Name	Title & Abstract
Akaou Jonas	**" An Alternative Approach towards Addressing the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict in Groups of Young Muslim Students in Germany- Providing Opportunities to Process the Past and Decrease Stereotypes. ", Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2014** The aim of this thesis is to better understand young Muslim student's perspectives on the Israeli- Palestinian Conflict in Berlin, Germany. In order to find out how an appropriate and needs-based curriculum on the topic can be designed, a qualitative research process inspired by grounded theory was conducted. For this purpose, a seminar was designed in order to test the effectiveness of methods of the anti bias and peace building education approaches. Building on insights gained from the literature, these methods were directed at the objectives of reducing stereotypes within the group and providing means to process the past and present manifestations of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The result of the study suggests that the overall feeling of powerlessness is characteristic for the student's perceptions of the conflict and their position in German society in general. Experiences of being discriminated as Muslims feed into the perception, that schools, media, politicians and society in general are withholding the true facts of the conflict. Stereotypical images of the Israeli Jewish Population vary severely, so that a context specific assessment is proposed in every case.
Adhikari, Arun	**Dynamics of Transnational Marriages: A Study of Nepalese Transmigrants in Germany. Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin,** **2014** This qualitative ethnography research paper investigates the dynamic issues related with cross-cultural adjustment within transnational marriages between Nepalese and German individuals living in Germany. Cultural differences were found to affect the spouses' expectations, decision-making, communication, and marital satisfaction. However, both partners use various ways of adaptation. Most often, power imbalance was due to dependence of the foreign spouse on the German spouse for residence permit. Thus, the economic pursuit of non-native spouse is a strong characteristic of these marriages from the beginning. The main factors affecting marital satisfaction were concern for economic security, loosening of home country ties, feeling of isolation in the German social network and language barriers. It was found that most of the marriage migrants were actively maintaining their ties with their native communities through various ways like remittance, social remittance, and integration ofnative culture in the new household and so on.
Akaou Jonas	**" An Alternative Approach towards Addressing the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict in Groups of Young Muslim Students in Germany- Providing Opportunities to Process the Past and Decrease Stereotypes. ", Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2014** The aim of this thesis is to better understand young Muslim student's perspectives on the Israeli- Palestinian Conflict in Berlin,Germany. In order to find out how an appropriate and needs-basedcurriculum on the topic can be designed, a qualitative research process inspired by grounded theory was conducted. For this

	purpose, a seminar was designed in order to test the effectiveness of methods of the anti bias and peace building educationapproaches. Building on insights gained from the literature, these methods were directed at the objectives of reducing stereotypeswithin the group and providing means to process the past and present manifestations of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The result of the study suggests that the overall feeling of powerlessness is characteristic for the student's perceptions of the conflict and their position in German society in general. Experiences of being discriminated as Muslims feed into the perception, that schools, media, politicians and society in general are withholding the true facts of the conflict. Stereotypical images of the Israeli Jewish Population vary severely, so that a context specific assessment isproposed in every case.
Alford, Marlene Denise	**The Social Role of Football in Naples Italy, Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2014** Football fans share a sense of community that bridges geographical distances as well as cultural differences. The emotional aspect of football is recognized on the international as a positive factor in creating a sense of community. Organizations that utilize sports with the intent of addressing social issues have become increasingly popular. There is an abundance of literature and reports that demonstrate the success of these programs but little information is provided that addresses the actual realization of these programs at the community level. Every community is different, and in order to successfully implement a sustainable program locally each community must be understood in it's specific cultural context, to better understand the issues affecting the community as well as understanding the community members and their cultural norms and habits.
Aligny d´Aglaia	**Third Culture Kids: Sense of Identity, Feelings of Belonging &** **Perceptions of Home, Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2014** The focus of this study is Third Culture Kids (TCKs): individuals who spend a significant amount of time during their developmental years in a, or several, countries different to that of their parents' home country. It investigated their sense of identity, feelings of belonging and perceptions of home. This study drew on a qualitative research method called phenomenology and included 19 participants. Phenomenology aims to explore and interpret lived phenomena; in this case, the experience of being a TCK. The results firstly showed how complicated it is for a TCK to respond to the question 'where are you from?'. This is linked to the following findings. A TCKs' sense of identity is strongly influenced by family, as well as by the various countries lived in. In terms of belonging, TCKs' strongest feeling of belonging is towards others with a similar cross cultural and mobile background. Home for a TCK takes of various meanings: these perceptions are influenced by family as well as geographical locations.
Boedler Puig Analy	**Un-Building Tibet: China´s Minority Policies, the Crux of Cultural Genocide and the Self- Determination of People, Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2014** In this thesis I conduct a theoretical analysis of the claims, policiesand discourses of each side of the Sino-Tibetan conflict

	and the international and national legal instruments currently framing thesituation. I take a particular look at the minority policies of China and its assimilationist and "liberationist" stance towards Tibetans, driven by the overarching imperative of development. I analyze the current positions and aims of the Central Tibetan Administration as put forth in the call for 'genuine autonomy' under the policies of the Middle Way Approach. On a legal and discursive level, I question whether arguing to view the Sino-Tibetan conflict under the flag of cultural genocide is productive and conducive to the stated aims and wishes of the Tibetan people. Concluding finally, that the Tibetan people have a right, under the universally acknowledged principle of self-determination to full independence from the illegitimate appropriation of Tibet by the People's Republic of China.
Carrillo Peñaranda Héctor	**Los Aportes Del Hip Hop A la Construcción De Paz en Colombia, Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2014** El objetivo de este estudio es investigar algunos proyectos que, desde el Hip Hop, aportan a la construcción de paz en Colombia. Además, identificar diferentes enfoques, de este campo emergente de las ciencias sociales y políticas, en los cuales estas propuestasintervienen, ofreciendo nuevas inquietudes para futuras investigaciones que relacionen los temas: artes y Construcción de Paz. Durante la investigación, la ciudad de Medellín y estos procesos identificados, se referenciaron como estudio de caso. El ámbito socio-político de la ciudad, se reseña como principal problema que limita la reducción de las dinámicas de violencia. Entrevistas, conversaciones, observaciones, participación activa en diferentes actividades y la revisión documental, permitieron el acercamiento a la información durante el proceso. Aunque normalmente se referencia al Hip Hop como una herramienta de denuncia social, se pueden encontrar elementos metodológicos y prácticos los cuales dinamizan su papel, en el proceso de construcción de paz duradera. Con la identificación de algunas categorías que emergen de los datos obtenidos, se aborda el enfoque de la construcción de capacidadesdesde la alternativas incluyentes de formacion, la formación de estilos de vida noviolentos y la materialización y multiplicación de capacidades. Con el restablecimiento, la construcción y lareconciliación de las relaciones se abordara el enfoque de transformación de relaciones, uno de los enfoques principales de la construcción de paz, que por medio del Hip Hop, se intervienen en Medellin. Más allá del efecto transformador inherente de las expresiones artísticas que lo componen, su configuración organizativa como movimiento, constituye un factor potencial en la transformación del conflicto y latransición hacia el pos-conflicto.
Colmer Matthew Ben	**Understanding Australian Culture in the Context of Migrationto Australia, Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2014** Citizenship is considered one of the key nation-building methods used by liberal democracies. In Australia, citizenship uptake is strongly encouraged, and presented as the final stage of integration. The process and meaning of citizenship, is however, very complex and there is little existing research as to how citizenship processes and policies impact on integration outcomes. This phenomenological study investigated

