Science in Exile

Launch Workshop

30 March, 1 and 12 April 2021

WORKSHOP REPORT

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Introduction

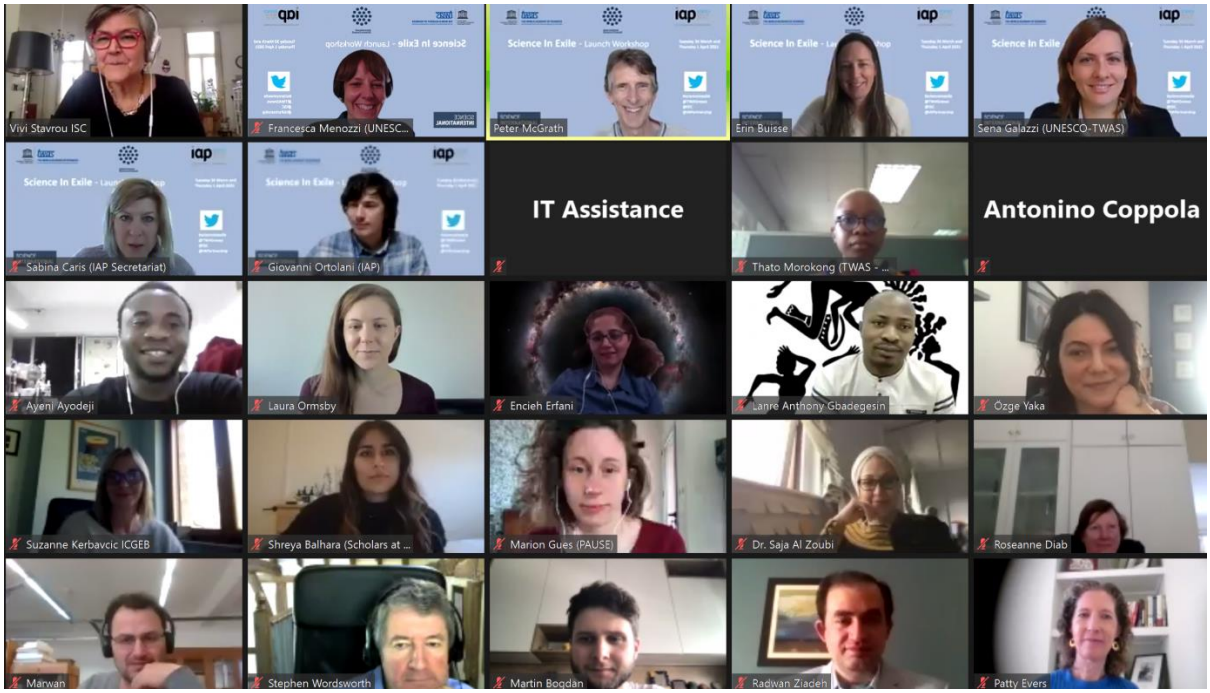
The objective of this workshop was to officially launch the **Science in Exile Initiative** and to engage a broad base of diverse stakeholders globally, thus moving the project from brainstorming and planning efforts, into an interim phase focused on implementing activities and longer-term growth.

The workshop took place virtually over three meetings spread across two weeks. This included two half-day meetings – **30 March and 1 April 2021** – followed by a one-hour final session – **12 April 2021** – which allowed time for discussion and bringing the conclusions together in a reflective way. Meetings included a series of presentations, roundtables and open discussions. Slido software was used to integrate feedback mechanisms and to share ideas through a series of polls and open-ended questions. Participants also received a reading packet in advance of the workshop, outlining key materials, discussion items and key questions to address.

Some 70 people participated in the workshop, coming from numerous countries and regions of the world (France, Italy, China, United States, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Iran, Germany, Egypt, South Africa, Belgium, Yemen, Nigeria, Australia, Canada, Iraq, Syria, Norway and Bangladesh). Participants were a mix of individuals and representation of various entities, including the United Nations, international organizations, NGOs, universities, government bodies, research or science institutions, and diaspora groups. In addition, participants were linked to Science International organizing partners, including as a TWAS fellows, TWAS Young Affiliates, TWAS Regional Partners, IAP member academies, or scientific unions or other members of ISC. The majority of scientists participating were from the natural and social sciences, with also people from engineering and technology, medical and health sciences, and agricultural sciences.

INTENDED OUTCOMES FOR THE WORKSHOP	WORKSHOP ACHIEVEMENTS
Adopt terminology and definitions of target groups.	Terminology endorsed with feedback for further improvement.
Strategic framework draft endorsed with work plan developed for 2021.	Strategic framework concepts endorsed with feedback for improving short-term activities and ideas for developing long-term strategy.
Interim network structure agreed with open call for nominations.	Interim structure endorsed. Nominations for steering committee and sign-ups for task teams are open.
Draft engagement, outreach and support plan updated with a task team created to work on 2021 activities.	Numerous ideas and suggestions put forward for engagement and outreach plan draft. Revisions to be done immediately. Task team created.
Draft advocacy campaign plan updated with a task team created.	Feedback for advocacy plan received and plans in place to update draft. Task team created.

Declaration text drafted with plan for finalization and signing.	Feedback received on declaration text for revision and ideas for a signing event.
Mapping survey launched and research task team created.	Mapping survey being tested with launch date for end of April 2021. Task team created.
Establish partnerships and ways to collaborate with other organizations.	List of events and opportunities for joint action developed with ideas for future collaboration.



