

**Summer School 2024**

Sustainable Global Social Work  
in Times of Crisis and Conflict

BA Social Work

MA Social Work with a special  
emphasis on Social Innovation

FHNW University of Applied Sciences and Arts  
Northwestern Switzerland  
School of Social Work  
Centre for Social Work Studies  
Scientific Support Centre: International Office  
Hofackerstrasse 30  
CH-4132 Muttenz  
T +41 848 821 011  
info.sozialarbeit@fhnw.ch  
www.fhnw.ch/soziale-arbeit



[summerschool.hsa.fhnw.ch](https://summerschool.hsa.fhnw.ch)



**Summer School 2024**

Sustainable Global Social Work  
in Times of Crisis and Conflict

---

## **Table of Contents**

Introduction	3
Programme	6
Abstracts Lectures	8
Workshops	12
Lecturers	18
Student Assessment	20
Maps and Directions	21

# Welcome to International Summer School 2024

Dear students, dear colleagues

A very warm welcome to the international Summer School of the FHNW School of Social Work at the FHNW Campus in Murtenschwil from June 3rd to 7th, 2024. We look forward to meeting you on site and online during these days to discuss and reflect on a wide range of topics on "Sustainable Global Social Work in Times of Crises and Conflict" which we consider as highly relevant for current social work practice. The programme includes different perspectives, theoretical approaches and practice-oriented contributions, keynotes and workshops. These different formats should contribute to gain new knowledge, start in-depth discussions on the relevance of this knowledge for social work practice, improve our abilities for judgement and communication on those issues we see as highly relevant for Social Work practice as well as for social work discipline. Students, researchers and lecturers from different European Universities are joining this event, which will be truly international and interdisciplinary, and we wish you a vital and fruitful learning session during this week.

Again a very warm welcome and our very best wishes.

Thomas Geisen and Andreas Schauder  
School of Social Work  
FHNW University of Applied Sciences and  
Arts Northwestern Switzerland

# Sustainable Global Social Work in Times of Crisis and Conflict

Over the last decades, social work in conflict zones has been perceived largely as marginal to the profession and discipline and as confined to the Global South. However, climate change and the war in Ukraine have shifted this predominantly Western view towards a more comprehensive perspective on global relations and conditions. Whereas in the West social work has focused mostly on welfare and development, in many countries in the Global South it has concentrated on crises and conflicts. This includes attending to basic human needs, healthcare and trauma, and conflict mediation. This attention to such fundamental challenges is reflected partly in the global definition of social work formulated by the International Federation of Social Work: «Social work is a practice-based profession and an academic discipline that promotes social change and development, social cohesion, and the empowerment and liberation of people. Principles of social justice, human rights, collective responsibility, and respect for diversities are central to social work.» (IFSW 2014)

The global perspective in social work has been strengthened by the implementation of the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which demand change at the global, national, local and individual levels. The SDGs were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 «as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity. The 17 SDGs are integrated – they

recognize that action in one area will affect outcomes in others, and that development must balance social, economic, and environmental sustainability. Countries have committed to prioritizing progress for those who are furthest behind. The SDGs are designed to end poverty, hunger, AIDS, and discrimination against women and girls.» (UN, 2022)

Given these developments, there is an increased need for social work professionals capable of undertaking both community work and case management for the benefit of those in need. Social work professionals have the skills and knowledge to contribute to sustainability and social innovation. Such professional capacity is much-needed in conflict-ridden and wartorn regions. Nevertheless, pressing questions need to be addressed: How can social work meet today's challenges and thus contribute to establishing peace and social welfare in times of conflict and to initiating fundamental change and social transformation.

The 2024 Summer School will address these questions from a global perspective by focusing on theoretical approaches to sustainable global social work as well as on selected empirical cases.

## Key questions

- How can we theoretically contribute to better understanding sustainable global social work?
- What are the origins and effects of war and crisis in different regions and how is social work affected in these situations?
- What capabilities do social work professionals need to work effectively and successfully in times of war and crisis?
- What visions and perspectives guide social workers and what ethical positions are relevant for social work practice in conflict zones?