	how eight Australians understand and experience citizenship andhow it impacts on integration. Issues identified in this study such as experiences of racism; overly anglo-centric depictions of citizensand the homogenising of migrant groups are problematic and suggest that the Australian Government may not be achieving ist aims to effectively integrate migrants and increase social cohesion. This paper recommends better management of the public'sexpectations in regard to migration through a realistic portrayal of the migrant cohort,acknowledging practical integration timeframes, and acknowledging and tackling racism.
Cook Lynn Janel	**White Privilege and the School Discipline Gap in Central Wisconsin: More then Statistics, Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2014** White privilege does seem to be manifested through school discipline statistics in The City 1, Wisconsin but are not the result of strict disciplinary measures such as Zero Tolerance policies. Five other areas of institutionally racist practices promoting White privilege have been found in the school district: Invisibility, Storytelling and Narratives, Curriculum, Desegregation and Interest Convergence. These aspects were ascertained by utilizing the combined lenses of Critical Race Theory and Critical Race Theory combined with education. Multicultural education and anti-racist rainings should be normalized aspects of university curriculum in the education of future teachers in order to discontinue the perpetuation of institutional racism in schools not only in The City, Wisconsin but across the USA.
Degeneh, Hana M	**The Expulsion of Ethiopian Labour Migrants from Saudi Arabia & their Challenges, Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2014** Labour migration is one possible solution to the high youth unemployment in Ethiopia. The purpose of this paper is to explore the factors that contributed to the challenges faced by expelled migrants resulting in mass deportation from Saudi Arabia between November 2013 and February 2014. The paper explores this phenomenon across a migration timeline. In depth interviews were conducted with sixteen expelled migrant workers who migrated from Ethiopia using the legal channel into Saudi Arabia, relevant government bodies and NGOs. The primary findings are twofold. First, workers were deceived by legal agents in the arrangement and processing of migration; second, the stakeholders were unable to regulate the agents, implement and reinforce the existing country's labour laws. This paper recommends that Ethiopia develop a sound migration system by learning from the mistakes done from recent labour migration practices and making the legal migration system engaging, so to discourage human trafficking and smuggling.
Dillon-Hagen Augusta	**Corporations as Agents for Social Change, New Actors for Women´s Rights in International Development, Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2014** This thesis examines the current shift towards corporate investment in women's empowerment. In analyzing the production and communication of the 'theory of change,' driving corporate programs for women's empowerment, this paper deconstructs the motivations, and potential consequences of an increasing role for the corporate sector in the context of development. Corporate investment in women's empowerment is atleast partially driven by business interests, but motivation extendsbeyond explicit profit maximization to longer-term aims

	of reputation and market expansion. While the impact of these efforts has great potential, I argue that in its current model, does not present a sustainable solution for women's empowerment or social change.
Dolet, Manon	**The Roma communities within the European Union Nation-States** **The special case of Spain, Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin,2014** This study explores why Spain's model for Roma integration within its borders is known as an example for the rest of Europe. Through an empirical qualitative research conducted in and focused on Seville, this thesis aims to confirm or refute the previous statement. Put into perspective with a theoretical analysis in academic, press and political discourses on the Spanish techniques of integration, the gathered data is analyzed in two branches: the obvious reality and the hidden realities of Gypsies integration. The research findings suggest that Spanish Gypsies appear to be better integrated to the mainstream society than in the rest of Europe, however, only on an institutional level.
Gallia Angelo, Mario, Marco	**Sexual minorities in Uganda: the Kuchu movement, Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2014** Despite of being persecuted, Sexual minorities in Uganda have managed to gather in a movement and form a subculture. They call themselves kuchus, a word which remains unknown to most of the Ugandan population. The research aims at finding out if the label Kuchu can be an epistemological reconciliation of the apparent opposition between the idea of sexual diversity and Africanness. Using the ethnographic research method, the study combines field observations, interviews, a survey, and extensive reading. The findings are divided in 3 parts: the Kuchus, the Pride events, and an African perspective on the subject of sexual minorities. These results suggest that the word Kuchu is not different from LGBTI or sexual minorities in terms of meanings. However, it triggers a discourse whereby sexual minorities claim their Africanness, therefore a cultural translation of queerness in Uganda. The irrational perception of theissue calls for a work of demystification. Key words: LGBTI, sexual minorities, sexual diversity, Uganda,persecution,scapegoating, Gay, Lesbian, Transgender, Intersex, Africa, Kuchu,
Gerecke Juliane	**Confronting human trafficking: the influence of nongovernmental** **organisations(NGO´s) on public policies in** **Mexico, Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2014** This MA research project addresses the fight against human trafficking in Mexico, grounded in insights into the work of three non-governmental organizations active in the field. Out ofthe diverse functions that those organizations perform, particular reference is made to the activities and strategies developed and implemented to influence Mexican anti-trafficking policies. Through a grounded theory approach, using three semi-structured interviews, I aim providing an in-depth exploration of the perspectives and experiences of three executive members of the NGOs selected. The main conceptualizations of human trafficking,

	central aspects of the international and national legal framework on trafficking, features of ant trafficking policies as well as the specifics of the NGOs´ work in the Mexican context will be addressed. In conclusion, I underline the influential position of Mexican NGOs in the field, embracing diverse approaches and multiple strategies in the fight against human trafficking.
Harfst, Michaela	**Social Media in Humanitarian Aid, Alice Salomon Hochschule** **Berlin, 2014** The aim of this thesis is to analyze why humanitarian relief organizations use social media and which benefits or risks arise. Experiences of staff members and independent experts gathered through qualitative interviews combined with field research and literature analysis constitute its basis. Perspectives from social sciences, humanitarian work and communication science are compared in order to create a comprehensive overview on the topic. Organizations' purposes for using social media range from marketing and communication to field assessments and volunteer work. It can be concluded that the potential of social media for relief work is not fully recognized yet. There is a severe need for intra- and inter organizational exchange in order to facilitate a shared learning process on how to use new technologies best. The data supports the view that cooperation between organizations on the local, national and international level could be enhanced by the use of those technologies.
Hilven Jelle	**The Community, Culture and Identity of drug users as guiding concepts for a qualitative harm reduction approach. An action** **research to ameliorate the peer support project of "Breakline".Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2014** Breakline strives to reduce the harm of drug use among drug user in the electronic music scene. To better reach out to the community, culture and identity of their target group they apply the methodologyof peer support. They recruit drug users from these settings and send these recruits out to parties to give information about safer drug use. Although this is an extremely effective method to get in touch with the target group and transmit information, there are some downsides inherent to this methodology. Some examples of the problems that occur are that t he peers lack information concerning certain topics, they sometimes behave Irresponsibly, some of them lack certain (specific) social skills and they don't always have the right attitudes and values. Consequently I performed an action research to research these obstacles and helped Breakline develop a training program for their peers to overcome or minimize these issues.
Lamprecht Hannah	**The Impact of Business Migration to Zambia. An Internal Perspective, Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2014** US and European politicians, institutions and media channels increasingly express their concern regarding China's growing economic engagement in Africa, which is popularly termed modern day exploitation. By analysing how

	Zambian discourses on Chinese business migrants in Zambia areformed and by voicing silenced discourses, this paper deconstructs the international discourse and identifies the problems underlying Sino-Zambian relations. Economic and political weaknesses in Zambia, resulting from internationally imposed economic liberalisation policies, are commonly cited as the main cause of investor malpractices and unprofitable terms for Zambia. A subsequently growing dependency on China furthermore signifies new emerging power relations, whereby China supersedes a US dominatedhegemony, increasingly determining Zambian economic structures from afar. Guided by vested interests to regain influence, the international discourse purports an image of Chinese investors as exploitative. Zambian discourses conversely emphasise the necessity for structural change in Zambia to establish profitable terms and prevent investor malpractices irrespective of investor origin or nationality, whilst maintaining flowsof foreign investment to Zambia.
Meyer,R.B.Tessa	**Coloured or Khoe-San? An Identity crisis in the Coloured community of South Africa, Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin,** **2014** This study looks at the views of Coloured people in South Africa relating to their identity, with a specific focus on the link to Khoe-San identity. It asks to what extent Khoe-San identity is part of thecurrent discourse on Coloured identity. This is an empirical studyfollowing the Grounded Theory approach to qualitative research,using a mixture of interviews, focus groups and analysis of socialmedia (specifically blogs) for data collection. The thesis concludes that there is discourse on Khoe-San identity but it is only one part of a more complicated Coloured identity discourse.
Meyerhöfer Claudia	**Internally Displaced Women in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Alice** **Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2014** Since being expelled from their homes two decades ago in the War, Bosnian IDPs are stillliving in a state of limbo today. As they areseemingly forgotten people, there is a need for research that raisesawareness for their plight. This thesis examines the current liferealities of IDPs, grounded in a qualitative inquiry conducted in Bosnia in 2014. It addresses the most pressing challenges IDPs face, regarding 1) their living conditions and struggles, 2) their views on and reactions to their situations, 3) the obstacles hindering their finding a sustainable solution. The main themes covered emerged from empirical data and encompass issues of poverty, helplessness and activism, loss of home, return, as well as relations between local and displaced persons. This research highlights genderspecificaspects that shape displaced women's experiences, roles,and perspectives. Effective policies and programs that integrategender-sensitive and participatory approaches must beimplemented to finally support all Bosnian IDPs to live in dignity.
Podesta Kristina	**International Organisations and Do No Harm, Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2014** Christianity. Meanwhile, Do No Harm is a tool, within the aid industry, that has proven a useful framework for programming aid in