Summary of Sessions

Session 1: Protection of scientists and preservation of science: Background and strategic approach

Discussion	● Background and aims of the initiative ● Strategic framework ● Workstreams going forward
Next steps	● Revise terminology and target groups document and strategic framework ● Build-out strategic framework into a longer-term strategy with budget
Suggestions	● Plan for development of guidelines or protocol ● Look at immediate actions and long-term change

Session 2: Interim structure and growth

Discussion	● Interim terms of reference ● Task teams - starting late April 2021 ● Steering committee nominations - deadline: 17 May 2021 ● Advisory board - late 2021/22
Next steps	● Selection of steering committee ● Start task teams ● Update Terms of References to include suggested changes
Suggestions	● Regional representatives/groups ● Membership (individuals & organizations) ● Groups by type of scientists ● Science education/future generations task team ● Additional languages ● Keep structure light and flexible ● Opportunities for participation

Session 3: Roundtable: Engaging, supporting and outreach to refugee, displaced, and at-risk scientists

Discussion	● Personal experiences and challenges ● Female scientists ● Solidarity with emerging crises
Next steps	● Revise engagement and outreach plan to incorporate feedback
Suggestions	● Mentorships ● Develop a statement of solidarity with scientists in Myanmar ● Create an award

	● Regular events for ongoing discussion ● Need for more regional actions

Session 4: Communication and advocacy plan

Discussion	● Advocacy plan ● Declaration ● Website ● Social media ● Podcasts
Next steps	● Create task team ● Finalize advocacy plan ● Finalize declaration and plan signing events ● Upgrade website
Suggestions	● More podcasts ● Translations of declaration into additional languages ● Create more hashtags

Session 5: Mapping survey and database

Discussion	● Plan to launch mapping survey ● Creation of searchable database ● Future research needs
Next steps	● Test mapping survey ● Launch mapping survey ● Create task team ● Create database
Suggestions	● Numerous topics suggested for future research initiatives ● Support publishing of research of at-risk scientists

Session 6: Roundtable: Collaborative action

Discussion	● Ways programs incorporated the voices of at-risk scientists ● Recommendations for programs and collaboration ● How to engage national governments
Next steps	● Collaborate on future events
Suggestions	● Address funding needs ● Support science community to advocate for change, funding and programs ● More programs needed in Global South

Sessions 7 & 8: Discussion on suggestions and reflections from Days 1 and 2

Discussion	• Review of Sessions 1-6 • Language • Upcoming events • Regular roundtable webinars • Toolbox and guidelines • Additional ideas
Next steps	• Draft and share workshop report • Update documents with feedback • Plan upcoming events • Integrate suggestions into strategic framework and funding proposals • Start task teams and select steering committee members
Suggestions	• Share criteria for steering committee selection • Translate declaration, website and other materials into additional languages • Create a shared calendar of events and key dates in scientific history

Which country are you originally from?

The Workshop

Day 1, 30 March 2021

SESSION 1 Protection of scientists and preservation of science: Background and strategic approach

This session's intended outcomes were:

- Terminology and definitions of target groups adopted.
- Strategic framework draft endorsed with work plan developed for 2021.

To start this session, the background of the Science in Exile initiative was presented, including the previous workshops organized on the topic of refugee and displace scientists in 2017, 2018 and 2020, by TWAS and by Science International, the partnership between The World Academy of Sciences (UNESCO-TWAS), the InterAcademy Partnership (IAP) and the International Science Council (ISC).

In 2021, four temporary (mini) Working Groups were set up under Science International's coordination. These comprised different stakeholders and worked from January to March on four different topics and tasks of the initiative, such as terminology and definitions and the draft strategic framework and draft advocacy plan. The results of the Working Groups fed into the Science in Exile workshop.

Following the workshop, and by the end of April 2021, a series of documents will be finalised and the Task Teams will be set up (see Session 2). Between April and December, the aims are to:

- Outreach and grow the initiative
- Finalise the Declaration
- Run the advocacy campaign
- Get signatories to the Declaration
- Upgrade the website
- Develop funding proposals
- Determine the long-term structure and build out the strategy.

A presentation followed on the scale of the problem at hand and the key challenges facing refugee, displaced and at-risk scientists, as well as some emerging issues in this area.
As an example:

- With refugee and displaced scientists there is an enormous loss of knowledge, and thus devastating consequences on the production, growth and development of science worldwide.
- There is still little recognition of refugee, displaced and at-risk scientists.

- Support programmes for refugee, displaced and at-risk scientists are limited in duration and mainly in Global North.
- There is a lack of data and identification methods of refugee and displaced scientists.
- The integration of refugee and displaced scientists into communities and organizations is challenging, with language and cultural barriers as well as mental health issues.
- COVID-19 has impacted greatly on both academia and displaced scientists.

Science in Exile aims to address this situation by creating a network of like-minded organizations that will work together to develop a global platform and roll out a coordinated advocacy campaign.

Science in Exile target groups are scientists (and researchers) that are facing barriers either in their home country or abroad, including individuals studying (at the graduate level or above), conducting research, teaching or working in the sciences who are experiencing threats to their life, liberty, or career and those who are at-risk, displaced, forced migrants, asylum-seekers or refugees.

The initiative's mission is to enhance the work and lives of refugee and displaced scientists globally, while its vision is an active international movement which promotes the protection of scientists, leading to better science and contributions to humanity.

"Science in Exile is a 'catalytic global platform', which mobilises displaced scientists, the scientific community, and organizations working with at-risk, displaced and refugee scientists, to favour their integration and support and help them having a meaningful career".

Vivi Stavrou, Executive Secretary, Committee for Freedom and Responsibility in Science (CFRS) & International Science Council (ISC)

Science in Exile objectives and activities are:

1. To collect, develop, and share information and knowledge to inform policy, practice and stakeholders.	● Create a resource hub with searchable database ● Conduct a mapping survey ● Participate, contribute and develop research initiatives
2. To raise global awareness and advocate for improved measures to protect and support displaced and refugee scientists.	● Develop a communication and advocacy strategy ● Create a website ● Conduct a global advocacy and awareness-raising campaign ● Write a declaration and have it endorsed by the scientific community and other stakeholders

3. To strengthen the capacity and coordination mechanisms of stakeholders to deliver better programming and a holistic response.	● Network/coalition structures are established, and roles assigned ● Outreach to grow membership and expand reach of the network ● Collaborative engagement of stakeholders for programming and events ● Joint fundraising for activities and future growth of network

The **main discussion items in Session 1** were:

- Target Groups & Terminology:
  - According to the Slido poll, about 60 per cent of participants fully support the definitions presented.
  - Some suggestions on target groups and terminology were:
    - Include age- and gender-based target groups, taking into consideration specific discrimination, oppression, or other significant challenges that they face.
    - Concern that the definition may still be too broad and needs to be more specific, especially so that it is not about all scientists who are facing challenges in home countries.
    - Include another at-risk category, i.e., scientists that are forced to do research or actions aimed at harm to others or against their countries, or that do not have freedom to voice their views on scientific issues that could affect political matters.
    - Define "internally displaced person".