# Programme Overview

	Monday, June 3rd	Tuesday, June 4th
8:30 – 9:00	<b>Check in</b>	<b>Check in</b>
9:00 – 10:30	<b>Introduction and Welcoming</b> Thomas Geisen, Andreas Schauder  <b>Lecture 1</b> <b>New Challenges in sustainable Global Social Work in Times of Crisis and Conflict</b> Thomas Geisen Room: 01.S.21	<b>Lecture 2+3</b> <b>The Situation of Refugees in Jordan and the Role of Social Work</b> Albert Scherr  <b>Education, Social Work, and the Afghani Diaspora</b> Uwe Bittlingmayer and Baqer Zaki Room: 01.S.21
10:30 – 11:00	<b>Coffee</b>	<b>Coffee</b>
11:00 – 12:30	<b>World Café</b> Room: 01.S.21	<b>WS4: The Situation of Refugees in Jordan and the Role of Social Work</b> Albert Scherr Room: 12.W.09  <b>WS5: Education, Social Work and the Afghani Diaspora</b> Uwe Bittlingmayer and Baqer Zaki Room: 12.W.17
12:30 – 13:30		<b>Lunch</b>
13:30 – 15:00	<b>WS1: The Relevance of Environmental Social Work, Multiculturalism and Ubuntu-Based Practice in times of Climate Change Related Crisis in South Africa</b> Thomas Geisen and Poppy Masinga Room: 01.S.21  <b>WS2: Global Crises – Ethical Remarks</b> Jyrki Konkka Room: 12.W.09  <b>WS 3: Decolonial Critic on sustainable Development in Latin America</b> Beat Dietschy Room: 12.O.08	<b>WS6: Critical Perspectives and sustainable GioCal Social Work: The Greek Experience of Empowering Social Work Students and Professionals</b> Agapi Kandylaki Room: 12.W.09  <b>WS7: Community-based Care and Education Facility for Children and young Youth affected by Poverty in Namulanda (Uganda)</b> Maria B. Jastrzebska and Cyrill Flury Room: 12.W.17
15:00 – 15:30	<b>Coffee</b>	<b>Coffee</b>
15:30 – 17:00	<b>SWS</b> Rooms: 12.W.09 / 12.W.17 / 12.W.25	
17:00 – 19:00		

Wednesday, June 5th	Thursday, June 6th	Friday, June 7th
<b>Check in</b>	<b>Check in</b>	<b>Check in</b>
<b>Lecture 4+5</b> <b>Social Work in Turkey during Times of Conflict and Crisis</b> Neşe Şahin Taşğın  <b>Social Work in a Conflict Zone: The Perspective of Arab Social Workers Regarding the Palestinian-Israeli Conflict</b> Nuzha Allasad Alhuzail Room: 01.S.21	Lecture 6 <b>Global Challenges and Perspectives for a sustainable Social Work – the IFSW Perspective</b> Rory Truell Room: 01.S.21	<b>Round-table</b> <b>Fragile and Risky Collaborations – New Challenges for sustainable Social Work?</b> Rory Truell Michael Jeive Neşe Şahin Taşğın Baqer Zaki Room: 02.O.03
<b>Coffee</b>	<b>Coffee</b>	<b>Coffee</b>
<b>WS8: The Perspective of Arab Social Workers Regarding the Palestinian-Israeli Conflict</b> Nuzha Allasad Alhuzail Room: 12.W.09  <b>WS9: Social Work in War and Conflict Regions</b> Rebekka Ehret and Cinur Ghaderi Room: 12.W.25	<b>WS10: Global Challenges and Perspectives for a sustainable Social Work – the IFSW Perspective</b> Rory Truell Room: 12.W.09  <b>WS11: Social Work in Turkey during Times of Conflict and Crisis</b> Neşe Şahin Taşğın Room: 12.W.17	<b>Poster Session</b> <b>Closing / Evaluation</b> Room: Multispace 07.S.21
<b>Lunch</b>	<b>Lunch</b>	<b>Farewell Coffee</b>
<b>SWS</b> Rooms: 12.W.09 / 12.W.17 / 12.W.25	<b>SWS</b> Rooms: 12.W.09 / 12.W.17 / 12.W.25	
<b>Coffee</b>	<b>Social Practices 2 / City Walks in Basel</b>	
<b>Social Practices 1 / International Collaborations</b> <b>INTCOL1: Practices of Sustainable Global Social Work: The Cooperation of EcoSolidar (Basel, Switzerland) and SIEDS (Bangalore, India)</b>	<b>Tour1: „Places of Social Work in Basel“</b> with Andreaas Schauder / <b>Tour2: „Places for Multiwatch in Basel“</b> with Hans Schöppli	
<b>Apéro</b>	<b>18:00 Dinner</b>	

