"Refugee crisis"- refugee experience: towards better understanding

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Why me?

- Since 1989 field work and academic writings on the topic of refugees
- Since 1990 diversity trainings for administration and NGO's pertaining to refugees experience and their adaptation in Poland
- Since 2004 research on Polish economic migrants in UK and Ireland
- Since 2014 research on returnees Poles and adaptation of their children in Poland

Sequential proceess of becoming refugee

 Limited insight during encounter of forced migrant on specific stage of the process

Need to analyse full process

 Myth: "Refugee Crisis" = New, uninterrupted flow of people

Timelines of the process of becoming refugee

- T1 * Pre-departure stage
- T2 * Flight
- T3 ** Country of first asylum/transit country
- T4** Resettlement country
- T5 ** Repatriation

- * primary trauma **before** reaching to safety
- ** secondary trauma-after reaching safe heaven

Pre-departure from safety to disruption

- Ethnic/religious cleansing
- Reduction of means of livelihood
- Killing, bombing, kidnapping
- Forced conscription to the army (child soldiers)
- No future

Flight

- "Official" Fortress Europe = no safe and legal routes for protection.
- Human trafficking (war with smugglers)
- Self-organized journey to safety (family reunion, job visa)

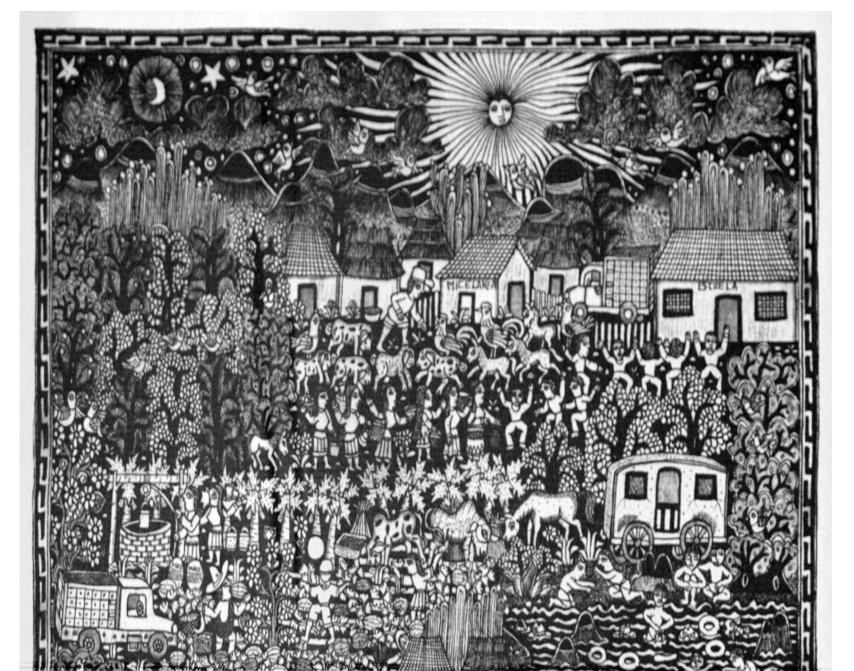
 (2015)1 death in every 1,063 arrivals (2016)1 death in every 409 arrivals ,, it does not make a headlines anymore"

Process of migration (children's perspective)

Paralell stages for economic migrants and forced migrants

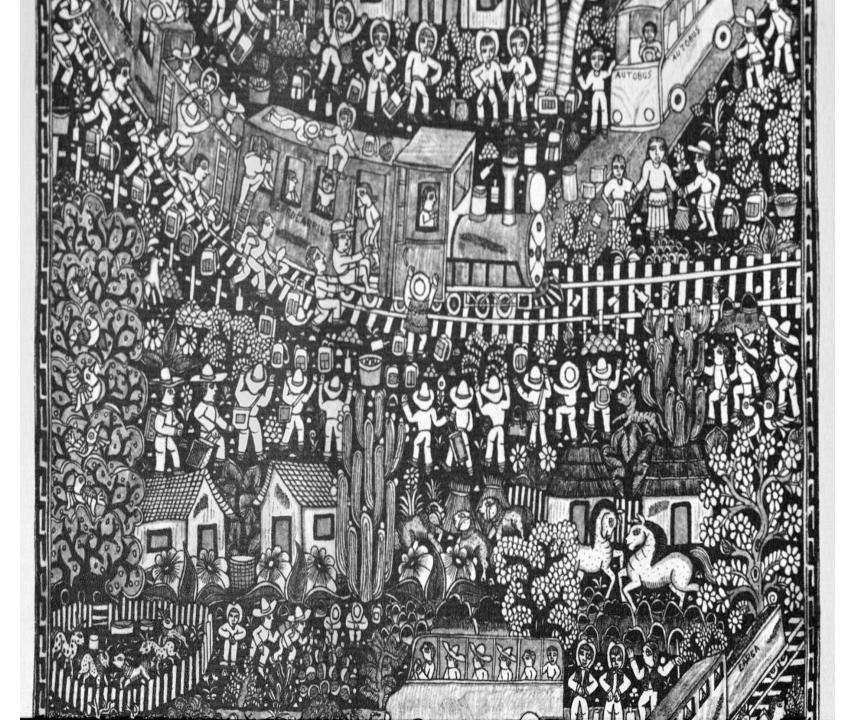
 Book Emigracja by Jose Manuel Mateo and Javier Martinez Pedro (2013)