	a way that reduces harm. This research, therefore, uncovers the ways in which Christian organizations, like World Vision, have been able to navigate the tension within they exist by translating Do No Harm's ideals and values into biblical and Christian themes and ideas. As these translations allow Christian Organizations to better engage in work with Do No Harm, practical benefits in field work, organizational streamlining and donor awareness are found and discussed.
Reid, Sarah Elizabeth Bowe	**Western Sahara- Conflict Irresolution, Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2014** This thesis aims to explain how the territorial dispute over Western Sahara sits currently contained, but not resolved, in an international landscape in which a democratisation and humanitarian agenda is enunciated, but then potentially withheld by the Realpolitik of states' actions. In particular, this thesis canvasses the strategies of the central belligerents, Morocco and Polisario Front, and utilises conflict transformation theory to provide potential recommendations.In order to convey the nuances of and reasons for the conflict's intractability, it is also necessary to consider the actions of peripheral but highly influential parties, such as specific member states of the European and African Union, the United States of America, and the United Nations. The parameters of my in-depth research will be the previous seventeen years of the conflict, used to focus on adducing a conflict map for this contemporary year, so as to provide direly required scope as this is one of the longest running contemporary conflicts in the world. Incorporating theories on conflict mediation, human needs theory, post-colonialism, realism and principles of international humanitarian law, I strive toenumerate the possible opportunities for conflict transformation,assess the realistic potential of these options, and advise whatwould be the most effective routes for the parties to take, whilst considering their entrenched positions. It appears that only with acourageous effort by a united international civic society, will theconflict face possibilities of transformation. This is because ofultimately a UN Security Council which, led by France and the USA, supports the Moroccan government, and thus the Moroccan government has been successful in delaying the referendum on independence based on procedural issues. Stasis in the UNSC has been mirrored in the conflict itself, and thus multi track diplomacy,using grassroots organizations to influence all involvedgovernments, must be utilised.
Sabra Najwa	**Politics on the Wall-Street Art as a Tool of Dissent in Post-Uprising Cairo, Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2014** This study investigates the use of political street art in Cairo sinceJanuary 25, 2011. Narrative testimonies and visual material gathered through a qualitative empirical field research are its basis.Combined with a discourse review of the subject in academic and press sources and a literature analysis, the field data is examined atthe level of three main axes: the developing process of street art's use, its main political functions and its core themes. The research findings suggest that the democratic opening in 2011 allowed for street art to blossom and assume many political roles including cathartic expression of dissent, re-investment of public space, social awareness raising, desacralization of the political and the religious,

	historization and memorialization. However, for street art to sustain its political efficiency, the data suggests it will have to reorganize as to survive mounting oppression while remaining in touch with thestreet and the public's requisites.
Ssembatya Anthony	**Uganda´s Foreign Policy and its Role in the Eastern DRC Peace Buidling Process, Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2014** The thesis examines Uganda's foreign policy and its role in the Eastern DR Congo peace building process during 1998-2003. Military intervention remains controversial when it happens, as well as when it fails to. Since the end of the Cold War, military intervention has attracted much scholarly interest, and it was demonstrated that several instances of the use of force or the threat to use force without Security Council endorsement were acceptable and necessary. Matters of national sovereignty are the fundamental principle on which the international order was founded since the Treaty of Westphalia. Territorial integrity of states and noninterference in their domestic affairs, remain the foundation of international law, codified by the United Nations Charter, and one of the international community's decisive factors in choosing between action and non-intervention. Nonetheless, since the end of the Cold War matters of sovereignty and non - interference have been challenged by the emergent human rights discourse amidst genocide and war crimes. The study sets out to analyse the motives and/or causes of Uganda'military interventions in DR Congo. In analysing this intervention, the study borrows extensively from the work of dominant security theorists of international relations, predominantly realists who conceptualise international relations as a struggle for power and survival in the anarchic world. The purpose of this analysis is fourfold; firstly, to identify the motives and justification of Ugandan military interventions in the DR Congo; secondly, to identify challenges that were faced by the Ugandan Government in the Eastern DRC and how they were analysed and assessed; thirdly, to examine the strategies that where adopted by the Ugandan Government in the Eastern DRC peace building process as well as to examine the impact and consequences of the Ugandan military intervention in the DR Congo. In this context, the analysis argues that Uganda appeared to have used intervention as a realist foreign policy tool in the absence of authorisation from the United Nations and its subordinate bodies such as the OAU and SADC. The study foundthat an integrated approach is necessary to address this conflict.
Wagner, Maria	**Intercultural Conflict Management enriched with social neuroscience- Why cultural sensitivity matters striving towards** **statebuilding, Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2014** Since 1991, the number of international peace operations has increased, thus state building has become a significant component of global politics. While in former times state building was about the formation of a state, it has now become a matter of internal shaping and transition of statehood. Thereby the statehoods enforced bymeans of the international operations are highly impacted by "Western and European" understandings of a state. This paper

	depicts an interdisciplinary approach towards a scientific prove whycultural differences matter forwarding state building and hints at why the current political practice is more likely to have quite a severe impact especially on the intervened states. Furthermore it constitutes a scientific backup of already existing humanistic political arguments for the necessity of cultural sensitivity while conducting international state building operations using current findings of neurological researches to illuminate the understandingof a state and state building processes.
Wehinger, David	**The Situation of Displaced Syrians in Lebanon, Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2014** This study elaborates factors for the possibility of Syrian citizens living in Lebanon to return to Syria. They are displaced from Syria,because of the current situation in Syria, which started n March 2011.The presented factors that I discuss in this thesis are relevant for young, urban and educated Syrians.The paper is based on data collected during field research in Lebanon in summer 2013. It is framed by the Constructivist Grounded Theory approach. The findings of the data analysis were interpreted by the sociological concept of SmallLife-Worlds (Luckmann 1978). The three primary factors for a return to Syria are 1)having family members who remain in residence in Syria; 2) the possibility of re-joining the community, which the Syrians left behind in Syria; 3) and to have employment they perceiveas satisfactory. Since basic human needs are considered to be given in Syria, less relevant factors are concerns for transitional justice, and safety and security. Syrian male and female research participants, however, assess the importance of this last factor, of safety and security, differently.
Baldauf, Amy Irja-Lea	**Faith & Peace: Legitimizing the field of religious peacebuilding, Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2015.** This thesis seeks to analyze how religious peacebuilding functions within the general peacebuilding field. John Paul Lederach's threetrack levelling system will be used as a basis for this study. Religion will be examined as a modern-day system that influences international relations, conflict dynamics, and peace solutions. Through evaluating the activities of religious peacebuilding organizations, the conclusion reached is that such actors contribute most to faith-based diplomacy, advocacy, dialogue, and education at the Track I, II and III levels. This thesis' findings indicate that religious peacebuilding activities have a minimal influence on governmental peace processes (Track I), and the potential to positively impact that grassroots level (Track III). Through the application of social identity theory (SIT) and a new "liberal peace" theory, religious identities and internationals' engagement in local conflict contexts will be central components within the discourse.
Braig, Sarah Helene	**"Foreigners" in Germany in Arendtian Perspective, Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2015** The present paper aims at discussing Hannah Arendt's "The Origins of Totalitarism" and investigating how her analysis can be utilizedtoday, in a world that seems considerably different to the one about which she was writing. By building upon Arendt's considerations

	concerning "the decline of the nation-state", this paper seeks to analyze those political dangers that lurk even in seemingly favourable societies, in this case the Federal Republic of Germany. The underlying questions are how her concepts of political community, rights and action can be interpreted and read in the light of today's political and societal developments concerning the treatment and situation of foreigners in Germany? By analyzing the legal situation of foreigners since World War II as well as current social and political tendencies it will be shown that even though circumstances have changed since Arendt's writings, one is still able to identify the element of "the decline of the nation-state" in a non-totalitarian society.
Brask, Nathan	**The Case of Transnational Migration in Thailand and Myanmar,** **Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2015** This paper is an investigation of the current state of transnationalism amongst Burmese migrants to Thailand, focused on those living in the border town of Mae Sot. Methodology applied consisted of standard ethnographic fieldwork including field observation and semi-structured interviews with long-term residents. Emphasis is on recent developments and changes not necessarily covered in current literature. The image of Burmese in Thailand as refugee and victim is questioned. In the past decades transnational activity amongst Burmese in Thailand was largely at the organizational level. The synergy of several recent developments has resulted in empowerment of some Burmese in Mae Sot with a consequent gain in personal autonomy. With this autonomy has come the potential for greater participation in transnational activity on an individual level. At the same time, this study shows that as a result of these transnational activities Mae Sot itself has transformed and become a new in-between space occupying both nations.
Contreras Jugo, Alex Benigno	**The Defende of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Prevention of Social Conflict and the Impact on Climate Change: the Case of Peruvian Amazonian Tribes, Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2015** The situation of the Indigenous Peoples in the Peruvian Amazon has changed tremendously in the last century The invasion of theirterritory has created a crisis between them and the rest of the Peruvian society and the Government. This dissertation would liketo point out that the lack of recognition of the Human Rights ofIndigenous Peoples is to blame for this violent status and wouldalso like to add that in the context of climate change, the respect ofthe Human Rights is crucial in the fight against the negative effectsof such phenomena.
Eke, Yves	**Causes of Transnational Mobility of Guinea Migrants in Berlin** **and their Contribution to the Development of their Host- and Home Countries, Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2015** This influx of people migrating into Germany has been an essential element affecting economic, cultural, and political development. Nowadays, migration has become a significant challenge for manyAfrican governments and also for developed countries such as

