

NWO VICI proposal Prof. dr Barbara Oomen – July 2016

Non-expert summary

The mayor of Satriano, Italy, welcomes refugees as a way to repopulate town. His colleague in Monte Argentino, in contrast, tells a newspaper that 'We don't want refugees here, we don't know what to do with them'.

The refugee crisis poses a major challenge for Europe in which local governments can potentially play a key role. 'Where states provide asylum, cities provide shelter'. Cities, however, show strikingly different responses, from emphasizing via tweets and in practice how #citieswelcomerefugees to overtly shunning the people concerned.

This is why Cities of Refuge explores and explicates the **relevance of international human rights, as law, praxis and discourse, to how local governments in Europe welcome and integrate refugees**. This is urgent, as human rights *can* theoretically provide legal clarity on local government responsibilities, practical standards and a discursive frame but are not always invoked.

The *innovation* here is twofold. It first concerns the explicit recognition of local governments as human rights actors in a multilevel context. Next, Cities of Refuge combines law, sociology and anthropology to develop a novel *localized understanding of human rights*.

This theory will:

- 1) Contribute to a sustainable long-term, localized solution of the refugee crisis
- 2) Strengthen human rights law with new, empirically grounded, insights

The *localized understanding of human rights* will be developed via a three-stepped approach: 1) A legal analysis 2) The development of local-level human rights indicators on the freedom of movement, participation, education and work 3) Grounded, explorative empirical analysis in 'cities of refuge'/'cities that refuse' on the (lack of) relevance of human rights for refugee welcome and integration.

The *legal* analysis will yield much-needed clarity on local governments as human rights duty bearers. It will also form the basis for the assessment of local *praxis* via the development of specific human rights indicators. The *empirical* analysis will subsequently employ a multilevel sampling design of 6 countries and 4 cities that are either overtly welcoming or overtly hostile. This design enables assessment of the impact of structural factors, like EU membership, local autonomy, border status and city size.

Stakeholders will be involved throughout the research, amongst others via an interactive map that allows for crowd research.

In all, Cities of Refuge will explicate legal obligations and explore local practices. What is to be gained, in the end, is insight into the potential role of human rights in addressing one of the largest challenges of our times.

Registration form (basic details)

1a. Details of applicant

Title: Prof. dr
First name: Barbara
Initials: B.M. Oomen
Surname: Oomen
Gender: Female

1b. Title of research proposal

Cities of refuge: local governments and the human rights of refugees in Europe

1c. Scientific summary of research proposal (300 w)

The refugee crisis poses a major challenge for Europe, in which local governments can play a key role. 'Where states provide asylum, cities provide shelter'. Cities, however, show strikingly different responses, from emphasizing in tweets how #citieswelcomerefugees to overtly shunning them.

This is why Cities of Refuge explores and explicates the **relevance of international human rights, as law, praxis and discourse, to how local governments in Europe welcome and integrate refugees**. This is urgent, as human rights *can* theoretically provide legal clarity on local government responsibilities, practical standards and a discursive frame for refugee welcome and integration.

The *innovation* here is twofold. It first concerns the explicit recognition of local governments as human rights actors in a multi-level context. Next, Cities of Refuge combines law, sociology and anthropology to develop a novel *localized understanding of human rights*.

This theory will:

- 1) Contribute to a sustainable long-term localized solution of the refugee crisis
- 2) Strengthen human rights law with new, empirically grounded, insights

The *legal* analysis will yield much-needed clarity on local governments as human rights duty bearers. It also forms the basis for the assessment of local *praxis* via the development of specific human rights indicators. The *empirical* analysis will subsequently employ a multilevel sampling design of 6 countries and 4 cities that are either overtly welcoming or hostile. This design enables assessment of the impact of structural factors, like EU membership, local autonomy, border status and city size next to exploration of discourse.

Stakeholders are involved throughout the research, amongst others via an interactive map that enables crowd research. In all, Cities of Refuge will explicate legal obligations and explore local practices. What is to be gained, in the end, is insight into the potential role of human rights in addressing one of the largest challenges of our times.