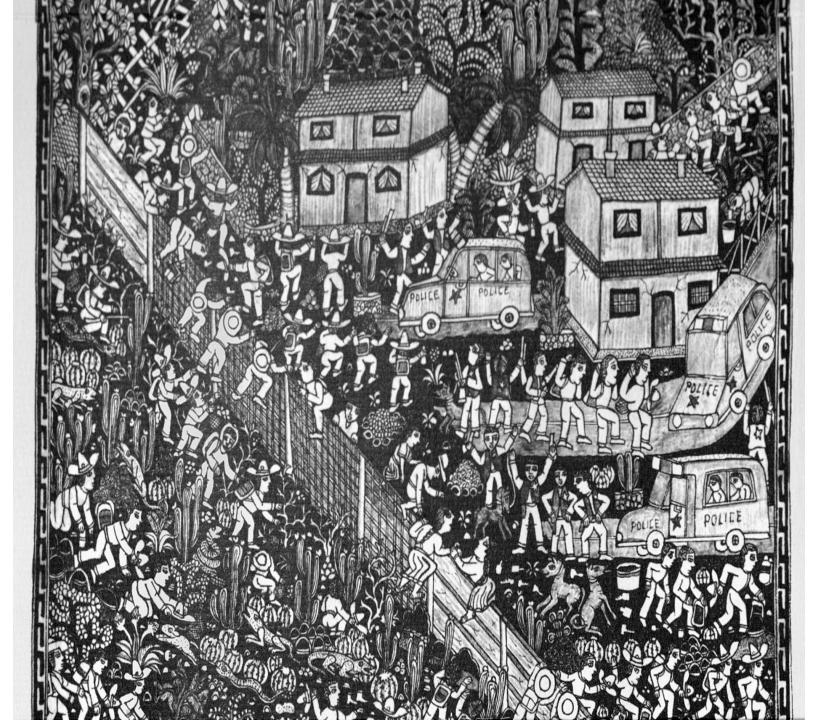


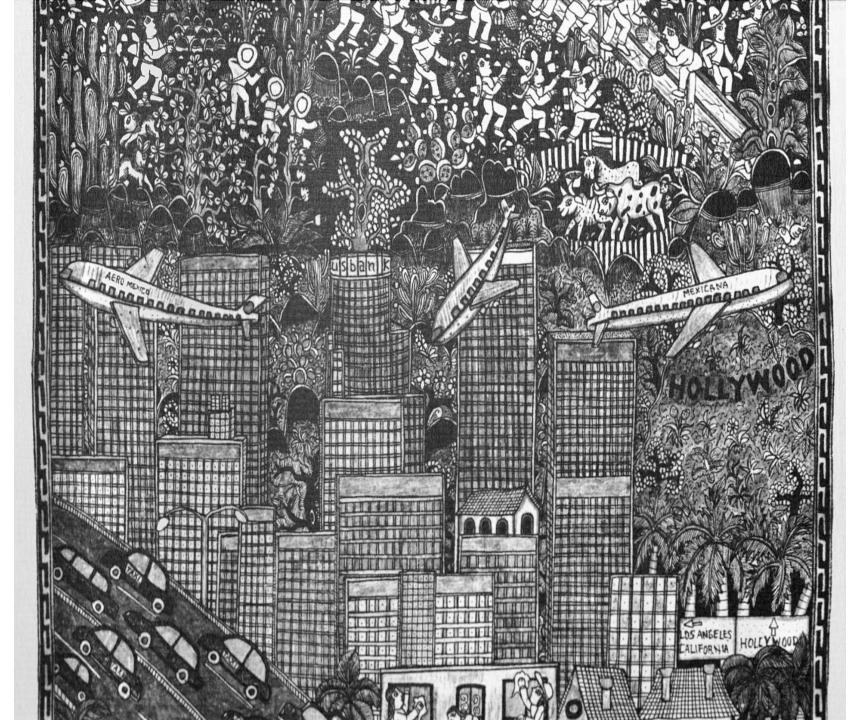


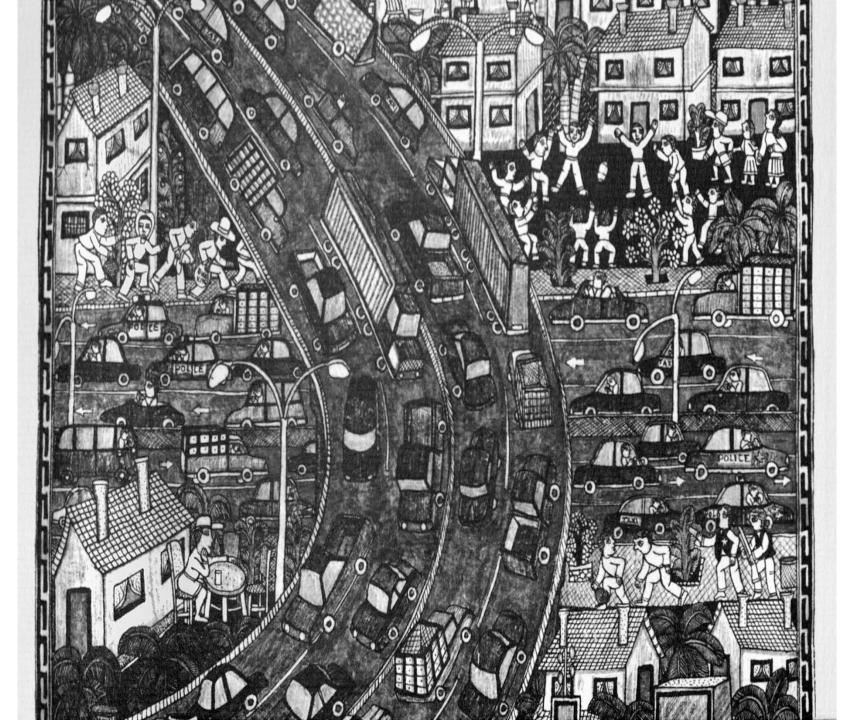












First /transit country of asylum

• Independent (diaspora) vs. refugee centres

- Onset of PTSD/ culture shock
- For both groups of children relocation produces impactful transition which produces changes in the fabric of life, requires relearning routines
- Additional reason for blending analysis of both groups

PTSD

Trauma can look very different across the developmental stages

Up to 5 years symptoms

Parents often mistakenly assume "the child wasn't looking when it happened" or "was too little to know"

clinging to mothers, thumb-sucking, nailbiting, bedwetting, fear of sleeping alone

6-11 years old symptoms

Critically exposed to PTSD

(3 times more likely to suffer from PTSD than adolescents, because they are at a younger stage of development)

- Psychological symptoms (anxious, depressed, angry, unable to concentrate, sleeping difficulties, nightmares)
- Social symptoms (difficulties to socialize with peers, refusal to go to school)