	Germany. The perceived threat of immigration resulted in restrictive policies within different area of societies. This paper identifies and discusses important aspects of immigration and especially the aspects related to the immigrants of the Gulf of Guinea countries in Berlin. This study is done with the combination of several theories concerning the perception of the term "migration" in the immigrants' host-and home countries. This study also explores the effects of migration in Gulf of Guinea countries in terms of economic, social and cultural aspects.
Farley, Georgia Mae	**Balancing Local Ownership and International Capacity Building in Order to Combat Human Rights Violations: Strengthening Human Rights Protection in Papua Nueva Guinea, Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2015.** This thesis explores the practices of international and national stakeholders working to strengthen the human rights protection in areas of limited statehood, such as Papua Nueva Guinea. Approaches most likely to lead to successful capacity building are identified by examining the ways in which local ownership is prioritised through this process, how the international community interacts with recipient-state actors, and around which principles each capacity-building project is designed and delivered. Papua Nueva Guinea women suffer from chronic human rights violations and the state is not able to adequately protect their rights. External states and international organizations are working to compensate for the state, but many are not sufficiently engaging with internal stakeholders or aligning with local development strategies. Local ownership is imperative for sustainable human rights development; therefore capacity-building effort must be more demand-driven and aim for context-specific positive resoults.
Gamiño Martínez, Dulce Angélica	**Contradictions in the Fight Against Human Trafficking: The Underestimated, Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2015** Fifteen years ago the Palermo Protocol proposed the 3P's Paradigm: Prevention, Prosecution and Protection as a key structure to fight Trafficking in Human Beings. However, the protection of victims have been left behind the other two not only in Germany, but worldwide. This master thesis analyses the role of the victim in the functioning of the anti-trafficking system and proposes the protection of the victims as an effective measure to tackle Trafficking in Human Beings. Assumptions of the crime, a prosecution-centered approach, estimations on the crime's scope, low numbers of identified victims and few convictions against traffickers reflect a weak system. Anti-trafficking systems must consider taking a victim-centered approach as victim's participation and cooperation are crucial to strengthen the system. By ensuring the assistance, rehabilitation and reintegration of victims in Germany, the state would assume its commitment of protecting and respecting the human rights of victims of trafficking.
Gitahi, Margaret Nyawira	**Women and Peace: An untapped potential in the Peace Building Process in Northern Kenya, Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2015** This thesis is an engaged study of women in peace building in North Eastern Kenya and their underutilized skills and potentials. The study investigates how women's exclusion in peace building isculturally constructed and ordered in ways that limits women's capabilities and hinder their engagement. The study applied a

	feminist perspective in order to understand women's situations andexperiences that were obtained from the conducted interviews andobservations made. Based on this perspective, the study aimed toexplore the question of whether women are the missing link to attainthe much longed for sustainable peace in North Eastern Kenya, a region that has been rampaged by conflicts over decades. The main findings will indicate that, the viewing of women as a passive victims perpetuate their exclusion, hence the need to advance the scholarship of women as people bestowed with talents,skills and potentials required in peacebuilding.
Jochwed, Sarah Milena	**The Use of Nonviolent Resistence by Non-citizens: The Case of** **Berlin, Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2015** This paper seeks to examine the use of non-violent resistance bynon-citizens in the case of the refugee protest from Oranienplatz,Germany and to answer what is needed to conduct a successfulnon-violent action campaign. The refugee struggle is a struggle against isolation and for selfdetermination,equal rights and social, economic and political inclusion. By analysing aspects of the protest, its organisation, andthe legal situation of asylum seekers, the challenges faced byasylum seekers become evident. The paper argues that whilst noncitizensmay employ methods of non-violent resistance, as a marginalised group largely deprived of rights, it is a major challenge for them to organise and create the necessary pressure to obtainconcessions from the adversary. However, they have managed tocreate awareness in the public concerning their grievances and hence have gone from passive objects of a system to activelyresisting the limitations they experience.
Jung, Hyuk	**Humanitarian Intervention and the Human Rights Crisis: A Critical Reflection on the Case of North Korea, Alice Salomon** **Hochschule Berlin, 2015** This research aims to determine the legality of humanitarian intervention in North Korea to end massive human rights violations. Because the concept implies the use of force against sovereignstates, it has aroused considerable controversy over the moral andlegal justification. After reviewing up-to-date materials, I argue that although the current international law provides only a limited spacefor humanitarian intervention; it should be morally permitted on thecase where extreme human sufferings shock the conscience the mankind. However, this research claims that despite the NorthKorean government appears to cross the just cause threshold bycommitting crimes against humanity, a humanitarian intervention inNorth Korea cannot be justified both morally and legally. It alsoreveals that the main stakeholders, such as China and the USwould be reluctant to take any actions due to the high political costs involved. The findings of this study highlight the international community's difficulty in protecting civilians who are under attacked by their own government
Kim, Minju	**Preparing for Korean Reunification: A Qualitative Study of Korean Diaspora's Transnational Consciousness of Korean Identity and Korean Reunification in Germany, Alice SalomonHochschule Berlin, 2015** This study talks about a transnational consciousness of the Korean

	diaspora who currently live in Germany. They have their own identity and certain agenda for Korean unification based on their experience of German unification. The Gounded Theory was used for analyzing the collected date through in-depth interviews, participant observation, and literature reviews. These main findings of the research can be summarized as follows: First, the study shows that the Korean diaspora have their own transnational consciousness. This transnational consciousness means when they are aware of their native country's situation andalso their host country's situation. In fact, these people who are called transnational influence on Korean unification in German society. Secondly, the analysis reveals that a "meeting point" gives a chance for the Korean diaspora to participate in the activities. Third, it suggests an alternative paradigm in order to preparepractical ones for a unified Korea in the future.
Kolde, Stefanie	**Women's Role in Peacebuilding and Reconciliation in Post-Conflict Communities: The Case of Rwande Twenty Years After** **Genocide, Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2015** Today, after two decades, Rwanda has transformed from a country destroyed by genocide to a peaceful state. However, by highlighting the major obstacles, the process of reconciliation will be seen asTherefore, this thesis focuses on women's role in the Rwandan post-genocide reconciliation process at the grassroots level. Warfare, conflict management, and peace-building are highly gendered activities. The thesis will look at women's role and how the 1994 genocide affected their lives. The thesis will illustrate howRwandan women perceive reconciliation as an ambiguous and complex issues and how it can be achieved in practice. Since culture is a critical element in the reconciliation process, the thesis will also explore how indigenous roles of women empower and disempower their agency in these activities.
Lang, Anna	**Education in Emergencies – Case Study on the Provision of Education for Urban Syrian Refugees in Jordan, Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2015** The thesis examines the educational response to the Syrian refugee crisis in Jordan, with a focus on the role of non-formal and informal education opportunities. In addition to a review of reports and assessments on the c, qualitative research has been undertaken in autumn 2014. In the course of the fieldwork, semistructured interviews with practitioners' in informal and non-formal education have been conducted in Jordan. The results of this research show that the capacities Jordanian formal school system cannot absorb the growing number of school-aged Syrian refugee children. The expansion of non-formal education opportunities therefore is considered especially important in order to include the growing number of Syrian refugee children who become ineligible for formal schooling in Jordan. In addition, the services of informal education providers enable out-of-school children to readjust to an educational setting and facilitate reintegration into certified formal or non-formal educational institution.