1d. Keywords (Max. five words)

Human rights, legal anthropology, local government, refugees, Europe

1e. Current institution of employment

UCR (Utrecht University)

1f. Prospective host institution

UCR (Utrecht University)

1j. Public summary of your research proposal

Cities of refuge: local governments and the human rights of refugees in Europe (50 w)

International human rights law and local governments. The refugee crisis poses large challenges upon cities, which respond very differently. This is why 'Cities of Refuge' investigates the potential meaning of human rights for how cities throughout Europe welcome and integrate refugees. This strengthens these processes, and innovates human rights research.

Grenzeloos gastvrij: lokale overheden en de mensenrechten van vluchtelingen in Europa (50 w)

Internationale mensenrechten en lokale overheden. De vluchtelingencrisis vraagt veel van steden, die verbazingwekkend verschillend reageren. Daarom onderzoeken wij de betekenis van mensenrechten voor de wijze waarop Europese steden vluchtelingen verwelkomen en integreren. Juridisch, in de praktijk en in het lokale debat. Dit versterkt deze processen, en de waarde van mensenrechten.

2a1. OVERALL AIM AND KEY OBJECTIVES

2a1.1 Challenges and aim

The mayor of Satriano, Italy, welcomes refugees as a way to repopulate town (D'Antonio, 2015). His colleague in Monte Argentino, in contrast, tells the newspaper that 'We don't want refugees here, we don't know what to do with them' (McKenna, 2015). Similarly, rioters in Dresden, Germany attack buses shouting 'refugees out', whilst München has a waiting list for volunteers willing to help (Paterson 2015; Khan, 2015).

The current refugee crisis could well be the most important challenge to larger Europe since it was formed (Carrera 2015). By now, it is clear:

1. To what extent part of the solution here lies with *local governments*. With many refugees here to stay, the social and economic challenges at hand are largely those of local authorities. 'States grant asylum, but cities provide shelter' (Boni, 2016)
2. How local governments are increasingly receiving, but also claiming formal autonomy to regulate their own affairs pertaining to refugees, and to diverge from national policies
3. How this leads to vastly different responses within and across national contexts, from cities that, on twitter, call themselves #citieswelcomerefugees and #citiesofmigration to those that expressly refuse to take in refugees (FRA 2016).

Against this background, Cities of Refuge explores and explicates the **legal, practical and discursive relevance of international human rights law in how local governments throughout Europe welcome and integrate refugees.**

This is both urgent and innovative. *Urgent* because human rights can potentially legally set out the responsibilities of local governments, provide them with practical standards and provide actors with a discursive frame in which to discuss the challenges at hand. Human rights, after all, were codified after WWII as – in Churchill's words – a way to bring 'justice, mercy and freedom' to the 'vast, quivering mass of tormented, hungry, careworn and bewildered human beings' on the move. The needs of the people who reach Levros in rubber boats, reside in the desert in Kilis or in tents in Nijmegen, and the obligations of the local authorities concerned *could* be understood in terms of the civil, political, social and economic rights formally laid down in international treaties after the war (CRM, 2016; Donnelly 2003; Milliband, 2015). Human rights law, however, classically addresses states.