- Strategic Framework:
  - According to the Slido poll, 65 per cent of participants fully support the core concept of the strategic framework as a starting point for building out the initiative.
  - Some suggestions for the strategic framework were:
    - Give practical suggestions, guidelines, or standards about how science and research organizations can integrate displaced scientists into their programmes or institutions.
    - Focus on hotspot areas (e.g., conflict areas or where science is under threat), with activities and recommended actions, including alerts for early warnings (such as scientists' mobile app), quick interventions and response protocols.
    - Develop resources for scientists so that they can prepare before arriving in the host country/institution.
    - Develop a budget for strategic framework activities and additional funds for research and publishing.
    - Create more activities that focus on physical and psychological support, including the development of a mentoring program and accreditations of the qualifications of scientists who have crossed international borders.
    - Build out the strategic framework into longer-term (multi-year)

strategy, with noted priorities.
    - Focus on different geographic areas – specifically, countries hosting or sending of refugees – and conduct regional programs.

- Interim Structure:
  - According to the Slido poll, 67 per cent of participants fully support the interim structure.
  - The majority of participants suggests keeping the Call for nominations for the steering committee opened for 4-6 weeks.
  - Some suggestions for the interim structure were:
    - Use bilingual communication and incorporate additional languages in the initiative, so that more scientists (non-English speaking) can be involved.
    - Create a group of displaced scientists only.
    - Need for clear selection criteria of steering committee members.

- Membership:
  - For the time being, organizations and individuals can join the initiative as official members. However, moving forward, clear guidance will be needed to define how membership works, categories of membership, and expectations of members.
  - An effort should be made by Science International and stakeholders to engage more organizations and partners from the Global South and from other regions of the worlds beyond Europe and North America.

- Funding**:** in 2021 the initiative is funded by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), through a contribution to TWAS. Science International expects to submit a new proposal for funding to SIDA in autumn 2021 and covering 2022 and after, and will also seek other donors. Stakeholders are welcomed to help identify donors and ways to link the initiative's activities to their current projects.

- Support and programmes available to refugee, displaced and at-risk scholars: these usually last one or two years (scholarships, fellowships) while affected scientists may be forced to be away from their countries for many more years (10-20). Therefore, a strategy for long-term integration needs to be devised.

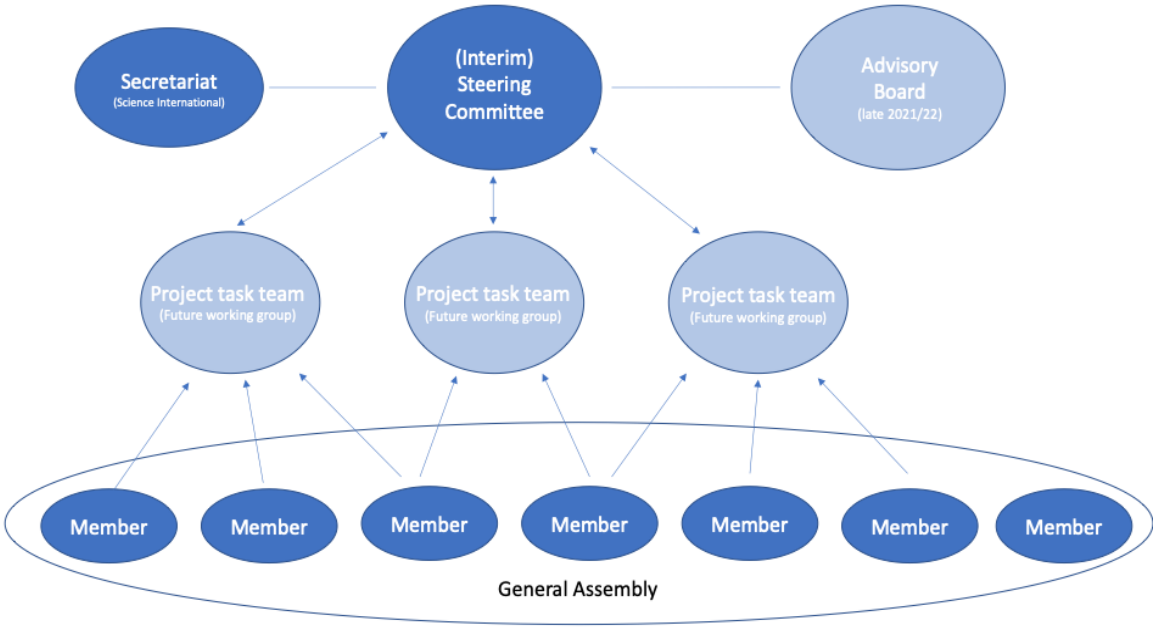
SESSION 2: Interim structure and growth

This session's intended outcome was:

- Interim network structure agreed with open call for nominations.

An interim structure will allow the initiative's growth and leadership to evolve in 2021, while more formal structures (e.g., including an Advisory Board) and a more holistic, comprehensive and long-term strategy will be devised at a later stage. All individuals nominated into leadership roles during the interim phase will be in place for 1 year (renewable). All members

of the initiative will be part of the General Assembly. The structure will be supported by a secretariat (i.e., Science International).



Details on the interim structure are described in the Draft Terms of References.

The (interim) Steering Committee (SC)

The (interim) Steering Committee (SC) provides leadership, quality assurance and guidance to Science in Exile (in alignment with the initiative's mission and vision), oversees the implementation of the strategic framework, advocacy campaign and other activities, and develops and implements plans for the next phase of the initiative.

It will be composed of approximately eight to ten nominated or self-nominated individuals and/or organizations and be illustrative of the initiative's diversity through expertise, gender, regions, and refugee/displaced scientists' representation. Members should also take part in (at least) one Task Team, to ensure consistency between their work and the overall initiative. Nominations or self-nominations for the steering committee should be submitted via this form. The deadline is 17 May 2021. It is expected that the first meeting of the Steering Committee will be held in June 2021.

Task Teams

Task Teams have been created for prioritised projects for 2021. Thus, they have specific deliverables with work plans and will allow working groups to be formed over time, based on emerging interests.