# Abstracts of Lectures

## **Lecture 1: Thomas Geisen (Switzerland) New Challenges in sustainable Global Social Work in Times of Crisis and Conflict**

In view of current wars, crises, and conflicts, for example in the Middle East, Ukraine or Afghanistan, new fundamental questions are arising for social work as a profession and discipline regarding its contributions to sustainability in a global context. While social work was already internationally oriented early on in its institutional associations, particularly following an international meeting in Paris in 1928, from which the "International Association of Schools of Social Work (IASSW)", the "International Federation of Social Workers (IFSW)" and the International Council of Social Welfare (ICSW)" emerged, the content of international social work has so far remained largely undefined. Lisa Dominelli, for example, describes „international social work“ as a „slippery phrase with various meanings“ (Dominelli 2012, S. 42). In more recent introductions, handbooks and anthologies, various international and transnational references to fields of action are made, for example in relation to migration, health, child protection or development cooperation (Diwersy/Köngeter 2022; Mapp 2021; Wagner et al. 2018). It is clear that the topic of sustainability has gained increasing importance and weight in the debate on international social work. Against this background, the lecture will outline the fundamental lines of development of international social work, present selected theoretical foundations of the development

of international social work to date and discuss current challenges. It is assumed that international social work should reorient itself towards "Sustainable Global Social Work" in order to develop new professional and disciplinary skills and competencies so that social work can better meet current challenges in terms of a worldwide increase in global social relations. The focus of such a development is the formation of new forms of professional relationships based on "solidarity" in social work.

## **Lecture 2: Albert Scherr (Germany) The Situation of Refugees in Jordan and the Role of Social Work**

Jordan is one of the most important host countries for refugees from Syria. Of the more than 1 million refugees, around 80,000 live in Zataari, one of the world's largest refugee camps. Jordan can also be seen as a model case for a reorientation of European refugee policy, which aims to promote the reception of refugees in neighboring countries in order to prevent their onward migration to Europe. European and German development cooperation is therefore of central importance for the situation of refugees in Jordan, which also includes the promotion of NGOs responsible for social work with refugees. German funds are also used to support social work education at the German-Jordanian University in Jordan. The lecture will provide in-depth insights into the social situation of refugees in Jordan and highlight examples of the dif-

ficulties of social work under the conditions prevailing there. The central thesis is that social work with refugees in Jordan is structurally confronted with the effects of a double precarity and does not have sufficient means to react appropriately.

## **Lecture 3: Uwe Bittlingmayer and Baqer Zaki (Germany / Afghanistan) Education, Social Work, and the Afghani Diaspora**

Not really much is known about a population of more than 400.000 people of Afghan origin, living currently in Germany. The Afghan minority in Germany – and also in Switzerland, Austria, France etc. – was for the longest time under the radar of national immigration policy. The Afghans, immigrated to Germany between the 1960's and 1990's, have been comparatively silently integrated. They were inconspicuous, unlike other Muslim communities like Turkish or Arab minorities, in the highly selective German educational system and a high share of the Afghan diaspora were – and still are – part of the petit bourgeois in the German social structure. There have been several reasons for this successful social integration, but the most crucial reason is surely that the Afghan immigrants were a positively selected group in terms of social class and cultural capital. After the fight against the Taliban between 2002 and 2008 more Afghans left Germany to go back to Afghanistan than new Afghans arrived from there. When the U.S. government announced their withdrawal of the military in 2009, a high

share of Afghans started again to leave the country and try to reach OECD-countries like Germany. Between 2013 and 2017 the majority of Afghan immigrants who came to Germany were (very) young, barely educated and visibly different to former waves of German immigrants. Since the second reign of the Taliban the immigration to Germany has been reduced dramatically and furthermore, it has been again very selective due to the promise – hardly kept by the German authorities – to rescue the normally well-educated Afghan local supporters. In our contribution, we want to shed some light on a rarely discussed and increasingly heterogenous German minority. We want to discuss with the audience (and in the workshop as well) particularly the challenges in dealing with the Afghan diaspora from a social work and educational perspective.