Lemke, Jasper	**Citizens Can't Make Peace, Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2015.** The violent breakup of Yugoslavia was not the inevitable result ancient ethnic hatreds reemerging the post-Tito era, nor was it solely the result of Serbian military aggression. While the importance of domestic factors such as the multinational character of pre-war authoritarian Yugoslavia and the complex relationship between its constituent republics and the federation should not be understated, I argue that international actors *initiated* and laterexacerbated the slide towards violent disintegration. Thus, the wars of 1991-95 and the related processes of ethnic cleansing were a direct result of longstanding Western political and economic intervention. It was a tragedy that could have been avoided but wasnot; one in which national interest – not humanitarian concerns– dictated the course of international action.
Markmann Paz, Adriana Victoria	**Analysis and Diagnosis of the Relationship Between Human Trafficking and Violence Against Women in Honduras: Empowerment and Raising Awareness as Key Elements of Prevention Measures, Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2015** It is important to conceptualize and understand the meaning of Violence Against Women and the crimes that are involved in it such as Exploitation and Human Trafficking. This work analyzes the root causes for gender-based violence and the consequences suggesting that society and state must be able to work together asa whole in order to achieve gender equality and to reduce rising crime rates. One of the Alternatives proposed by the author of this thesis is to attack the root causes by educating civil society and state authorities by implementing raising awareness and empowerment as prevention methods. A pilot project is also introduced as an idea that could help reduce indexes of violence against women and young girls in San Pedro Sula by providing services that aim at raising awareness, empowering civil society and train state authorities on human trafficking and exploitation crimes among others.
Mulder, Auke Jan Louwerens	**Improving Social Cohesion in the Burundian provinces Muyinga, Gitega & Makamba, Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2015** After four years of project implementation, community structures were strengthened, community solidarity improved and the position of women in the communities was elevated. Although community structures function well, they still need to be strengthened in order to continue in an independent and sustainable manner after the end of the Pamoja project. District and provincial structures demand specific attention. Community structures are in need of supervision and support, which they currently receive from Pamoja. Idyllically, Pamoja's supervising role will be taken over by the District committees and the provincial financial means for organizing reunions and supporting beneficiaries in the communities. This would be the main goal to address before the end of the Pamoja project: creating a stable hierarchical structure of committees in each province, that coordinates the activities of community structures, making them stable and self-sufficient.

Ramba, Irina	**How Can Civil Society Have An Impact on Human Rights andLabour Conditions in the Apparel Industry in Turkey?, Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2015.** This thesis explores the possibilities on how civil society can impact the labour conditions in the apparel industry in Turkey. With a constructivist approach this paper is examining through guided qualitative interviews and central aspects of the international and national legal framework the working conditions in the Turkish apparel sector.The focus is set on main areas exemplifying human rights andlabour rights, such as child labour, forced labour, health and safety, freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining, nondiscrimination, working hours and compensation. Using the "boomerang effect" and the human rights "spiral model", the paper studies the possibilities of civil society on the local and the transnational level. This thesis argues hypothetically and through previous cases that NGOs and human right activists can have a positive influence on exploitative labour conditions in Turkey, if local actors are strong and transnational networks well elaborated.
Vásquez, Laura	**Las escuelas como Agentes de Integración para los Niños y Niñas Víctimas del Desplazamiento Forzado en Colombia, AliceSalomon Hochschule Berlin, 2015.** El fenómeno del desplazamiento forzado es una epidemia que afecta a gran parte de la humanidad en distintos continentes y es especialmente agudo con los niños y niñas que sufren este flagelo humanitario. Esta investigación quiere indagar por el papel de la escuela en contextos marginales y especialmente sus formas de integración e intervención pedagógica con la población infantil en condición de desplazamiento. A su vez, tuvo como propósito central indagar por la implementación de pedagogías y métodos de educación implementados tradicionalmente, cuestionando su contexto de aplicación dentro de las aulas, tomando como estudio de caso la Institución Educativa Santa Bárbara, en Rionegro, Antioquia. Luego de revisar una extransa literatura sobre el tema que permitió contextualizar el problema en mención y de abordar directamente a los sujetos de esta investigación, me propongo contribuir a la toma de conciencia sobre la realidad del desplazamiento forzado, especialmente en las instituciones educativas de básica escolar, fortaleciendo los procesos de sensibilización cognitivos y aportar el conocimiento de la realidad para su transformación creativa. Por último, a partir de los resultados obtenidos, informar a los directivos de institución educativa sobre las condiciones pedagógicas y educativas de la población infantil víctima del desplazamiento forzado y su situación actual, para permitir un acercamiento pedagógico alternativo.
Villalba Solarte, Adriana Xiomara	**La radio como promotor o mediadior de conflictos: una herramienta para la identificación socio-política, histórica y cultural de las agro-minorías campesinas en el margen del conflicto agrario en Colombia. Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2015** Este trabajo parte del cuestionamiento de cómo los campesionos pueden reforzar su identidad a través de una herramienta de comunicación como lo es la radio. La importancia de replantearse así mismos como miembros indispensables para el desarrollo del

	país, ha abierto el debate de lo que realmente los identifica como campesinos y cuáles son los elementos que integran esa identidad. El conflicto agrario en Colombia ha perpetuado durante años la posición del campesino en la sociedad y la incansable lucha por un reconocimiento y un trato justo se ha convertido en un fenómeno socialal interior del campo. La radio entra como una alternativa de comunicación participativa que le ofrece al campesinado el derecho que tiene de narrarse a sí mismo pare el fortalecimiento de su tejido social.
Wadas, Christiane	**Community-Based Conflict Transformation in the Slums of Kolkata: The Case of Tangra Slum, Alice Salomon Hochschule** **Berlin, 2015** The focus of the thesis is on the practices and strategies that slum dwellers in the predominantly-Muslim slum of Tangra, Kolkata, India se and have used in their everyday life situations in order to resolve their water problem. By taking a solution-oriented perspective, the present thesis aims at depicting Tangra slum inhabitant's capabilities to act and cope with the vicissitudes of daily existence, in particular the water problem, thus regarding them as problem solvers rather than carriers of problems. By calling attention to the capabilities of Tangra slum dwellers, the paper discloses how the slum inhabitants use various means, that is, establishing norms and rules among themselves, and utilising their social networks and social capital, to overcome some of their everyday life water problems, and thus enhancing the living conditions of the people living in Tangra slum. Additionally, being active minorities and possessing agency also substantially contributes to the resolution of the water problem.
Zeni, Giulia	**Immigrants and the Italian School System: A Discourse Around** **Inclusion and Exclusion. The role of in-class intercultural activities towards immigrant children's empowerment, Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2015.** This thesis argues that teachers within the Italian school system can, by simply moulding their own teaching approach, contribute to the empowerment of those immigrant students who are not fully included in the educational environment or are not in the position tomake the most of it. The analyses of immigrant adults' and teenagers' perceptions of the Italian school, as well as the insights of professionals, leave no doubt on the necessity to transform multicultural schools in intercultural arenas where students' differences are appraised. Four hours of in-class workshops conducted in a lower secondary institute in Pordenone by the Author and an aspiring teacher were implemented to put intercultural principles in practice and verify the feasibility of a teaching approach that places curricular lessons and intercultural dialogue among students side by side on a daily basis.
Alexander Korompas	**Intercultural Counselling in Cancer Care:** **Counselors facing Culturally Diverse Cancer Patients and their Families in Greece , Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2016** This research aims to explore the challenges that professional counselors face when they work with culturally diverse cancer patients and their families. Making use of the tools of qualitative

	research ,in-depth interview and grounded constructivist theory, it investigates the psychosocial needs of culturally diverse patients, the existence or not of racist attitudes by the hospital staff at the oncological facilities and if assistance is offered to the counselors by the State towards acquiring intercultural competence. Challenges such as high mortality, lack of family environment and health disparities are highlighted, and communication barriers are found to be overcome through an empathetic therapeutic relationship. Challenges with Roma, Albanians and patients from Middle Eastern countries are underlined, as well as the the challenges in palliative care and psychotherapy. Keywords: Intercultural counselling, cancer, palliative care, challenges, minorities,psychotherapy, immigrants, refugees
Belma Beyaz	**"We want to die in the sea": Refugees from Syria Situations in Turkey, Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2016** Refugees from Syria have tried to survive in Turkey since the beginning of Syriancrisis in 2011. However, they want to leave Turkey and go to Europe throughillegal channels at the cost of their lives. In this thesis, I look into their living conditions and legal statusto answer the questions: 'Why have refugeesbeen trying to leave Turkey and reach Europe although they are supposedly protected by the Turkish Government and international humanitarian regime in Turkey?', and 'Why do these refugees sacrifice their lives if they have good living conditions in Turkey?' I argue that Turkish authorities constitute and practice more or less international generosity perspective rather than right-basedapproachto refugees from Syria. As a result of the refugee regime implementedin Turkey, refugees want to leave Turkey in order to liveina country where they can live in dignity. I conclude that this demand or hope is not realistic within the charity-based international refugee regime.
Biryukova, Diana	**INTERCULTURAL CONFLICT IN UKRAINE 2014-2015 THROUGH THE PRISM OF LEADING WORLD AND LOCAL MEDIA: HOME COUNTRIES POLITICAL INTERESTS? , Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2016** Today, the world of international relations goes over its hardest times. The complexity of all-dimensions processes overwhelms our life. It is becoming more difficult to sort tons of information consuming every day. In order to see the truth, we have to go through multilevel analysis. This is becoming destructive when it comes to the vital issues as the intercultural conflict in Ukraine. Families are losing their ties because of the game of powers. But who and why has this power to ruin this In this thesis, the author will attempt to analyze and compare different outlooks on the current situation in Ukraine in leading world and local media, and to research the reasons for the disparity of views. The hypothesis is that the information in media sources is related to their home countries political interests; the author will therefore define these