The current Task Teams, deriving from the mini Working Groups (see Session 1), are:

Task Team	2021 Deliverables	Future Planning
Advocacy campaign	Roll out advocacy plan Signing of declaration	Long-term advocacy plan
Mapping and research	Mapping survey of opportunities and actors Create searchable database	Research opportunities
Supporting refugee, displaced and at-risk scientists	Finalize plan for outreach and support Get at-risk, displaced and refugee scientists engaged in network	Mentorship programme for scientists
Preservation of science in conflict and crisis	Draft concept note about the preservation of science in conflict and crisis	Action plan Proposal for funding needs

People can sign-up for Task Teams via this Form. It is expected that the first meetings of the Task Teams will be held at the end of April 2021.

The main discussion items in Session 2 were:

- Regional Chapters: it is suggested that regional chapters and/or task teams be created, for a broader engagement from stakeholders in the Global South and identification of support programmes closer to areas under conflicts or posing significant risks to scientists, and to use languages other than English.
- Composition of the steering committee and task teams: besides ensuring gender and geographical balance, it is key that people with good policy-making skills and experiences sit in the steering committee, and those with research skills may take part in the task teams.

SESSION 3: Roundtable: Outreach, engagement and support

This session's intended outcome was:

- Draft engagement, outreach and support plan updated with a task team created to work on 2021 activities.

The Session started with a video-message by Wai Hnin Pwint Thon, Senior Advocacy Officer from Burma Campaign UK, on the situation in Myanmar:
A message to Science in Exile by Wai Hnin Pwint Thon, Senior Advocacy Officer at Burma Campaign UK

Panelists in the Round Table were:

Rana Dajani PhD Professor of Molecular Cell Biology, Biology and Biotechnology Department, Hashemite University, Jordan https://hu.edu.jo/ President of the Society for the Advancement of Science and Technology in the Arab World www.sastaworld.com	**Encieh Erfani** Assistant Professor Department of Physics, Institute for Advanced Studies in Basic Sciences (IASBS), Iran https://iasbs.ac.ir/ https://iasbs.ac.ir/~erfani/
Thato Morokong UNESCO-TWAS Sub-Saharan Africa Regional Partner (TWAS-SAREP) Academy of Science of South Africa (ASSAf) in Pretoria, South Africa www.twas-rossa.org.za	**Dr. Radwan Ziadeh** Senior Fellow, Middle East Arab Center Washington D.C, Washington D.C, United States http://arabcenterdc.org http://arabcenterdc.org/team/radwan-ziadeh/

There follows a summary of the discussion among panelists and with participants to the workshop.

Myanmar crisis:

- Unfortunately, emergencies like these repeat themselves (like in Syria), and governments and organizations should start to learn from past mistakes and devise a coordinated response, as well as share good practices on how to address those situations.
- Many people of Myanmar are currently in hiding, while others are crossing the borders to India and Thailand, most of them without any documentation.
- A similar situation happened in in Turkey after the 2016 coup. Many were fired from universities and left unemployed; some found a job in the construction industry. Many were stripped of their passport and could not flee abroad.
- Participants in the workshop agreed that Science in Exile should develop a statement of solidarity with scientists in Myanmar.

What in your opinion or experience is instrumental in building out this initiative to really engage and support the needs of refugee, displaced and at-risk scientists (you can refer to any of the activities mentioned in the outreach and engagement draft plan or you can suggest new ideas)?

- It is key to act quickly when emergencies break out as well as to spread the news and talk about what is happening and the people's stories, so that the rest of the world can become aware and accountable. However, it is difficult for some people and scientists in those countries to inform others, as the internet often gets blocked. Therefore, the scientific communities, people and organizations abroad should become their voices.
- We should reach out to scientific media, use science diplomacy to influence governments, and train scientists to become good communicators.
- We need to ensure that scientists are part of networks, so that when a crisis breaks out, they have a safety net to fall upon. However, most of these networks are based in the Global North. More informal, low-key and regional networks may work better in these cases. This is also because many at-risk, refugee and displaced scientists may not speak English and thus cannot benefit from the existing networks and opportunities that are available on the Internet.
- More information is needed on the scientists' international mobility patterns as well as a coordinated collection of data among the organizations. A comprehensive understanding of the diasporic dynamics is crucial.

With many of the current programs mainly located in Europe and North America, how can this initiative be more global and inclusive? How do we ensure that this is led by the real needs of refugee scientists themselves, and not based on a Northern or top-down agenda?

- As most refugees flee to neighboring countries in the South, it is key to map and engage more stakeholders in these regions. A more localized support is needed, by placing scholars in fellowship appointments within their home regions whenever possible, so that scientists could keep on working in their native language and on issues specific and relevant to their regions. Another suggestion is to create a network of presidents of universities in those regions. This is a win-win approach for everyone, as it helps preventing brain drain at least in the different regions in the South.

- The topic of preservation of science in the Global South goes hand in hand with issues of poverty eradication, improvement of livelihoods and terrorism threats. For instance, for some areas in Nigeria, that are strongly affected by Boko Haram terrorism, there are no data on displaced scientists. But helping scientists is even more important in those areas, as they are few and thus play a crucial role in the development of the region.
- We should also support those scientists who live and work in their own country in the South and who, despite challenges and risks, wish to remain there.

"Do women want a seat at the table
or do we want to rearrange the table and start afresh?"
Thato Morokong, UNESCO/TWAS-SAREP

What about the specific needs of female scientists?

- Women scientists play a key role, and they are also good communicators. However, when they become refugee and displaced, there is a risk they might never return to the field.
- Being a refugee or displaced female scientist adds pain to injury and gender exacerbates the experience of women being forced to move. Therefore, we should adopt intersectionality as a framework, profile refugee women's experiences and engage them from the onset.
- It is important to consider what the specific challenges for women refugee and displaced scientists are, since travel alone is experienced as dangerous for many women, even in relatively safe situations.

"Scientists must stand up for justice
so that they can have the freedom
to be the scientists they want to be"
Rana Dajani, Hashemite University

What is needed to protect science or scientists both in times of crisis, but also to rebuild and create new generations of scientists?

- We need to engage those refugee and displaced scientists who successfully integrated in new countries, so that they can act as "social entrepreneurs" and point to practical solutions.
- Science and politics are intertwined. On one hand, politics negatively affect science, such as when scientists collaborate with colleagues from a "rival" country, their own country makes their career difficult; or when some online science courses are not available in some countries in the South; or when scholars from some developing countries are denied a visa and thus are treated not as scholars but as the rest of the population. However, if scientists dissociate themselves from politics, they will pay the price for this in the future, for not speaking up today against what is wrong.