- Physical symptoms (vomiting, headaches or stomach aches)

Adolescents

Most at risk

those who have lost family and community connections

- Psychological symptoms (feel as frozen in the past, with no prospect of a future, thoughts about suicide)
- Social symptoms (school difficulties, eating disorders, alcohol abuse, teenage pregnancy, general "acting out")

Gender specifics of PTSD

Findings **inconclusive** regarding gender differences

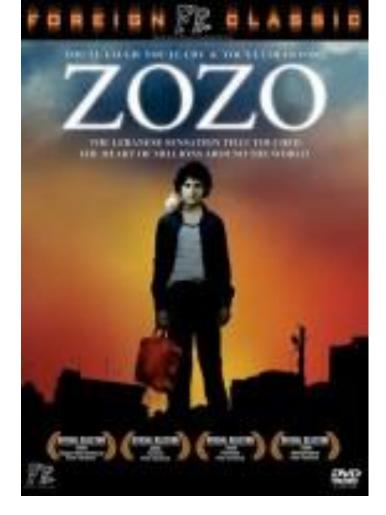
- Girls internalize trauma
- Boys externalize trauma

 (inattentive, impulsive and hyperactive, engage in violent activities)

Scope and context of the readaptation and reintegration in the safe country

school envinronment

peer group relations



Zozo (2005)

Director: Josef Fares

Points of attention

- Resources of the school and of the child
- How Zozo's transition should be supported?

How to care for refugees

Simultaneously physical and mental support

Family balance needs to be re-established

- Myths:
- Western therapy always helpful
- Only children and women deserve extra help