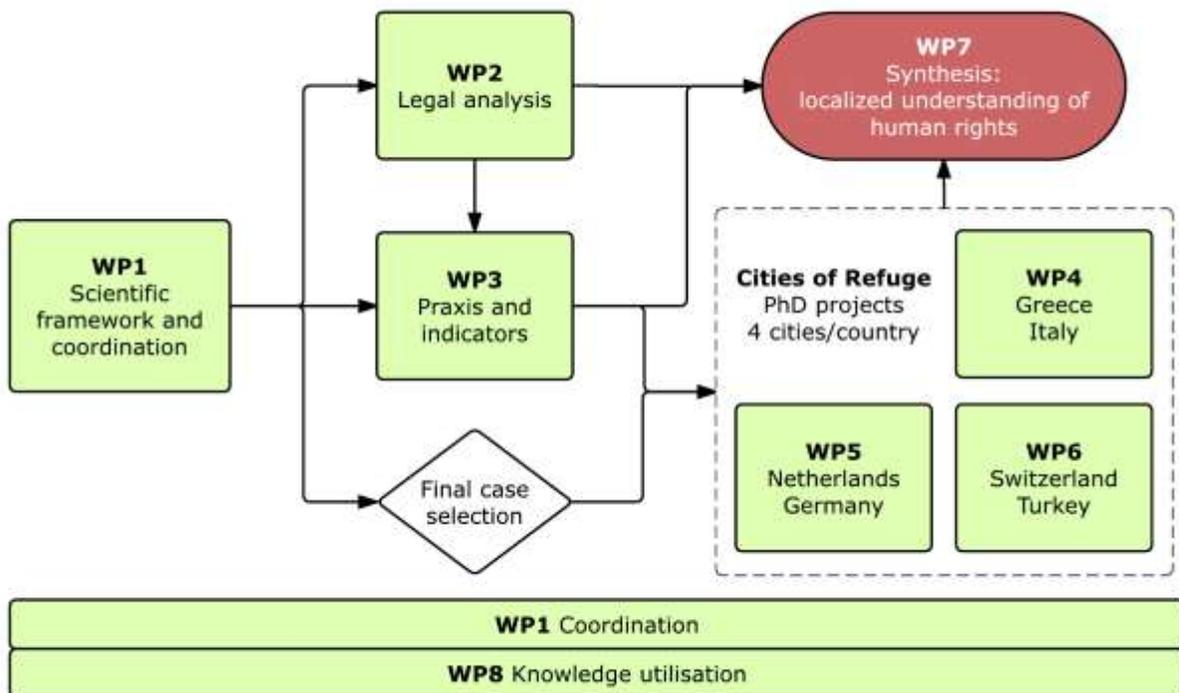
The *innovation* thus lies in the explicit recognition of cities as actors in realizing human rights, and the exploration and strengthening of this role via a combination of legal, sociological and anthropological research.

What is to be gained, ultimately, is insight into the potential role of human rights in addressing one of the largest challenges of our times.

2a1.2 Objectives

'Cities of Refuge' will contribute to a **sustainable long-term solution to the refugee crisis within Europe, and to strengthening of human rights research in general**, via:

- A standard-setting **legal** overview of the responsibilities that international human rights law imposes directly upon local governments in a context of multilevel constitutionalism, thus giving legal support to 'cities of refuge' and legal means to address 'cities that refuse' (WP2)
- A translation of these general human rights responsibilities into indicators of use in assessing and comparing the **praxis** pertaining to four specific human rights in specific local governments (WP3)
- A robust dataset pertaining **24 European cities** that enables analysis of their refugee praxis, the question why (actors in) local governments provide refuge or refuse to do so, and the relevance of country characteristics (border status, degree of centralization, EU-membership) and city characteristics (like size or the actors involved), the actors driving processes of welcoming and integration and the impact upon the lives of refugees, with great policy and scholarly relevance (WP 4-7)
- Innovation in research on the localization and the vernacularization of human rights via a systematic analysis of human rights **discourse**, and the way in which actors at the local level (do not) refer to human rights in discussing responses to one of the greatest humanitarian challenges since World War II, and why this is the case (WP 4-7)
- Infusion of these grounded insights into an empirically based **localized understanding of human rights** in Europe today, thus bringing innovation and renewal of human rights research in general (WP 7)
- A systematic and interactively created set of **best practices**, and what accounts for them, for the perusal of policy-makers, politicians and civil society who can use it to strengthen the capacity of local governments throughout Europe in this field (WP 8)



2a1.3 Research question

The overall research question is: *What is the meaning of international human rights, as law, praxis and discourse, to how local governments in Europe welcome and integrate refugees?*

1. What independent legal responsibilities does international human rights law put upon local governments, both in general and in specific constitutions? (WP 2)
2. How and why do local governments differ in their praxis of securing specific human rights of refugees in the process of welcoming and integrating them? (WP 3-6)
3. What, if any, is the discursive role of human rights in how all actors within a given local government context justify or reject welcoming and integrating refugees and why is this so? (WP 4-7)
4. How can insights on the legal, practical and discursive meaning of international human rights at the local government level inform a localized understanding of human rights, and lead to innovation in international human rights law? (WP 7)
5. How can policy-makers, politicians, civil society and individual refugees benefit from the best practices of 'cities of refuge' and the relevance of international human rights to them? (WP 8)

2a1.4 Originality and innovative character

The research object, the research approach, and the close interaction between knowledge gathering and knowledge utilization in 'Cities of Refuge' are not only highly timely but also truly original.