What final piece of advice or idea do you have that you would like this initiative to seriously consider in its development and work going forward?

- Creating an award for those organizations effectively supporting at risk, displaced and refugee scientists.
- Involving social science and scientists, as they are good communicators.
- Creating regional and low-key/informal networks.
- Thinking of successfully integrated refugee and displaced scientists as social entrepreneurs.

Day 2, 1 April 2021

SESSION 4: Communication and Advocacy

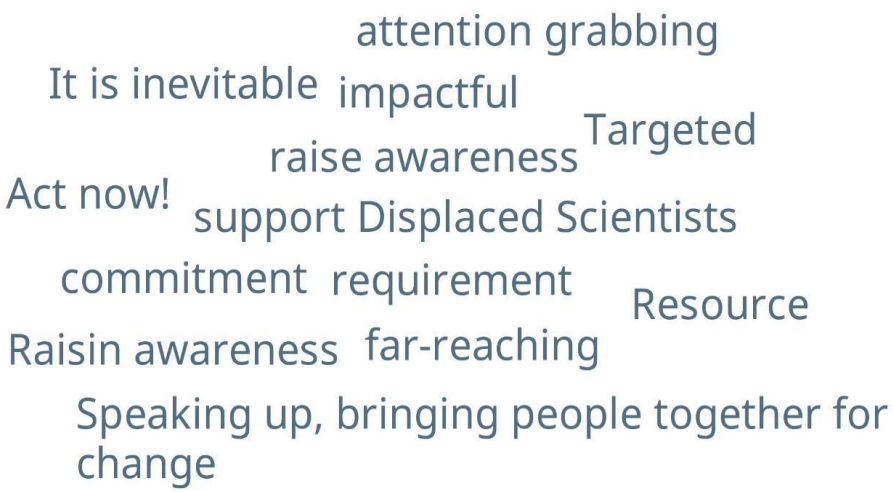
This session's intended outcomes were:

- Draft advocacy campaign plan updated with a task team created.
- Declaration text drafted with plan for finalization and signing.

The Science in Exile Advocacy Campaign aims to:

- increase awareness of the issues that refugee, displaced and at-risk scientists are facing and the devastating consequences to society.
- get dedicated commitments through actions, programmes and funding at local, national, and international levels.
- expand the current initiative through growth of memberships and participation on a global scale.
- generate interest and protect a new generation of aspiring scientists

In 1-2 words how would you describe an advocacy campaign? 0 2 7



Some key dates to remember for communication and advocacy were recommended by participants, such as the World Refugee Day on 20 June 2021 (theme “together we learn”) and the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Refugee Convention on 28 July 2021. These have been noted down and will be included in the Advocacy Campaign plan.

The activities planned in the campaign in 2021 are described below; others, such as videos, will developed on a longer-term.

Declaration

Draft:https://docs.google.com/document/d/14IlOQ01FTvlaG0twhV7y7999Ugi0rHSjCDKhW4h0PSw/edit

The Declaration is the essence of the Science in Exile initiative and brings together all the various actions and keep them focused and grounded.

The aim is to finalize the Declaration by June, including the feedback from the participants in the workshop, and then move onto collecting signatures and presenting it in events.

The Declaration should be signed/endorsed by diverse actors, both individuals and organizations, including members of the science community (unions, academies, universities), organizations supporting at-risk, refugees and displaced scientists, science funders and media, as well as governments (including relevant ministries) and international organizations. Stakeholders who will join the Task Team “Advocacy Campaign” will help identify the Declaration’s target groups as well as how to reach and influence them.

It was suggested that the Declaration be accompanied by a toolkit or set of guidelines explaining how to “bring the principles alive” and what a person or organization can do in practice to apply the Declaration and show their commitment. The Declaration will be translated into languages other than English, including French and Arabic, but also possibly others, such as those of the top refugee sending countries. Other versions of the Declaration, e.g., child-friendly, could be also developed.

According to the Slido poll, 76 per cent of participants in the workshop fully agree with the five principles outlined in the draft Declaration.

Some of the changes suggested to the Declaration are:

- Add some "inspirational" language to the preamble and to the principles, in order to show how science illuminates human beings and that all should have access to it.
- Further explain why it is important to protect or provide safety of scientists.
- Provide additional background data, with statistics not only about refugees, but also

about scientists.
- Include a function or targeted actions for the authorities, universities or government officials that would be signing the Declaration

Website https://twas.org/science-exile-initiative

The website is the doorstep of the Science in Exile initiative and enables visitors to view a broad cross-section of the initiative's real-world impact.

Currently, there is landing page hosted on the TWAS website, with information on the initiative and organizing partners, as well as some news. The website will be upgraded in the coming months and will host the mapping database (see Session 5) as well as the possibility to sign-up for the Science in Exile newsletter. Parts of the website will be translated into languages other than English, including French and Arabic.

Social Media

The goals of the Science in Exile social media strategy are to:

- increase awareness of the issues that refugee, displaced and at-risk scientists are facing and the devastating consequences to society.
- establish a strong project brand identity.
- establish commitments through actions, programmes and funding at local, national, and international levels (only indirectly linked to social media use).
- expand the current initiative through growth of memberships and participation on a global scale.
- generate interest and protect a new generation of aspiring scientists.
- amplify the voice of (and the opportunities offered by) those who support refugee and displaced scientists.
- drive subscriptions to the Science in Exile newsletter.

The official Hashtag of the initiative is **#scienceinexile.** Other hashtags were suggested by participants, such as #womenscientistinexile and #Youngscientistsinexile, in order to capture

specific data about these target groups. However, it is difficult to use more than one hashtag on Twitter, while on Facebook they are not useful, but they can indeed be used on Instagram. Unfortunately, for the moment the initiative does not have enough power to start a trend topic and should instead focus on delivering a clear and simple message. This can also be done by using existing popular hashtags, like #refugeewelcome.

After the workshop, stakeholders' social media accounts and managers will be mapped out. Influencers and ambassadors could also be identified, and a Facebook (closed) group and calls to action could be organized. Science International networks will also be mobilised. Sponsored or advertised posts may also be explored, e.g., by publishing on science journals. It is pointed out that often scientists in the Global South prefer not to use social media due to ongoing misuse of this tool. Another key issue to take into consideration in planning and implementing the advocacy campaign is accessibility, such as language(s) used and how to reach those who cannot access the internet.