## **Lecture 4: Neşe Şahin Taşğın (Turkey) Social Work in Turkey during Times of Conflict and Crisis**

As a result of its geographical location, Turkey is sometimes considered a part of Europe and sometimes a part of the Middle East. Having become a nation-state and a Republic in 1923, Turkey has been oscillating between the West and the East since the Ottoman Empire. Many historians trace the Westernization and modernization efforts to the Ottoman Empire and describe them as one step forward, two steps back. This is still one of the most important tensions in the country today: Will Turkey become a fully secular, democratic and human

rights-based country? Or will it become a fully authoritarian and conservative country governed according to the tenets of Islam? This debate has been at the heart of every social, economic and political development since the establishment of the Republic of Turkey, which also affects the country's social policy and its view of social services and social work. The current ruling party came to power by adopting the first position, however it governs the country in accordance with the second position. In order to better understand the current crisis and conflicts Turkey faces as a result of this dichotomy, we need to trace these historical lines of tension, because they also shape current social policies in the country, which directly affects the field of social work. In addition to this structural debate, there are undoubtedly other crises and conflicts in Turkey, one of the most important of which is poverty. To better understand the field of social work in Turkey, we need to examine the evolution and different faces of poverty since the establishment of the republic. One of the most recent developments affecting social work in the country in the last decade is the refugee issue. Following the civil war in Syria, nearly 3.5 million Syrians were forced to come to Turkey, which had no refugee policy in place. In Turkey, which does not have an institutionalized, country-wide and accessible social service structure, work on refugees is still carried out mainly by non-governmental organizations. There is an increasingly racist and discriminatory attitude towards

refugees. In light of this discussion, this presentation will try to answer the following two questions in the context of Turkey: a) What are the problems of combating poverty and social work for refugees? b) What do social work academics and social workers in the field need in order to combat these two fundamental social problems?

#### **Lecture 5: Nuzha Allasad Alhuzail (Israel)**

##### **Social work in a conflict zone: The Perspective of Arab Social Workers Regarding the Palestinian-Israeli Conflict**

The role of social workers in conflict areas has become a relevant topic in the professional discourse, in both theoretical and practical terms. This is especially the case when social workers in conflict areas face difficult challenges: providing appropriate social support and coping with a complex work environment. Ignoring conflict in social work training programs harms social workers, because they are trained only to handle the classic problems, including poverty and unemployment. A study conducted among social workers in Israel found that they knew about the ramifications of the state's oppression and neglect of the Arab population and that they said the writing was on the wall, but that they did nothing for fear of opening a Pandora's Box. According to Nadan and Ben-Ari (2015), the conflict in Israel colors everything: Exposure to conflict arouses complex, intense, and emotional responses that include anxiety, despair, anger, hatred, and fear of physical

harm. Yet most social workers refrain from expressing political opinions openly, even when their values are opposed to the views of their employers.

#### **Lecture 6: Rory Truell (Ireland)**

##### **Global Challenges and Perspectives for a sustainable Social Work – the IFSW Perspective**

Does social work in international contexts relate only international NGOs in the field of humanitarian aid or development cooperation, where social workers from the global North work in projects in/for the global South? The book aims to overcome this oversimplification and embed social work as a global profession in local realities. It is based on the experience of teaching such a course at the Bern University of Applied Sciences (BFH). Today social workers working in national territories are frequently faced with international context, for example in domains of migration that include transnational networks of care, but also local challenges that are conditioned by transnational phenomena like climate change, global value chains or pandemics that ought to be understood and addressed on an international scale. In a globalized world, social work interventions have to overcome its operation in silos of national territories. The booklet considers social work from an international perspective and discusses challenges for social work as a global profession in a dynamic field that incorporates universal values and context specific socio-economic, political and cultural developments.

# Workshops

Monday, June 3rd 2024

## **Workshop 1: Poppy Masinga (South Africa)**

### **The Relevance of Environmental Social Work, Multiculturalism and Ubuntu-Based Practice in times of Climate Change Related Crisis in South Africa.**