- The research **object** of local governments brings innovation to human rights research. Human rights law classically focused upon the human rights responsibilities of nation states, who sign human rights treaties (De Schutter 2014, Smith 2016). Over the years, human rights scholars have also included NGOs, regional organizations and businesses, but the independent, autonomous role in and responsibility for realizing human rights of local governments has received scant attention to date (Baehr 2009; Goodhart 2013, but see Accardo 2012).
- The **multi- and interdisciplinary** approach is also highly innovative in this field. Human rights, as Merry put it, are law but also much more than that; they concern values, and images of good governance (Merry 2010). To truly understand the relevance of human rights for the welcome and integration of refugees we will employ classical legal research methods, translate standards into indicators *and* do socio-scientific fieldwork (the multidisciplinary part) to also integrate insights generated via each of these disciplines into an interdisciplinary understanding of the relevance of human rights law in this day and age.
- The close relation between **knowledge gathering** and **knowledge utilization (see 2b)**, is also innovative, for instance via the interactive map that enables stakeholder participation.

2a1.5 State of the art: scientific relevance

The need to **systematically assess the relevance of international human rights law for the way in which local governments welcome and integrate refugees** builds on various recent insights in the scholarly literature, but also responds to questions left open. These insights and questions can be summarized as follows.

Refugees benefit from closer integration of refugee law and human rights law

Legally, refugee law and human rights law are two closely related regimes (Edwards in Moeckli 2013: 513). Both have a long history, but were codified after the Second World War, with the plight of largely stateless refugees in mind (Lauren 1998: 95, 156; Ishay 2004: 267).

After that, refugee law and human rights law developed in two separate directions (Loescher 2009). Refugee law, as codified in the 1951 UN Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol, concerns the protection of people who have a well-founded fear of persecution on the basis of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of a particular social group. It

is thus a relatively narrow field. International human rights law, in contrast, concerns the interrelated, independent and indivisible human rights inherent to *all* human beings. It is based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights but was codified in many international and regional treaties over the years.

The narrow definition of a refugee, and the narrow protection offered have led to ongoing attempts to bring refugee law and human rights law closer together (Hathaway 2005). Examples are scholarship that emphasizes the need for 'complementarity' and extra protection but also legislative developments like the EU Qualification Directive 2004/83/EC (Goodwin-Gill 2007; Spijkerboer 2005; Steiner 2003).

In refugee law, the three durable solutions available to refugees are commonly described as third country resettlement, voluntary repatriation and local integration (Crisp 2004). Integration, here, can be understood as the process in which people and their activities become intertwined in social life and form mutual interdependent relations of some form and some degree (Assalin in Penninx 2006: 138). **The success of such local integration is not only related to the recognition of refugee status but also to recognition of human rights in general, from political and civil to social, economic and cultural rights.**

Human rights, however, face considerable critiques

These human rights have been codified in instruments like the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and, regionally, in the European Convention of Human Rights (ECHR) and the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights (CFREU). After emphasizing standard-setting, policymakers and scholars have, in past decades, focused on rights implementation (Ignatieff 2003; Risse 2013; Simmons 2009).

Paradoxically, this 'age of implementation' also brought considerable critiques on the normative foundations and the practice of human rights. These critiques differ in nature. Some scholars, in- and outside of Europe, point at the imperialist and hegemonic character of universal human rights, which are detached from local cultures and practices and lack legitimacy (Follesdal 2014; Twining 2009). Others critique their invented nature (Hunt 2007; Moyn 2010). Others again openly wonder whether other policy frames are not more suited to deliver social justice (Alexander 2008; Koskenniemi 1999). One most persistent and poignant critique concerns human rights' inability to deliver, 'the paradox of empty promises' (Goodhart 2009; Hathaway 2002; Hopgood 2014).

Increasingly, human rights scholars are pointing at the localization of human rights as a way to address this 'enforcement gap' (De Feyter 2011; Marx 2015: 247).