Podcasts:

The podcasts will be an interview series that looks at the theme of preservation of science through the voices of refugee and displaced scientists. They will focus on the three stages of displacement: before, during and after. Each podcast lasts 20 minutes (with the interview being much longer) and focuses on a single scientist's story. A first podcast – episode one, from Syria - is being finalised and participants had the chance to listen to the teaser.

It was recommended to ensure that podcasts are short, and that different countries, scientists and stories are presented, as each person's struggle is unique. In addition, it would be interesting to have "group" podcasts, where several scientists come together and speak about a specific theme.

ISC informed that a panel for Science in Exile has already been secured at the 2021 Sustainability Research & Innovation Congress, 12-15 June 2021. The panel is entitled: "Scientists in Exile: A meta-view of the impact of ongoing uncertainty and risks for scientists and the production of science". ISC will now proceed with calling for three early and mid-career scientists in exile working in socio-environmental sustainability research to apply to join the panel. Sustainability science is "…an emerging field of research dealing with the interactions between natural and social systems, and with how those interactions affect the challenge of sustainability: meeting the needs of present and future generations while substantially reducing poverty and conserving the planet's life support system".

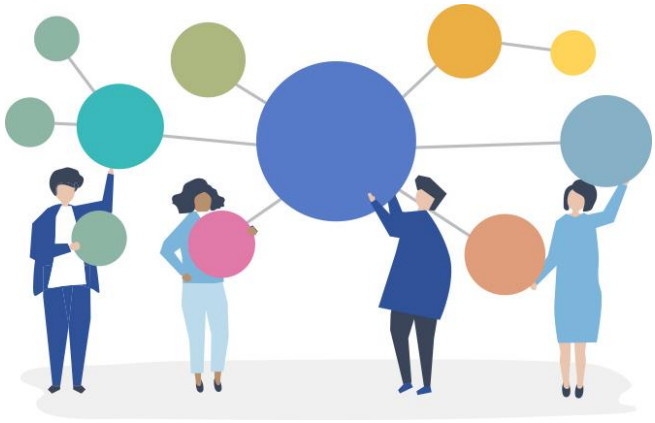
SESSION 5: Mapping survey and database

This session's intended outcome was:

- Mapping survey launched and research task team created.

The main objective of the mapping survey is to identify and map programmes and opportunities for refugee and displaced scientists. Therefore, the following groups will be involved in the survey: organizations providing services (research institutions, universities, NGOs, diaspora groups, etc.), donors and government programmes.

The data collected via the survey will feed into a searchable database that will be hosted on the Science in Exile website. In the future, the intention is for this to become a "live" database where people and organizations may upload their opportunities (after a check/approval from the Science in Exile team). A similar database is the UNCHR Scholarship Opportunities for Refugees Website (https://services.unhcr.org/opportunities/).



Other research topics are suggested by participants to carry out in Science in Exile:

- Best practices, standards, and most impactful actions at various stages (e.g., first year) for scientists in exile and how NGOs and governments can provide assistance or policy recommendations.
- Achievements and challenges of displaced scientists.
- Data about the status of displaced scientist, numbers, regions with the highest issues, main causes.
- Support, grants and societal reintegration's programmes for scholars and their children, language and legal aid programs, psychological support for children and women.
- Informal or lesser-known support programmes for refugee or displaced scientists.
- Capacity building for displaced scientists and networking among them.
- Survey of scientists in exile to hear their voices.
- How and where to find job opportunities.

It is also suggested to map not only existing programmes and opportunities for at-risk, displaced and refugee scientists, but also research hubs/where employers of scientists are, and how and where to find job postings. This is because, as previously mentioned, scholarships and fellowships are limited in duration and thus it would be useful to know where to find permanent jobs, to ensure long-term stability for refugees. As governments are responsible for the long-term integration of refugees in the labour market, what Science in Exile can do is to call for this and raise this issue within the Declaration.

Finally, it is recommended to pay attention not only to the numbers of refugee and displaced scientists supported, but also to the quality of support, according to the "case management" approach. This is because each at-risk, refugee or displaced scientist is different, has their own challenges, etc. - for instance, women and mother scientists (e.g., issues of maternity leave). The Task Teams will address this and can work on drafting guidelines and standards of ethics, including on how to deal with specific cases.

SESSION 6: Roundtable: Collaborative action

This session's intended outcome was:

- Partnerships and ways to collaborate with other organizations established.

Panelists in the Round Table were:

Shreya Balhara Program Officer for Protection Services Scholars at Risk (SAR) Network	**Martin Bogdan** CARe project Coordinator Academic Cooperation Association	**Emily Borzcik** Assistant Director Institute of International Education, Scholar Rescue Fund (IIE-SRF)
Marion Gues European and International Affairs Officer PAUSE - French hosting program for scientists in exile	**Jennifer Plaul** Senior Project Officer Global Young Academy (GYA), At-Risk Scholars Initiative	**Stephen Wordsworth** Executive Director Council for At-Risk Academics (Cara)

There follows a summary of the discussion among panelists and with participants to the workshop.

With growing numbers of people forcibly displaced worldwide (including inevitably more scientists and scholars at-risk), what actions or advocacy do you think is needed from a regional to a global scale?

- Science in Exile should necessarily engage different stakeholders in the Global South and beyond Europe and North America, which unfortunately is still a challenge for many organizations. Similarly, it is recommended to connect and collaborate with support structures on the ground in developing countries (e.g., SAR chapters).
- Science in Exile could also advocate for humanitarian visa for scholars and students.
- Budget and sustainable funding is an issue, as organizations struggle in meeting all the requests for help and support, now that there are always new crisis and people fleeing their country. It would be good to have inter- and/or supra-national higher education programmes with specific funding for this.

How much interaction or collaboration has there been between your organizations and programmes?

The organizations often collaborate, for instance to find placements for the at-risk, displaced and refugee scientists. Naturally, each organization has its own process for evaluation of applications.

What specific value can the science community (including the networks of TWAS, IAP and ISC) bring to enhance the work that your organizations are already doing; How would you like to see the science community support your initiatives?