	connections and doubt the core of sense of media existing, according to the official statements and legal basic documents, which is objectivism.The result is stunning. The author has lost completely the sense of reality. Each party that is direct or indirect actor in the conflict not only uses in their interests supposed to be independent sources of information, but also do not follow any ethics. When a reader can find the description of an event in thousands of different interpretations, having different values on different languages, this situation must make people to doubt their autonomy and right to make their own conclusions based on the neutral information. The media today is one more weapon of big politicians on the international arena. If you do not agree, you are highly invited to read the research.
Marie Elaine Haller	**Environmental Justice in Thailand:** **Local Perception of Environmental Change and** **Development at the Mekong , Alice Salomon Hochschule** **Berlin, 2016** Development projects in the Mekong region in the form of infrastructure such as hydropower dams, roads, ports and special economic zones are set to increase economic growth, regional connectivity and reduce poverty. This paper looks at a case study located in Sop Kok village, NorthThailand, to understand local perception of these developments and to link them with environmental justice. Here, development has caused environmental pollution through a port and road construction which led to a rapid decline in fish availability. Moreover, villagers lost their farm land due to the construction. This caused negative socio-economic changes. Thus, villagers perceive the development projects as material progress, which, however, lacks an increase in well-being. The case of Sop Kok reveals regional patterns of environmental injustices linked to issues of distribution, participation, recognition. Moreover, it underscores the significance of access to land and how this access is impacted by local and national actors.
Goldsmith, Marie Faye	**Refugee Crisis or Migrant Crisis?** **Current Attitudes Towards Refugees in the United Kingdom , Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2016** Refugee Crisis or Migrant Crisis? What's in a name? In this paper, the current refugee crisis of 2015/16 is examined through a discursive analysis of attitudes in the United Kingdom. Corpus critical discourse analysis of UK media from across the ideological spectrum is used to draw out frames and social representations which demonstrate the cognitive dissonance felt in the UK towards the crisis, and towards refugees and migrants themselves. The findings show how the UK public and media experience false dichotomies and exhibit hierarchical empathy framing. Supplementary findings are provided by qualitative interview analyses with experts in the NGO field in which the impacts of these attitudes are explored alongside discussion

	concerning structural factors such as government policy agenda and civic multicultural policy agendas.
Holzapfel, Maria Gina	**'Refugee Is Not a Profession', Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2016** In the past year alone, a total number of 79,034 refugees have arrived in Berlin. This provides the city with additional challenges, risks and opportunities on various levels. Many of these individuals will stay in Germany, because the situation in their countries of origin does not permit any other alternatives. In political and economic spheres, there is a growing awareness that potential professionals are coming into the country. The current 'Fachkräftemonitor' of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce reports a deficit of 27,000 skilled labors in the capital for the year 2015. With an asylum policy targeting labor market integration, people coming to Berlin could be offered a promising perspective while simultaneously providing businesses with skilled work. This means, in concrete terms, that an improved integration into the training and the labor market must be implemented. In the present work, labor market difficulties and potential improvements are identified through a qualitative expert survey, contributing to the process of dealing with current challenges.
Rudolph, Louise Ida	**The Making of an Extremist:** **The Power of Islamic State Propaganda in Norway , Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2016** This study is concerned with the phenomenon of Islamist radicalisation in Norway And investigates the influence of Islamic State propaganda in the radicalisationprocess. The research sheds light on the motivations for radicalising where the findings conclude that the motivations are primarily based on personal needs such as fulfillment,belonging,and kinship or to fight injustice rather than a result of strong religious ideological or political conviction. This study has two units of analysis where content analysis is the research method applied; one analysis of research interviews and one analysis of Islamic State propaganda, which concludes that propaganda is not a catalyst for radicalisation but influence the process as a facilitator and potential affirmation to an individuals radicalisation process.
Laura Weber & Sophia Stappel	**Training for nonviolent conflict transformation.** **Analysing the relevance and effectiveness** **of trainings for peace activists.** **An evaluation of the international trainings of KURVE Wustrow –** **Centre for Training and Networking in Nonviolent Action. ,** **Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2016** This master thesis is the result of evaluating the Practitioner Trainings for Civil and Nonviolent Conflict Transformation that are conducted by the German NGO KURVE Wustrow – Centre for Training and Networking in Nonviolent Action. The two criteria

	Relevance and Effectiveness were at centre of the evaluation and data was collected via qualitative research methods such as participating observation, interviews and questionnaires. The results of the evaluation show that this measure of capacity building for international peace and movement workers is successful and relevant. Anyhow there are various possibilities and needs for change and improvement to increase relevance and effectiveness for the participants of the trainings – among them an unarticulated concept and the lack of follow-up. The results and recommendations that the researchers collected together with their resource persons, should help to improve and adjust future trainings of KURVE Wustrow and ideally other organisations which are training peace practitioners.
Rautemaa, Maija	**Does a Refugee ever stop being a refugee?** **Issues of identity and incorporation in Finland, Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2016** This thesis examines the different dimensions of identity as a produced, experienced and labelled construct. In focus is the process of how refugee labels institutionally and culturally produced in addition the ways how projected labels are harnessed to serve the government's exercised policy of control. The National identity and the becoming of something else and the refugee identity as experienced projected are examined. This is examined through Finnish governmental exercised policies, Qualitative research has been undertaken in Winter 2015 and Spring 2016 during the research eight semi-structured interviews were conducted. Interviews of a sociologist researcher and writer were conducted in Helsinki, Finland December 2015, volunteer worker, refugee backgrounded people and Finnish Immigration Service Senior Advisor interviews were conducted via video calls in spring 2016. The results of this research show that categorizing and labelling projections of victimising refugees produce undesirable and false refugee identities and unrecognisable to refugees themselves. In addition the Finnish legislative policies and actions on Asylum Seekers are of deliberate reinforcement of 'otherness' and unwelcoming and becoming Finnish. Identity experienced through Agency.
Merriweather, Melissa	**Why don't I have more black friends? , Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2016** The purpose of this thesis is to evaluate the networks between black and white Americans, predominantly in the Midwest. While living in a proclaimed post racial America, are the lines of segregation continuing to be constructed as explained in the writings of Douglas Massey in American Apartheid or Michelle Alexander in The New Jim Crow? This study attempts to explain the continuance of segregation between the networks of blacks and whites by examining the history of the United States government, the great migration, the US housing market, architectural segregation, and the lack of education put towards understanding American history.The following thesis theorizes why integration is not only a matter of the past but also present day and the technological methods one can use to track its progress. With such social media programs as Facebook and Twitter, Americans have the ability to comprehensively track the links between not only black and white friendship networks, but among all racial and political interactions. This process has been demonstrated within the thesis below.