While South Africa is described as a “Rainbow” nation due to the diverse races, ethnicities and cultures, the country also prides itself as the third most biologically diverse country, following Indonesia and Brazil (Naiker, 2017) and is characterised by diverse remarkable geological wealth and exceptional biodiversity. The South African National Biodiversity Institute (2018) ranks South Africa as one of the world’s 17 mega-diverse nations because of the wide range of ecosystem types across the landscapes and seascapes. This biodiversity wealth provides tangible benefits like food, clean water, medicine and materials to society. It supports agricultural and fisheries production for business enterprises and helps protect living organisms and infrastructures from natural disasters such as floods and droughts; and it provides the basis of a vibrant tourism industry while offering natural spaces for recreational and cultural activities. In addition, the biodiversity wealth protects people against poverty, hunger and malnutrition. Pinnock (2022) confirms that biodiversity is fundamental to human wellbeing and a healthy planet. Therefore, the need for training in environmental social work and environmental justice, grounded in Ubuntu principles, is critical to ensure harmonious co-existence of humans

and the planet, whilst ensuring that natural resources and ecosystems are conserved and used sustainably.

In the recent times we are seeing unprecedented weather patterns triggered by climate change, which are a threat not only to human lives, but also to our biodiversity. Pinnock (2022) asserts that South Africa’s global biodiversity will in the future rank as nothing too special if resources and energies are not invested into conserving and protecting the environment. Thus, the focus of the presentation is to put the spotlight on the role of environmental social work that is underpinned by Ubuntu-based principles. Multiculturalism underpinned by Ubuntu principle is the foundation of the African way of life and enriches people’s well-being and social functioning, particularly during times of hardship. Moreover, environmental social work education is not only crucial protecting our biodiversity, but also in preventing climate change related disasters and protecting South Africa’s most marginalised and vulnerable communities.

## **Workshop 2: Jyrki Konkka (Finland)**

### **Global Crises – Ethical Remarks**

Global crises are consequences of natural or social events, and a disaster may be a mere misfortune, or it may be a great injustice. In practice the difference between misfortune and injustice is morally insignificant. In both cases there are people in need of help. And, in both cases we have moral responsibility whatever our choice of

action or attitude would be. Also, even if a disaster is natural, as is the case of global warming (or, climate change), its root causes, according to the current understanding of climate scientists, are man-made (or social, if you like).

My focus in this presentation is to emphasize our moral responsibility in global crises as part of the problem using global warming and its consequences as an example. I also want to raise awareness of what a social worker can do in a world that is facing disasters that we are facing right now. An important point to be considered is that imperceptible effects of our everyday actions can be morally significant, good or bad.

## **Workshop 3: Beat Dietschy (Switzerland)**

### **Decolonial Critic on sustainable Development in Latin America**

The decolonial thinking that has emerged in Latin America calls for rethinking of social power relations that are still characterised by the colonial past and to identify new, holistic paths to liberation. In many crisis-ridden and war-torn Latin American countries, it is primarily indigenous and marginalised sectors that are turning against the ruthless exploitation of natural resources and calling for a new social relationship with nature. Against this background, the decolonial approach to thought and action is presented and discussed in relation to new relationships to nature and questions

of sustainable development. In particular, indigenous positions will be made visible, which, with their intercultural perspectives, play a major but under-recognised role in overcoming social inequality, which is still determined by colonialism. Of particular importance is the question of the significance of emancipatory social work in these contexts.



# Workshops

Tuesday, June 4th 2024

## **Workshop 4: Albert Scherr (Germany) The Situation of Refugees in Jordan and the Role of Social Work**

The workshop is based on the keynote presentation of Albert Scherr.

## **Workshop 5: Uwe Bittlingmayer and Mohammad Baqer Zaki (Germany / Afghanistan) Education, Social Work and the Afghani Diaspora**

The workshop is based on the keynote presentation of Uwe Bittlingmayer and Mohammad Baqer Zaki.

## **Workshop 6: Agapi Kandylaki (Greece) Critical Perspectives and sustainable GloCal Social Work: The Greek Experience of Empowering Social Work Students and Professionals**

Social work has an essential role to play in front line response to disasters and crises, which emerge due to climate change or due to human caused disasters, such as fires, wars, violence etc. The focus of this paper is to discuss how critical perspectives, social work with disasters and green social work may contribute to sustainable social work in an era of uncertainties. It exemplifies this by illustrating on the Greek experience of empowering social work students and professionals by enhancing their creativity and networking through teaching and critical reflection. Innovative social work teaching and learning strategies, involving creativity and critical reflection focus on empowering professionals and

retrospectively service users, particularly youths, when working in partnership. The aim is to develop sustainable social work, which is vital in the era of uncertainties, due to the war in Ukraine and Gaza, and the ethnic conflicts in Libya, the climate change and the subsequent challenges, the refugee phenomenon, poverty, unemployment, inequalities, violence and disasters. Meeting today's needs and facing the challenges emerging out of the complex interrelated problems, with psycho-social, economic and environmental issues evolving, new approaches to teaching focusing to sustainable GloCal (Global and Local) social work are required. These should involve encouraging students' creativity, critical reflection, networking and the inter-relationship between human beings and the natural environment.