IIE-SRF: Science in Exile can prove a wider network to the IIE-SRF's beneficiaries, to connect them to people and organizations beyond the universities and campuses where they are hosted.

Building on some of the questions and responses from the roundtable on Day 1, how do your organizations ensure that voices of refugees, displaced and at-risk scholars/scientists are heard/represented in the work that you do?

- Cara: We keep our scholars very close to our organization during their placements, which usually last up to five-six years. Each of them has an assigned programme officer for any issue that may arise. We also ask for their feedback on the programme, in order to improve our services.
- SAR: We make sure to disseminate our beneficiaries' stories and we organize trainings where they can share their expertise and their work and expand their professional networks. They are invited to review our services and to be panelists at events. We include them in our Board meetings to bring their perspective. In general, a participatory development of programmes is key. It is also important to show that these scientists are visible not because they are refugees but for their scientific achievements. They are scholars primarily, and we need to make sure their value is highlighted.
- CARe: Several refugee and displaced scientists took part as experts in producing the project deliverables as well as speakers in our webinars. We also provided them with recommendation letters that could support their applications for asylum.
- GYA: It is key to highlight the scientists' personal stories; thus, the idea of an award for outstanding refugee, displaced and at-risk scientists is very good, like the EU Sakharov prize, that can help us shape what we want to happen.

- PAUSE: We ask our beneficiaries to give us their feedback, as they know best what they need. Their stories are at the heart of our programmes, but also their work and expertise. We reach out to national media to share these stories. We also collect stories of those hosting those scientists, e.g., universities: the point of view of the researchers who are helping their peers from other countries is very powerful as well.
- IIE-SRF: While agreeing with all the other panelists' remarks, and carrying out similar actions, we must also bear in mind that not all refugee, displaced and at-risk scientists want to have a public voice.

"They are people who bring with them tremendous knowledge and skills; they are a real asset.

Countries that do not support them are going to miss out".

Stephen Wordsworth, Executive Director, Council for At-Risk Academics (Cara)

From your own organization's experiences, what advice would you give to the Science International project on building an international advocacy campaign for refugee and displaced scientists?

- Science in Exile should make people and organizations understand that refugee and displaced scientists provide benefits to their host countries. A case needs to be made that this is not just a matter of helping those in need, but that these are people who bring an advantage and are "transnational resources". Unfortunately, they may not have good publication records, but this is because they were busy surviving during war and civil strife.
- It is key to set the tone at supra-national level. See for instance what the European Union has done via the European Parliament recommendation of 29 November 2018 to the Council, the Commission and the Vice-President of the Commission / High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy on Defence of academic freedom in the EU's external action.
- As fellowships and scholarships are limited in duration, organizations should support refugee and displaced scientists in becoming more employable and competitive in the labour market. However, as some barriers are difficult for those scientists to overcome – e.g., language – something should change on the part of the employers. This is still a missing part of the issue, that is, how employers can be more open and successfully bring refugee and displaced scientists on board, and something that Science in Exile may want to tackle.
- Creating an award is a very good idea: this can be awarded to individual refugee, displaced and at-risk scientists, to celebrate their scientific achievements and find a voice from within the scientific community (as usually they come from NGOs). But it could also be awarded to organizations who are effectively supporting the scholars.

When trying to build support for such a campaign, it will be critical to reach out to national governments. Do you have any advice/success stories on how to do this?

- SAR: to reach out to governments, we find that it might be useful to get in touch with UN offices and be part of UN processes. Once we have reached out to governments, it is key to keep them engaged, and we do so by sending out our annual report, as a reason to get in touch.
- IIE-SRF: To reach out to governments, it is key that organizations have it clear in mind what they want from them and how and what they can help with, as getting in touch for mere brainstorming does not usually work.

Day 3, 12 April 2021

Intended outcomes for Day 3 were to bring the discussions and results of Day and 1 and 2 together and follow-up on any items to complete their intended outcomes.

Session 7: Summary of conclusions and action points

During this session, the main points from the sessions in Day 1 and 2 (topics and activities discussed, next steps and suggestions from participants, etc.) were presented.

The main discussion items Session 7 were:

- Logo: participants submitted their suggestions via the Slido poll, such as:
    - Concepts the logo could represent:
        - Achievements
        - Women, diversity, inclusion
        - Solidarity, equity, connectedness
        - Global partnership, collaboration
        - Freedom
        - Support, hope
    - Ideas for what the logo could look like:
        - Lab coat and pen with goggle
        - Brain
        - Chains
        - Galaxy
        - Scientists with loads of luggage running from war
        - Scientists around the globe
        - Hands protect the mind
        - Sunrise
        - Lighthouse

- Steering Committee:
    - It was recommended to add a box for the nominee's email address in the Call for nominations form.
    - It was requested that the criteria and procedures for the selection of the members of the Steering Committee be made public.
    - It was recommended to select the members based on both scientific background and the person's social activities, as well as to engage people from different scientific fields.

- Task Teams:
    - Many people already signed up to be part of the teams, and some of them suggested new topics to address, e.g., science education and future generations. These suggestions will be taken into consideration in due time.
    - The need for regional sub-groups was highlighted again, as systems, advocacy approaches, etc., change according to the region of the world.

Session 8: Discussion on suggestions and reflections from Days 1 & 2

Among the topics discussed in Day 1 and 2, the following stood out and were thus further explored during this Session:

1. **Language:**

The initiative's working language is English, and many materials (e.g., Declaration and some sections of the website) will be translated into other languages, also considering that, as mentioned in Day 1 and 2, many scientists in some developing countries do not speak English. Suggested languages included: Arabic, French, Turkish, Spanish and Burmese.

On the other hand, it would be good in the future to organise sub-teams and/or meetings in different regions of the world so that participants may use a language other than English to participate.