Migration studies have also taken such a local turn

This emphasis on the potential of local government follows the recent trend in migration studies that seeks to depart from 'methodological nationalism' (Glick Schiller 2009). Here, scholars have emphasized the importance of the locality for migrant integration and for interculturalism (Caponio 2010; Penninx 2006; Zapata 2015). Cities are considered best suited for migrant integration: because of the pragmatism of policy-making (the local pragmatist thesis) or because of the differences between localities (the localist thesis) (Emilsson 2015; Scholten 2016). Policy initiatives like Cities for Local Integration Policies (CLIP) form an illustration of these developments.

Such a localized perspective stands in a long history of considering cities as best placed for delivering social justice (Harvey 1973; 2012). Cities, here, are the space in which the citizenship that 'gives substance and meaning to legal standing' practically takes shape (Holsten 1999; Gebhardt 2016a; Staeheli 2003: 98). This applies to migrants in general, but also to refugees (Behrman 2013; Sanyal 2012).

One key finding in this general literature on local governments and migration is the degree to which local governments seek to depart from national policies, a 'decoupling' between national and local policies (Jørgensen 2012; De Graauw 2016; Scholten 2016: 92). **Cities often have difficulties with restrictive national frameworks and seek 'room for manoeuvre' to steer towards more inclusive policies** (Gebhardt 2016b; Eurocities 2016: 5).

Cities are increasingly claiming, and granted, a role in international human rights

Many cities, as Gebhardt puts it, find themselves between 'the normativity of immigration, represented by the hard legal framework set by the state, and its reality, in other words the exclusion this framework produces' (2016a: 18). Migration and refugee studies, however, have hardly paid attention to the way in which cities increasingly invoke international human rights law to distance themselves from state policies and to create such room for manoeuvre.

This is striking because cities, over the past years, have increasingly manifested themselves as independent actors with respect to human rights in general, and refugee rights in particular (Grigolo 2009; Oomen 2012; 2016). Movements all over Europe, like the International Cities of Refuge Network, the Cities of Sanctuary, the Save Me campaign and the Eurocities network specifically assert the independent role and responsibility of cities in welcoming refugees, invoking international human rights law. The Global Parliament of Mayors, for instance, has the theme 'Cities of arrival: Migration and Refugees' as its first plenary session during its inaugural convening in September 2016.

This rise of human rights cities falls with the more general trend towards emphasizing the power of local authorities and their pragmatic politics vis-à-vis nation states that has many reasons (Barber 2013). The reasons for this are manifold. One is that a general trend towards decentralization has led to more local government autonomy, and more direct responsibility for a variety of social and economic challenges that are worsened by austerity measures (Papisca 2011; Fainstain 2010; Vonk 2016). Where it concerns *cities* as such there is also the general influx of urban population. Currently, more people live in the city than in the countryside, and cities are more diverse than ever.

In addition, the general turn towards restrictive immigration policies in many countries lead more progressive local governments and actors to turn towards international human rights to justify non-compliance. One Dutch example is quoted in the box. Another would be the mayor of Weert, who refused to send a woman and four children to Germany, thereby splitting up the family, thus departing from a central government decision (Van der Steen 2016).

One Dutch instance of these processes is how civil servants and politicians in the municipality of Utrecht rely upon a Strasbourg ruling on bed-bath-bread to justify providing shelter to undocumented migrants, in spite of national policies (Oomen 2014).

This leads to multilevel governance & multilevel constitutionalism

The complex political and legal interplay between local, regional, national, European and international polities in setting out the rights of refugees and the responsibilities towards them have been characterized as multilevel governance and multilevel constitutionalism respectively (Marx 2015; Pernice 2015; Scholten 2015).

Here, international and European governing bodies have come to recognize the ambitions and the potential of local governments to strengthen the rights of refugees, and to increasingly team up with local authorities for this reason. The UN Human Rights Committee, for instance, recently called for an active role of local governments in human rights planning and implementation (United Nations 2015: 17). The CoE Congress of Local and Regional Authorities has long called for a larger role for local governments on human rights (CLRA 2010; 2011; 2014). The European Union, in turn, heralds multilevel governance, and the Fundamental Rights Agency emphasizes the importance of joined up governance (EC 2001; Kohler-Koch 2009). The 2010 ministerial Zaragosa declaration, additionally, emphasized the importance of localism (Ponzo 2013). In all these cases, international bodies 'bypass states' and reach out directly to local authorities to strengthen human rights.

