topic rather than just giving them the headlines.43
- The US’s National Public Radio’s show, This American Life, dedicated an hour long episode to describing the challenges and the benefits of hosting refugees in small town America.44 It highlighted the risks associated with misinformation and the paucity of fact-checked political claims from those advocating and those opposing hosting more refugees.
- The specialized news site, Refugees Deeply, allotted sections of its coverage to refugee journalists, as well as to the conflicts from which individuals have fled, in order to help its readers better understand why someone, such as Alan Kurdi’s father, would feel compelled to risk his son’s life attempting to cross the Aegean.45

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**Beirut, Lebanon May 2018.** El Hadi Abdullah al Doma Ishak age 31 lives with two others in a small room in Beirut’s Hamra area. For several years after fleeing Darfur in Sudan, he was essentially made to work as an indentured servant in Khartoum. He left Sudan in 2010 by air. I went direct to Syria. “They told me that was the way to get to Greece. I stayed in Damascus for two days. Then they took us to a farm in Syria. Then they took me to a mountain. ‘Greece is on the other side of that mountain,’ they told me. We walked for about 8 hours. From there we arrived to a small village. I don’t remember the name. At the village others took me to a small room. ‘Do you speak Arabic?’ the man asked. I told him yes. He said ‘Welcome to Lebanon.’ They told me they would take me to a place called Beirut and that it was safe there.”

“Please show my picture to everyone,” he says. “Maybe my family will see it and know where I am.”
Finally, a photographer from Magnum turned his lens from focusing on migrants to focusing on what migrants may want to see; he created a book about Europe to serve as a guide to its newcomers. The book included, among other things, a helpful chronicle of the origins of the EU, photos and personal testimonials of Europeans who had lived through war and displacement, as well as practical information on the most popular countries of destination.

All of these examples follow general guidelines for newsmakers and news producers outlined in the *Addressing Xenophobia* report, recommended by the Ethical Journalism Network and cited in general guidelines for reporting on migration.

**Conclusion**

The 2017 Workshop in Bellagio provided an important opportunity to explore the role of the media in representing migrants. The three days of discussion concluded with a far richer appreciation of the challenges faced by the media industry and those who work in it. The workshop also shed much light on what the term ‘news media’ actually refers to. The Workshop also revealed where the principles of the media practitioners can collide with and where they complement those of migrant and refugee advocates within the UN. As one participant summed up, “these two communities have incredibly different cultures ... We report. They advocate. But our interests can often align. And when they do, the outcome is better for everyone.”
Annex 1

Policy Recommendations Drawn from the Bellagio Workshop and the Addressing Xenophobia report

Recommendations for United Nations entities:

- Invite input from the media in the negotiation process on the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular migration and the Global Compact on Refugees.

- Engage journalists, representatives of media organizations, media regulators, and the communication services of organizations closely working with migrant groups to discuss the role that the media can play in countering xenophobic representations of migration.

- Include the media in the implementation of the eventual global compact (to be formally adopted in December 2018) as one of the “relevant actors in migration governance.” (GC/M, Art. 13, para. 11).

- Organize more workshops for journalists globally as new situations arise, ensuring the media has access to frequently updated, accurate and easily digestible information as well as vulnerable populations, when appropriate.

- UN entities should explore collaborative reporting projects with media experts to facilitate responsible, nuanced, balanced, and human-centred reporting. The UN, concerned NGOs and Member States should be ready to support such initiatives with funding.

- UN efforts should focus not just on media producers but also on media consumers. Building critical awareness on how to read and evaluate news sources, seek differing opinions, and cross check facts is even more important in a media landscape increasingly dominated by social media and ‘fake news.’

- Consider calling out media outlets or specific reporters, organizations or companies when they are engaging in or enabling reporting that constitutes hate speech, includes gross misrepresentations or puts individuals in danger.

- Encourage coverage of the situations from which individuals are fleeing in order to increase understanding of the circumstances that would prompt someone to take such a precarious journey.

Recommendations for Newsmakers:

- Avoid stereotyped, pejorative and homogenizing vocabulary when representing refugees and migrants in the news. Ensure that coverage of migrants and refugees goes beyond the otherwise overused tropes of ‘profitiers,’ ‘victims,’ ‘heroes’ or ‘terrorists.’ Instead, report the news with sufficient context and in a way that helps readers understand the nuance and complexity of categories and individual cases. Such reporting will help build understanding and readers’ ability to more critically engage with and evaluate information on migration in order to form their own opinions.
• Ensure diverse and representative coverage of migrant groups within each country so as to offer a voice to a wide array of migrants and inform the public about the composition of the migrant population of their country. To this end, diversify sources of information cited in news coverage by offering more space to migrants and individuals working directly with migrant groups.

• Keep exploring stories relating to migrant journeys, everyday living conditions, skills or contributions to host societies rather than only focusing on migrant arrivals or border crossings and on the impact of migrant group admissions on employment levels, security conditions and national identities, which are also important, but not the only effects to be considered.

• Explain, or, when in doubt, seek clarification from scholars or the relevant UN entity or government on statistics on migrants’ admissions and integration in order to avoid misinterpretations and possible discriminatory practices; for instance, the number of migrants admitted in a country in a given year could be presented as percentages of the total population rather than absolute numbers and it could be compared to other countries to provide richer context.

Recommendations for Media Regulators:

• Assess how effectively journalists implement media regulation on migration by, for instance, adjudicating complaints sent by the public to press councils regarding discriminatory migration coverage.

• Systematically include reporting guidelines on migration and migrant groups in codes of ethics, codes of practice or codes of conduct.

• Develop specific reporting guidelines on Islamophobia and hatred toward Muslims.