2. **Upcoming events:**

A series of events have been suggested by participants in Day 1 and 2 of the workshop:

- 26-27 April - Inspireurope Stakeholder Forum
- 12-15 June - Sustainability Research and Innovation Congress (Brisbane, Australia)
- 20 June - World Refugee Day
- 28 July - 70th anniversary of the Geneva Convention on Refugees
- 26-30 July - International Association for the Study of Forced Migration Annual Conference (University of Ghana)
- 21 September - SAR Norway 10-year anniversary (University of Oslo)
- September - JSPSAAE in Cairo Egypt
- 7-9 October - UNESCO World Higher Education Conference, Barcelona, Spain (and online)
- 11-15 October - ISC General Assembly (online)
- 2-5 October - Science and Technology in Society Forum, Japan
- 8-10 December - World Science Forum in South Africa (Cape Town)

It is suggested that, besides using the United Nations' calendar of dates/events, Science in Exile creates its own calendar of landmark dates (for instance, the date Einstein devised/published his theory of relativity). Other events are suggested via the Slido poll – such as the 2021 ISC General Assembly and the Science and Technology in Society Forum (Japan) – which are noted down by the Science in Exile staff.

Finally, some suggestions of activities to carry out for the upcoming events are:

- Highlight and disseminate success stories and real stories, including via videos or publications.
- Joint statements.
- Thematic webinars.
- Disseminate material (e.g., brochures).
- Opportunities for displaced scientists to publish research.
- Identify country-based focal points for local events and representing their voice on a global scale.
- Engage decision makers and supportive associations.
- Share the Declaration very widely on social media.
- Disseminate/release the podcasts.

3. Regular round table webinars

Building on the positive results of the round tables held in Day 1 and Day 2, which were thought provoking, Science in Exile would like to organise round table webinars on a regular basis, in order to engage the voices of refugee, displaced and at-risk scholars as well as those of stakeholders, and address key topics and react to emerging issues.

Some of the topics suggested for the round table webinars are gender issues, refugee sending countries, regional-based webinars

4. Toolbox and guidelines

It emerged in Day 1 and 2 that there is a need for: 1) some concrete proposals and examples of actions for organizations who have signed the Science in Exile Declaration, i.e., a tool kit to accompany the Declaration, and 2) guidance and standards of ethics for organizations (e.g., universities) working with refugee, displaced and at-risk scientists.

Some suggestions related to this topic are:

- The Declaration contains more aspirational statements and thus needs concrete actions on how to achieve them.
- Need for guidance/ethical considerations for employers or universities new to working with refugees/at-risk individuals.
- Can start to address issues around the protection of scientists and preservation of science during times of conflict and crisis.

At the end of Day 3, other ideas that emerged from Day 1 and 2 of the workshop were briefly presented:

- Develop a response to Myanmar situation (e.g., producing a joint statement of solidarity).
- Support in publishing and link with academic journals.
- Create an award.
- More research to understand contexts and specific challenges at-risk scientists are facing.
- Create or building out mentorship programs.

Regarding the collaboration with the publishing industry, it is suggested to Science in Exile to think about developing a collection of papers on at-risk, refugee and displaced scientists and/or an article to publish on this topic in science journals. This will be investigated by the Task Team on Preservation of Science.

Finally, participants voted on their priorities for the Science in Exile initiative beyond the immediate tasks at hand, including some big ideas to develop for future proposals in the next year, which include:

1. Create an award
2. Build out mentorship opportunities
3. Create joint funding initiative
4. Develop toolbox or guidelines
5. Webinar roundtable discussions
6. Making initiative available in more languages.

Conclusions & Next steps

This workshop officially launched the **Science in Exile initiative** for more public engagement on a global scale.

While still in its infancy, a basic strategic framework and interim network structure provide a foundation to grow and work towards achieving the mission of the initiative, which is " To enhance the work and lives of refugee and displaced scientists globally." Central to this project is a focus on collaboration, that includes perspectives and ideas from individuals and organizations to work together to advocate at local to international levels for better policy, programmes and funding to protect scientists and preserve science.

Participants in the workshop noted that this workshop had inspired them to:

- Act instead of talk, by being an active volunteer for the initiative.
- Work in partnership with like-minded organizations.
- Join Science in Exile and become involved in a task team.
- Increase their awareness and reflection about the experiences, challenges, and achievements of refugee, displaced and at-risk scientists.
- Realize the importance of collaboration and building a network to share good practices and having a global reach.

Through the discussions and polling exercises during the workshop, many new ideas and suggestions came from the participants. This will require immediate revisions of draft documents - such as the Declaration, strategic framework, advocacy plan and outreach plan - as well as the roll out of the mapping survey.

Opportunities to be involved in the initiative include joining one of the four task teams working on specific projects through the rest of the year and being a representative on the interim steering committee.

There is much to be done in the coming weeks and months to grow the momentum from this workshop to provide the coordination, advocacy and support activities of Science in Exile.

Resources

Science in Exile

- Website: https://twas.org/science-exile-initiative
- Strategic Framework Draft
- Draft Interim Terms of References
- Draft Declaration
- Application for Nominations for the Steering Committee
- Sign-up form for the Task Teams
- PowerPoint Presentations: Day 1, Day 2, Day 3

Others[1]

UNHCR:

- Scholarship website: https://services.unhcr.org/opportunities/search
- Declaration: www.unhcr.org/protection/hcdialogue%20/51b6de419/welcoming-stranger-affirmations-faith-leaders.html

Women in science without borders initiative (WISB)

- Email: wiswb2019@gmail.com
- Facebook page: www.facebook.com/WISWBINITIATIVE/
- Youtube channel: www.youtube.com/channel/UCMiWyvgVQgFFY9fnoBoPNPA
- Registration for WISWB membership is also on: https://forms.gle/SqnKEen3L5myJXvE9

Inspireurope:

- Project: www.maynoothuniversity.ie/sar-europe/inspireurope
- Stakeholders Forum, 26-28 April 2021: www.maynoothuniversity.ie/sar-europe/events/inspireurope-stakeholder-forum-berlin-april-26-27-2021
- Other events of Scholars at Risk Europe: www.maynoothuniversity.ie/sar-europe/events

Refugee Studies Centre Newsletter, University of Oxford: www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/byrefugees-newsletter

Articles:

- www.al-fanarmedia.org/?fbclid=IwAR18iU-47B7gq3uGt0DLmCKFBOIGf1P28gsVg-IXl4coeW2ncZ16623DLTo
- www.timeshighereducation.com/blog/academic-precarity-bad-everyone-its-even-worse-scholars-risk
- www.interacademies.org/publication/fast-and-slow-issues-science-diplomacy-towards-equitable-global-metis-science-diplomacy

[1] These resources were shared by participants during the workshop.

Annexes

Workshop agenda

Information and decisions packet