## **Workshop 7: Maria B. Jastrzebska and Cyrill Flury (Switzerland) Community-based care and education facility for children and young youth af- fected by poverty in Namulanda (Uganda)**

After the humanitarian crises, the affected societies, such as the Ugandan, face a long period of recovery. Social work professionals have the appropriate skills (e.g. recognizing social problems and resources or co-ordination), methods and working principles (e.g. community work) to provide people with sustainable support in social reconstruction. This workshop will use a practical example to discuss what skills social work

professionals need in order to work effectively and successfully in the aftermath of war and crisis.

## Workshops

Wednesday, June 5th 2024

### **Workshop 8: Nuzha Allasad Alhuzail (Israel) The Perspective of Arab Social Workers Regarding the Palestinian-Israeli Conflict**

To be a Social Worker in a conflict zone: Experiences, Challenges, and Coping Topics to be covered:

- What constitutes a conflict zone (political, ethnic, religious, gender conflict, etc.)
- What conflict means to each one of you? based on personal experiences.
- Unique aspects of social work in a conflict zone
- Necessary and essential tools required for social workers in a conflict zone.
- Resources available to social workers and the resources that are lacking.
- Unique practices at the local and global level

By focusing on these points, the workshop will provide a comprehensive understanding of the realities of social work in conflict zones, equip participants with practical tools and knowledge, and inspire creative solutions to enhance their work in challenging environments.

### **Workshop 9: Rebekka Ehret and Cinur Ghaderi (Switzerland/Germany) Social Work in War and Conflict Regions**

The study of social work in war and conflict regions and its process of professionalization reveals typical ambivalences and paradoxes, despite different locations and historical and geopolitical backgrounds. Rebekka Ehret has analyzed these in a comparative study based on the history of

four academic social work institutions that share a common background of armed conflict and war: Berkeley, USA; Lucerne, Switzerland; Sulaimani, Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI); and Freetown, Sierra Leone. Despite their different locations and historical backgrounds, all four examples were initiated in post-war contexts where the personal and economic consequences of war, political change through intervention and peacemaking processes, and socio-cultural responses in terms of ethical responsibilities played a role in establishing social work as an academic discipline. Cinur Ghaderi has deepened this theorization of the 'post-indigenization paradox' in the process of professionalization and 'knowledge production' for the KRI. The genesis and development of social work in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) is presented.

In this geopolitical location of conflict, social work itself is the scene of political power struggles between international interests and local competition. These struggles for economic and political power are reflected in the curriculum, in social work practice, and in normative and epistemic negotiations about terminologies, problem definitions, and interventions (e.g., on gender, trauma, peacebuilding).

This workshop will present an outline of the theorization of what we would like to call a "post-indigenization paradox" with reference to processes of professionalization in the different locations.

Thursday, June 6th 2024

### **Workshop 10: Rory Truell (Ireland) Global Challenges and Perspectives for a sustainable Social Work – the IFSW Perspective**

The workshop is based on the keynote presentation of Rory Truell.

### **Workshop 11: Neşe Şahin Taşğın (Turkey) Social Work in Turkey during Times of Conflict and Crisis**

The workshop is based on the keynote presentation of Neşe Şahin Taşğın.

## Lecturers

**Agapi Kandylaki**, Prof. of SW and Multiculturalism. Dep. of Social Work, Democritus University of Thrace-Greece.

**Albert Scherr** is currently a senior professor at the Institute of Sociology at the University of Education Freiburg (Germany). He has conducted research in the field of migration and refugee studies and has published numerous articles on the theory of social work. Most recently, he conducted research on social work with refugees in Jordan as a visiting professor at the German-Jordanian University.