• Survey existing projects – whether undertaken by unions of journalists, registered charities, international organizations, universities or other types of organizations that aim at providing analysis on migration coverage, countering xenophobia and promoting ethical representations of migration, monitor their implementation and assess their impact.

Recommendations for Member State Governments:

• Provide funding to organizations that analyze media reporting on migration.

• Encourage the development of ethical journalistic practices towards migrants, such as conferences, workshops, training activities and sensitization campaigns.

• Raise public awareness of the different forms of discrimination towards migrants on the one hand, and on the ways to access, use, analyze and assess the media on the other.

• Support media organizations directed by ethnic and minority groups, especially when they raise awareness about the situation of migrants.
Annex 2

List of participants at the Bellagio Workshop

Alexander Aleinikoff, The New School
Charlotte Alfred, Refugees Deeply
Rebecca Brubaker, United Nations University Centre for Policy Research
Damian Cardona Ongses, United Nations Department of Public Information
Leonard Doyle, International Organization for Migration
Thomas Dworzak, Magnum photographer
Adrian Edwards, UNHCR
Tabish Khair, University of Aarhus
Nattha Komolvadhin, Thai Public Broadcasting Service
Mirca Madianou, Goldsmith’s, University of London
David M. Malone, Rector, United Nations University
Nasar Meer, University of Edinburgh
Sana Mustafa, Sana Mustafa Consulting LLC, New Voices for Refugees
Parvati Nair, United Nations University Institute on Globalization, Culture and Mobility
Francis Nyamnjoh, University of Cape Town
John Perivolaris, Walden University
Janina Pescinski, United Nations University Institute on Globalization, Culture and Mobility
Marcella Pizarro, journalist and media analyst
Manveen Rana, BBC Radio 4
Marielle Sander, United Nations Population Fund
Natalia Sawka, Krytyka Polityczna (Political Critique)
Deborah Seward, UN Regional Information Centre for Western Europe
Carlos Vargas-Silva, University of Oxford
Benjamin Thomas White, University of Glasgow
Endnotes

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2. UNU’s unique position as a UN entity with complete academic independence allowed it to play a facilitating role in this process, bringing together a wide range of actors to a common discussion. The recommendations emanating from this process are thus independent but calibrated for UN and partner uptake.


7. On the use of “crisis” see:


On the use of water analogies, consider the following examples:


8. On the use of “swarms” by former UK Prime Minister Cameron see:

On Le Pen’s use of “barbarians” see:

9. Hopkins, K. “Rescue boats? I’d use gunships to stop migrants,” The Sun, 17th April 2015]. The article has since been removed, but can be found here. For a discussion of its contents see, for example:


11. It has risen from just 2.3% to 3.3% between 1970 and today.


See also UNHCR’s statistics on this issue:


15. In order to be considered an internationally recognized “refugee” and thus to qualify for the rights that entails, an individual must be a) outside his or her country of origin, b) have a well-founded fear of persecution based on his/her race, religion, ethnicity, political
opinion, nationality or membership in a particular social group and c) unwilling or unable to avail him or herself of the protection of his/her own state (see CSR '81 and accompanying '67 protocol).


See also:


18. For analysis of this debate see:


19. At Munich train station:


Along the journey:


21. Consider the following examples:


31. Some of these other factors include: demographic shifts, economic austerity policies, the rise of support for fringe political parties in Europe, levels of unemployment, interaction with cultural media such as books and TV shows, and degree of exposure among other factors. See for example:


33. “Addressing Xenophobia.” 2017, p. 3, p. 5. For example, consider the Dhnie family, featured in the BBC 4 podcast series, “A New Life in Europe.” Although forced to sleep on the pavement, go for days without a shower, and seek digestive relief in an open field, the report also highlights the fact that the family had enjoyed the same middle-class lifestyle as many voters in Europe, prior to the war in Syria. Moreover, the podcast reveals that the Dhnie family’s oldest daughter, Alma, is determined to make it to Germany and learn German so that she can finish her medical studies (from which she had been barred) and then serve as a doctor in her future country, highlighting a willingness to contribute towards her new country. The research on migration generally backs up such portrayals, suggesting that those who have greater means, education, or job skills are more likely to have the ability to either migrate or to flee in the first place. As a result, the gap between the new arrivals and those receiving them is often smaller than more simplified or stereotypical reporting would make it seem. Similarly, the research also generally shows that while newcomers, like perhaps Alma and her family, for example, do add an initial strain on a destination country’s economy, in the mid- and long term they help stimulate growth through the incorporation of their labour and existing skills sets into the host community.


35. Consider the BBC’s “one minute world news”, the Economist’s Expresso news app, and Twitter.

Rates of mistrust regarding migration coverage were discussed over the course of the conference.

37. Discussed during the conference.


39. UNHCR, OHCHR, IOM, UN-DESA, DPI, UNU are all already engaging in such exercises, as are MSF, ICRC, and IRC.

40. See “Addressing Xenophobia” pp.13-pp.14 for a more extensive discussion of the principles guiding media coverage. Which include; accuracy, stereotypes, us/them distinction, terminology, tone of coverage, and protecting the identity of refugees and migrants.


A few segments are devoted to migrants and refugees, in particular:


Also:


48. See “Addressing Xenophobia” pp.13-14 for a more extensive discussion.

49. These recommendations are based both on the UNU’s Pre-Conference Report ‘Addressing Xenophobia’ and on the discussion during the 2017 Bellagio Workshop.

50. Al Jazeera’s The Listening Post is an example of news programming that helps build media literacy and critical awareness. See: The Listening Post. Al Jazeera. 2018. www.aljazeera.com/programmes/listeningpost/.