Pleuger, Miriam	**Trust Building in Wildlife Conservation Projects** **A community-based approach to assess success and** **failure of Enduimet Wildlife Management Area, Tanzania ,** **Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2016** The community-based concept of Wildlife Management Areas in Tanzania aims for participation of rural communities in conservational efforts since 2002. The past years showed that this approach is meeting many challenges and resistance of the communities. In order for the Jane Goodall Institute Tanzania to implement projects in the Enduimet Wildlife Management Area, it was necessary to analyse the current situation and potential points of action on grassroots level. This research is based on a participatory Action Research approach and aims for the achievement of small scale social change to improve the conservational efforts inside Enduimet in cooperation with the communities. It detected many directly related factors and some indirectly related factors, influencing the attitude of the community towards Enduimet and through this, the participation process. These factors need to be addressed by potential projects, in order to improve the living standard and the conservation of wildlife and nature.
Saqal, Najwa	**Facilitating Integration in a Host Country** **How to Facilitate Integration? The Experiences, Perceptions** **and Suggestions of Syrian Refugees in Berlin , Alice** **Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2016** The purpose of this Action Research Project is to give a voice to Syrian refugees and have an active role in the process of integration. In order to find an answer to the main question of this research, which is 'how to facilitate integration?' Several data collection methods were conducted, including in-depth interviews, focus groups and participatory observations with Syrian refugees and other actors. The data generated investigated a number of issues that will lead to exploring the elements that would facilitate integration. First of all, we need to look at the experiences that Syrian refugees faced during the war in Syria, the journey and arrival to Germany. Secondly, we explored how Syrian refugees view integration and we found that different individuals have different perceptions of integration. Thirdly, it was necessary to investigate the challenges against integration from the point view of refugees. Consequently, this led us to also investigate the proposed solutions that could overcome these challenges. Throughout this project, you will find interesting ideas and solutions provided by the Syrian refugees themselves. Most prominent of these solutions was the creation of social networks that could promote the process of integration.
Singhasenee, **Nawapat**	**The Impact of Political Shifts on Migration in Southeast** **Asia:** **Reciprocal Migration Patterns between Thailand and** **Myanmar , Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2016** This Thesis is part of the completion the Master of Arts in Intercultural Conflict Management at the Alice Salomon University, Berlin. The paper presented the historical background and characteristics of Thailand and Myanmar politics, as well as the migration relation between the two countries. With Myanmar moving towards a democratic state and opening up its economy, the tendency of Myanmar migrants living in Thailand to move back to their country is a possibility. The paper analyses the political implication on the migration pattern and further discusses the impact and role of Thailand in

	managing migration. It concludes that though there is a tendency for Myanmar migrants to move back, but this will depend on how fast the Myanmar economy can grow, how the peace process will be managed and how effective the new democratic government will administer the country. The unstable political situations in Thailand is not evidently impacted the migration pattern, but policies on migration imposed by the government sure does play a role. Thailand would still be needing labour migrants. This process will need to be further observed and monitored in order to reach the absolute evidence. To couple with economic and political management of both country, one other important point is the peace and stability of the country.
Ndondwa Theresa Msaka	**Balancing the scales of Dependency:** **How gender-based development policies and projects can transform the post-nuptial identities and roles of women in rural Malawi to counter dependency. , Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2016** This paper aims to show how gender based development policies and projects can be utilized to transform the post-nuptial identities and roles of women in rural Malawi into decisive economic, social and political actors with the potential to counter dependency. Data for this paper was obtained by surveying gender based development policies and projects, conducting semi structured interviews with rural Malawian women and conducting questionnaires with key humanitarian and ministerial institutions in Malawi. The results reveal the need for gender based development policies and projects to challenge the time and information poverty of rural Malawian women, while galvanizing existing social capital to encourage collective action through skill training and capacity building initiatives, based on legal and economic empowerment, to combat the feminization of poverty and dependency. Multiple stakeholder decision making measurements which highlight a reduced dependency on external actors in policy development and implementation can encourage a dissemination of decision-making power which should effectively re-orientate the power dimensions between northern policy makers, and stakeholders in target nations.
Amitay Peri	**Inclusion of Persons with special needs in the higher education system in Israel , Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2016** This thesis is researching the potential of inclusion of persons with intellectual Development Disorder (IDD) in higher education in Israel. By presenting findings from surveys and interviews of students with special needs and different related stakeholders from the field, followed by a comprehensive literature review, the author demonstrates the moral, legal and socio-psychological necessity of developing inclusion programs for persons with IDD in Israel. The research uses the precedent of inclusion of

	individuals with Autism Spectrum Disorders in higher education in Israel in order to prove that the trend of inclusion of persons with neurodevelopmental disorders in higher education is positive, contributing and most of all achievable in almost all aspects. The research focuses on the concept of well-being as a main indicator for the justification of higher education inclusion programs.
Chevalier Naranjo, Stephanie	**PREVENTING SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN POST-CONFLICT SETTINGS: WHAT CAN COLOMBIA LEARN FROM AFRICAN DDR PROGRAMMES? , Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2016** This thesis explores how the reproduction and consolidation of violent behaviors during extensive periods of conflict have led to increasing rates of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) not only in Colombia, but in African countries such as Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) as well, where extreme forms of SGBV have spread across their territories. By reviewing literature and conducting informal interviews with professionals on the matter, I was able to analyze these countries' experience in designing and implementing Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) programmes as a strategy to deal with SGBV, and finally took out some of the lessons learned that could help Colombia address this issue in further processes.
Tanager	**Learning to be German: Immigration and Language in Berlin , Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2016** This study combines analysis of German immigration and integration policy with ethnographic research conducted in the integration courses outlined by these policies. The resulting research provides insight into language practice and ideology in a linguistically diverse community of practice, two centrally located Berlin V olkshochschulen . Specifically, this research expands on the relationship between immigration law, integration policy and the language ideologies of the participants in the programs outlined by these official texts. Two sets of research methods are employed: critical discourse analysis and ethnography. The integration courses reinforce the barrier between German speakers and speakers of other languages, despite being designed to teach non-German speakers the language. Integration courses buttress the one-nation one-language ideal, reinforcing the connection between German as an ethnic identity and a language, while participants living in Berlin utilize diverse linguistic resource to navigate their multilingual reality.

Elhan Uğur	**SEARCHING FOR IDENTITY** **YOUNG NEWCOMERS WITH TURKEY-BACKGROUND IN** **BERLIN, Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2016** This thesis is going to deal with the immigration of young people from Turkey to Berlin in the last decade. It aims to reduce the prejudices against so-called Turkish immigrants and to contribute to the idea of diverse society by making these newcomers visible and known. The thesis will follow the process in which the newcomers with Turkish-background construct the transnational identities as Berliners. As they are perceived by the mainstream society as "Turkish" they are `forced` into an imaginary Turkish Community and are target to the same biased ascriptions as the earlier migrant generations, The framework of the thesis focuses on are the causes of this immigration and its differences and similarities with the previous Turkey-to-Germany immigration and transnational daily life experiences; discussions on identity, especially regarding the meanings of being a Berliner. The study will be conducted with the qualitative constructivist Grounded Theory approach, main method being semi-structured in depth interviews. The theoretical framework is mainly drawn from Migration, Transnationalism and Community, Identity and Youth Studies.
Neiva de Oliveira, Aline	**Mulheres indígenas organizadas e** **participação social:** **Um estudo de caso OIDHO (Organização** **Indígena por Direitos Humanos em Oaxaca) , Alice Salomon** **Hochschule Berlin, 2016** O foco desta investigação é entender o processo das mulheres indígenas organizadas e sua participação social em Oaxaca, México. Elegemos a participação da Organização Indígena por Direitos Humanos em Oaxaca no cotidiano da vida dessas mulheres como fio condutor deste trabalho por ela nos ditar e apresentar o ritmo das formas de resistência de vida nas comunidades Oaxaquenhas – México, resultado de experiências vividas pela investigadora durante 3 meses na região, assim como da convivência e conversas formais e informais com diversos moradores(as) dessas comunidades ligadas diretamente às atividades de resistência indígena, com destaque para as mulheres indígenas da região. Para sustentar nossa discussão, adotamos a metodologia do Teatro do Oprimido em uma tentativa de permitir que o próprio espectador se interrogue, sem grandes influências e interferências de parte da investigadora. A intenção da investigadora foi criar espaço no qual se possa, criar, aprender e transformar. Nesse desafio, valorizamos o saber tradicional das comunidades de Oaxaca. Direcionados nas noções de conversas do cotidiano, com anotações de diário de campo, vídeos, exercícios e dinâmicas que nos permitiram sistematizar informações através de relatos, gerando temas