**Andreas Schauder**, FHNW School of Social Work, University of Applied Sciences and Arts, Northwestern Switzerland. Contact: andreas.schauder@fhnw.ch

**Mohammad Baqer Zaki** obtained his PhD in political sociology from Tarbiat Modares University and is currently a member of the Working Group Afghanistan at the University of Education Freiburg. He worked as an assistant professor and vice-chancellor for research at Gawharshad University in Afghanistan, where he contributed to various projects focusing on peace, peace education, and local councils. From 2017 to 2020, Zaki held the position of deputy director for policy at the office of the President of Afghanistan. Email: baqer.zaki@ph-freiburg.de / baqerzaki@gmail.com

**Beat Dietschy**, worked for many years in development cooperation, most recently as

President of Comundo. He has also worked intensively with Latin American philosophy and the-ology of liberation and is a profound expert on social movements in Central and South America. He is co-editor of the Bloch dictionary and lives in Bern.

**Çinur Ghaderi** is Professor of Psychology in the Faculty of Social Work at the EvH Bochum. She is a psychological psychotherapist with a PhD in sociology. Main academic interests: Social Work in conflict regions, Peacebuilding and Psychosocial Work, Refugee Studies, Transcultural Psychotherapy, Psychotrauma, Identity, Intersectional Diversity and Gender, (An-ti- Kurdish) racism. Link: <https://www.evh-bochum.de/persoennliche-homepage-prof-dr-cinur-ghaderi.html>. Contact: ghaderi@evh-bochum.de

**Cyrill Flury** is MA-Student in Social Work at the HSA FHNW. He is working at a polyvalent regional social service in the canton of Bern.

**Jyrki Konkka**, Docent, Doctor of Social Sciences. Principal Lecturer, Helsinki Metropolia University of Applied Sciences

**Maria B. Jastrzebska** is MA Student in Social Work with a focus on Social Innovation at the School of Social Work at the University of Applied Sciences and Arts Northwestern Switzerland (HSA FHNW).

**Michael Jeive** is Professor at the China Centre of the FHNW School of Business. He is working to build partnerships between the

university and key stakeholders from public administration, industry and the wider society in the trinational Basel region and in Asia.

**Neşe Şahin Taşğın**, Ph.D. is an Associate Professor and Chair of the Department of Social Work at Maltepe University. Before entering academia, she worked for over 20 years as a social worker in medical and psychiatric social work, probation, and local government. Her research interests include human rights and social work ethics, gender, social policy, poverty and migration studies. She is the Director of the Women and Family Studies Application and Research Centre at Maltepe University.

**Nuzha Allasad Alhuzail**, PhD, is a senior lecturer in the School for Social Work at Sapir Academic College in Israel. She is a social worker who has carried out qualitative research on various subjects – women, traditional societies, social work in areas of conflict, poverty, and youth-at-risk.

**Poppy Masinga**, Dr. Poppy Masinga is Head of the Faculty of Social Work and Community Development at the South African College of Applied Psychology (SACAP). Her fields of interest include environmental social work; sustainable development; community development, social policy and immigration issues. Contact: poppy@sacap.edu.za / [www.sacap.edu.za](http://www.sacap.edu.za)

**Ehret Rebekka**, Lecturer and research project manager at the Lucerne University

of Applied Sciences and Arts, Department of Social Work. She is a social anthropologist with a PhD in social anthropology. Main academic interests: diversity, intersectionality, migration, transcultural communication, social work in post-conflict regions. Since 1993 she has held several posts as a guest lecturer at Fourah Bay College, Freetown (Sierra Leone).

Contact: rebekka.ehret@hslu.ch

**Rory Truell** is the Secretary-General of the International Federation of Social Workers. In this role he frequently visits frontline social work practice settings across the world. Often inspired by the innovative practice he witnesses, Rory shares this learning by incorporating the examples into his writing, teaching and presentations.

**Thomas Geisen**, is Professor of Integration and Disability Management at the School of Social Work at the University of Applied Sciences and Arts Northwestern Switzerland. His work focuses on work, migration and democracy. Contact: thomas.geisen@fhnw.ch, further information: [www.fhnw.ch/de/personen/thomas-geisen](http://www.fhnw.ch/de/personen/thomas-geisen)

**Uwe Bittlingmayer**, is professor of sociology and director of the Institute of Sociology at the University of Education Freiburg. His main research interests are sociology of education, inequalities, and health as well as Afghanistan and Namibia. Contact: uwe.bittlingmayer@ph-freiburg.de

## Student Assessment

Students are assessed for their critical reflection skills and their ability to assimilate and reflect on specific aspects of the knowledge acquired during the Summer School.

Assessment is based on a group poster that elaborates on the selected content of one of the workshops and the various lectures. Posters are presented on the final day of the workshop.

### Assessment Criteria for Posters

#### Formal

Structure, clarity, use of visual elements in relation to text, aesthetic appeal.

#### Content

Quantity and quality of the above aspects. Quality refers to the logical, concise, and consolidated design of information, that is, argumentation.

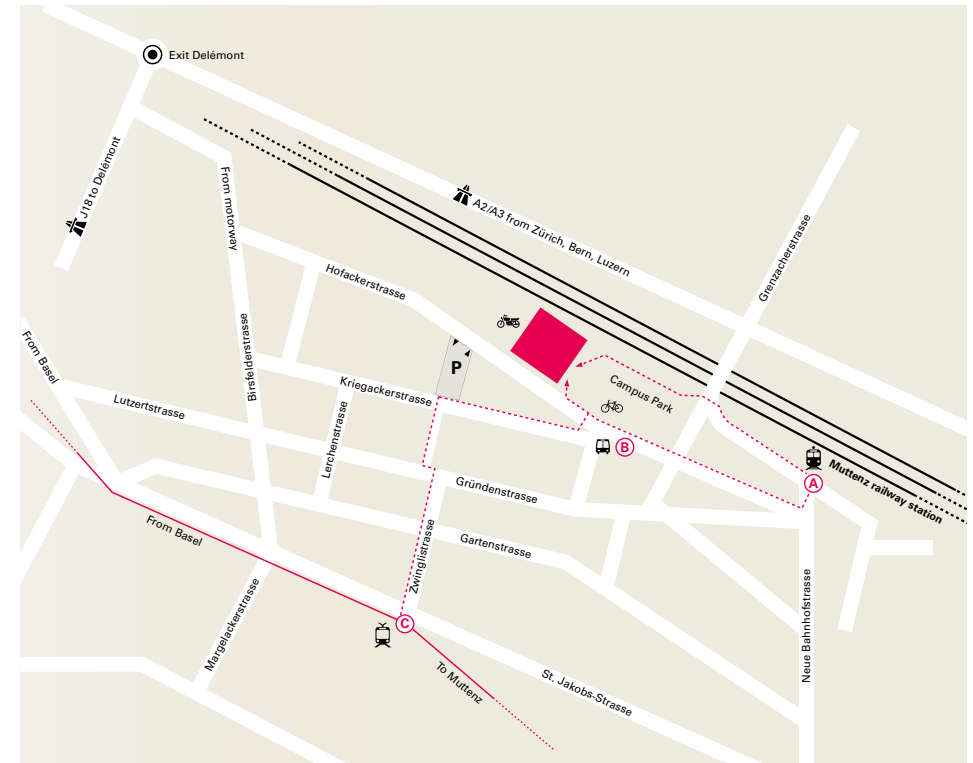
#### Reflection

Succinct presentation of the topics and issues discussed in the workshops and lectures.

### Grades

Pass/fail

## Maps and Directions FHNW Campus Muttenz



### A From Muttenz railway station

A six-minute walk via Hofackerstrasse or Grenzacherstrasse and through the campus park

**B Bus 47** (from Bottmingen) or **63** (from Dornach) to the "Fachhochschule" stop, then a two-minute walk

**C From the "Zum Park" tram stop in Muttenz** Tram 14 from Basel and Pratteln, then a 10-minute walk via Zwinglistrasse and Kriegackerstrasse

### Arrival by car

Hagnau junction, A18 towards Delémont then Muttenz-Nord exit

Walking route from train/tram -----

FHNW University of Applied Sciences and Arts  
Northwestern Switzerland  
School of Social Work  
Centre for Social Work Studies  
Scientific Support Centre: International Office

**Summer School 2024**  
**Sustainable Global Social Work**  
**in Times of Crisis and Conflict**

June 3rd – June 7th, 2024  
FHNW Campus MuttENZ

- BA Social Work
- MA Social Work with a special emphasis on Social Innovation

**Organisation**

Thomas Geisen  
Andreas Schauder

**Imprint**

Concept: Thomas Geisen, Andreas Schauder  
Layout and Production: Silvia Bau, Nicolas Zufferey  
Status: May 2024

© FHNW School of Social Work  
Subject to change