	que compuseram adissertação em forma de narrativas descritivas.
Clementina del Arco Alegrett Perdomo	**Estudio de la dicotomía de los discursos de desarrollo de los diferentes actores: políticos, económicos y sociales del contexto extractivista en Oaxaca, Mexico, Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2016** Dentro de la presente investigación, que goza de carácter empírico, se tratan diversos conflictos que emanan de modelos de desarrollo que promueven las actividades extractivistas. Si bien este tipo de conflictos se suscitan en todo el territorio mexicano, este estudio se concentrará específicamente en el estado de Oaxaca, lugar donde se realizó el trabajo de campo. Esta investigación es un trabajo crítico dentro del campo de estudios sobre el desarrollo. Es por ello que, precisamente, es importante profundizar en las nociones del desarrollo, y adentrarse en el concepto de dicho término, dado que dependiendo del actor que lo promulgue, se derivan de ese modo una serie de significados y acciones, cargadas de contenidos muy diversos entre sí en busca de satisfacer necesidades muy diferentes y, por lo general, detrás de cada discurso, existe una tendencia política-ideológica afín. En este sentido, se puede destacar que históricamente en torno a la idea de desarrollo han surgido procesos globales que definieron las relaciones, simétricas o no, entre el Norte y el Sur, y con ello, las dinámicas de dominación e interdependencia. Es, precisamente dentro de este marco, donde se dan numerosas actividades extractivistas, dado que los gobiernos de turno, quieren explotar sus recursos naturales como modelo que le permita contar con más renta para el país. Es así como se dan las concesiones a corporaciones nacionales, empresas transnacionales y mineras. Pues, en el caso concreto de la minería, esto nos lleva a pensar que la lógica detrás es el suelo como fuente de utilidad económica, lo cual naturalmente acarrea una serie de conflictos que pueden desatarse cuando otros actores domésticos se oponen por verse poco beneficiados o realmente en detrimento. Esto es lo que algunos autores llamaría como "interdependencia asimétrica" (Hirschman A., 1945). Ii Como es lógico pensar ante un escenario así, se dan choques y disputas entre los distintos actores que conforman la sociedad, no sólo por las diversas percepciones de cara al desarrollo, sino la percepción que se tiene acerca de los recursos naturales, el agua, la tierra, etc... Es por ello, que la presente investigación pretende hacer énfasis en los discursos recabados en las entrevistas de los diversos actores, con el fin de indagar en el concepto e invitar a las instituciones nacionales e internacionales a generar reflexiones nuevamente sobre este tema tan importante para el bienestar y salvaguarda de otras

	culturas que visualizan el mundo y eldesarrollo desde un enfoque no occidental o eurocentrista.
Maldonado, Dario	**La lengua como motor de desigualdad: Conflictos socio-jurídicos en comunidades no hispanoahablantes durante los procesos penales en el estado de Oaxaca, México, Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2016**
Bentancur Pan, Fernanda Maria	**Magdalena Teitipac: un pueblo en resistencia. Entre patrones colectivos e influencia externa. Aspectos destacados, Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2016**
Santillán Jaramillo, Lidi	**LA ALIMENTACIÓN DE LAS ADOLESCENTES EN LAS ZONAS RURALES DELESTADO DE OAXACA, Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2016** El presente trabajo realiza una aproximación inicial a los elementos que influyen en los hábitos alimenticios de las pobladoras jóvenes del estado de Oaxaca, en México. Tras el desarrollo de un estudio de tipo exploratorio y cualitativo, basado en información bibliográfica y documental así como datos levantados de fuentes primarias por medio de entrevistas y grupos focales, se logró determinar, de manera empírica y cualitativa, como principal conclusión, que en el grupo estudiado los hábitos alimenticios tienen una relación importante con la cultura tradicional de la zona de estudio pero que varían de acuerdo alasituación socioeconómica de las jóvenes (desintegración familiar por migración, pobreza, tiempo reducido para la preparación de alimentos); así mismo, se presentan variaciones importantes en los hábitos alimenticios por influencia extranjera, tanto por influjo de medios de comunicación y globalización en general, como por el elevado nivel de migración de habitantes de la zona a los Estados Unidos. De manera general, tanto la revisión bibliográfica como el estudio de campo mostraron un alto consumo de grasas, azúcares y sal, que pueden causar, a futuro, problemas cardiovasculares, estomacales, entre otros. Palabras clave: Alimentación – Oaxaca – problemas socioeconómicos – migración
León Mora Andrea Natalia	**Las Dificultades De La Reintegración de Jóvenes Víctimas del Conflicto Colombiano, Y sus Implicaciones, Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2016** La presente investigación se refiere al proceso de reintegración de jóvenes entre 18 y 24 años en Colombia, con el fin de hacer un análisis de las políticas públicas existentes relacionadas, y el rol de la institucionalidad, y por otro lado las personas en proceso de reintegración, la sociedad civil y académicos expertos.
Mendoza Sánchez Elí, Norberto	**Modelos Construidos de auto-organización indígena en contextos de amenazas y conflictos (violencia) de proyectos extractivos económicos, el caso de la minera**

Natividad en Capulálpam de Méndez, Oaxaca, México. , Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2016

El presente trabajo es un análisis respecto a los modelos de organización indígena en un contexto de amenaza de proyectos extractivos económicos que se han implementado en la comunidad de Capulálpam de Méndez, en la región Sierra Norte de Oaxaca, México. El caso particular hace referencia a la historia de lucha de la comunidad por la apropiación de los recursos naturales y el uso que desde su desarrollo comunitario quieren darle a los mismos. Se plantea desde los llamados proyectos de "Desarrollo" que han sido implementados como políticas desde el gobierno federal para la sustracción de los recursos naturales, lo cual ha conllevado a una historia de lucha primeramente desde los años 80 con la independencia y apropiación del control maderero y recursos forestales y en la actualidad al rechazo rotundo a la minería y el freno de una propuesta extractiva minera establecida en la comunidad por empresas transnacionales de capital extranjero. La investigación responde a los modelos de organización indígena que se encuentran en la comunidad y al aporte que cada persona realiza y que conlleva al establecimiento del entramado social comunitario. Se centra en un análisis de entrevistas a las personas que viven en la comunidad, desde personas jóvenes y adultas, tanto hombres como mujeres y también a la organización no gubernamental EDUCA. Estas mismas entrevistas realizadas permiten analizar dicho dinámicas sociales presentes en Capulálpam de Méndez, desde un enfoque de la vida social, política y cultural y si las mismas han permitido a la comunidad apropiarse del control de los recursos naturales que pertenecen a la comunidad. Esta organización interna tal cual hacen referencia todos los entrevistados en la comunidad, permite ver las diferentes posturas que se pueden encontrar, pero que ambas posiciones se intersecan en la defensa del territorio y control propio de los recursos naturales y no de terceros o empresas de capital extranjero. Toda esta organización interna o modelos de autoorganización es lo que ha permitido a la comunidad definir los proyectos de desarrollo que quieren y consideran son beneficiosos para la misma comunidad, además que les permite tener autonomía exigiendo a la vez el respeto de sus tradiciones, costumbres y para ellos se han amparado bajo la legalidad y los derechos constitucionales.

Rodríguez Gómez, Viviana Olga	**La infiltración del paramilitarismo en el sector agrícola exportador de Colombia – Las alianzas empresariales con actores armados no estatales y sus consecuencias en la población civil, Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2016** Colombia presenta un conflicto armado desde hace más de 50 años. Este es complejo, presenta multiplicidad de

	actores y la posesión de la tierra es un eje central en las disputas. Uno de los actores centrales en el conflicto son los paramilitares, hoy también llamados Bandas Criminales. En la actualidad estos grupos presentan estructuras y funcionamientos de tipo empresarial, una de sus nuevas estrategias es la diversificación de sus actividades económicas en mercados legales, especialmente en sectores agroindustriales. Es por ello que en esta investigación se estudia la infiltración de este actor armado no estatal en sectores empresariales y como este fenómeno puede aumentar el riesgo de violaciones de derechos humanos de comunidades vulnerables, especialmente la generación de desplazamiento forzado interno. Para esta investigación se realizó un análisis cualitativo de documentos y una serie de entrevistas a profundidad autobiográficas sociológicas de tipo cualitativo. Los datos recolectados mediante estas dos metodologías fueron la base del análisis del caso de estudio de las comunidades de Curvaradó y Jiguamiandó.
Gutiérrez Velázquez, Ernesto Ricardo	**"El Plan para la Transformación de la Educación de Oaxaca como un colectivoproyecto de transformación de conflictos en el estado de Oaxaca", Alice Salomon Hochschule Berlin, 2016** Las comunidades indígenas de Oaxaca, México están expuestos a las amenazas de las politicas neoliberales. Este trabajo explora como la educación juega un papel fundamental en la construcción de la resistencia en la comunidad. Las secundarias comunitarias a traves de su propuesta de trabajo dan un espacio para formar generaciónes basadas en los principios de la comunalidad, identidad y autonomia. Las observaciones se basan en un estudio etnográfico realizado en el municipio de San Andrés Solaga, Oaxaca y en particular en su secundaria comunitaria. Los datos recabados durante la estancia llevan a la conclusión de que los tres ejes principales sí estan presentes en el fortalecimiento de la comunidad, la identidad y la autonomía en los estudiantes. Aunque se sugiere la incorporacion de otros conocimientos para dotar de herramientas epiestemologicas a los estudiantes para retos futuros, se sugiere la integración de practicas que incentivan un pensamiento crítico más global.