This process does not only take place vertically, but also has a horizontal dimension (Oomen 2016; Scholten 2015). Cities increasingly form networks for joint standard setting in the field of human rights, and human rights implementation. The World Human Rights Cities Forum unites hundreds of human rights cities, with a special attention for migrants/refugees. Furthermore, over 400 European cities signed the European Charter for the Safeguarding of Human Rights in the City.

The interplay between local, national, regional and international layers of governance in defining and realizing human rights that results from this can legally be understood as multilevel constitutionalism and anthropologically as constitutional pluralism (Pernice 2015; Walker 2002). **This pluralism can, potentially, strengthen rights realization at the local level but also lead to divergence between localities where it concerns rights protection.**

Migration and refugee studies, however, have tended to focus on the interplay between the local and the national (Emilsson 2015). Recent literature on the role on local governments in securing international human rights points at the lack of systematic research, and the need to integrate 'isolated initiatives' into a 'more overall policy and legal framework' (Marx 2015: 262).

The systematic mapping and analysis of local experiences to contribute to such a framework forms the scientific innovation of Cities of Refuge. It will do this via a novel theory that combines law, praxis and grounded empirical insights – *a localized understanding of human rights*.

2a1.6 Theoretical innovation: a localized understanding of human rights

One often-noted problem in human rights research is its focus on 'law in the books' and disregard for 'law in action', and the absence of multidisciplinary research (Donnelly 2003). In Cities of Refuge I make use of my combined background as a lawyer and a social scientist to develop a *novel localized understanding of the relevance of human rights*, to refugee integration and in general. It could well be, after all, that, after the age of standard-setting and the age of implementation in human rights law (Ignatieff 2003) the next step is an **age of localization** (cf De Feyter 2011; Marx 2015).

At the heart of 'Cities of Refuge' lies a comparison of human rights standards and obligations, and indicators of their local realization, with the way in which meeting these standards is (not?) discussed by local actors. These insights will feed into an empirically grounded understanding of the (lack of?) relevance of human rights to those directly confronted/living with one of the biggest humanitarian challenges in recent European history.

Acquiring such an understanding calls for a 3-stepped approach:

- 1) Explicating the responsibilities of local governments under human rights **law**
- 2) Developing indicators to assess human rights **praxis**
- 3) Exploring the relevance of human rights in local **discourse** on the welcome and integration of refugees. The first two steps are *normative*, and concern **explication** of standards, whilst the third

step is *open-ended* and involves **exploration** and induction.



I. The law on international human rights and local government

States enter into human rights obligations, and the way in which local governments are bound by international human rights law has long been considered a matter to be regulated by national constitutions, which confer certain powers upon local government by legislation (UN 2015).

At the same time, scholars, legal bodies and local governments themselves have begun to emphasize the human rights responsibilities that local governments hold *independently* of national authorities (Meyer 2009). Here, this involves international law, European human rights law developed in the context of the Council of Europe and European Union law. Accardo (2012), for instance, dubbed local responsibility for human rights a 'clever obligation'. Verhoeven, in turn, emphasized the relevance of the 'Costanzo obligation' in obliging local governments in the European Union to realize European (fundamental rights) law (2010).

In 2015, the United Nations set out the independent responsibility of local governments to respect, protect and fulfill human rights, and called for the development of guiding principles for local government and human rights (27). The CoE Congress of Regional and Local Authorities stated that 'local and regional authorities must comply with the human rights duties which stem from the international commitments of the member states, albeit only within their local/regional competences'

and set out that they 'are not only agents of central government: they secure human rights at the same time as they fulfil local self-government' (CoE 2015: 53).

As concerns legal and semi-legal bodies, the European Court of Human Rights has long recognized the *independent obligations* of local governments, for instance in *Assanidze v. Georgia* (71503/01, 8/4/2004). UN monitoring bodies and special rapporteurs also increasingly address local governments directly (Oomen 2012). Furthermore, more and more local governments refer to international human rights to justify departure from restrictive national policies in court (NRC 2013).

A 1st step in developing a localized understanding of human rights is thus the explication of *lex lata*; general local government responsibilities under international and European human rights law.

II. Indicators to assess human rights praxis

Human rights law is a very wide-ranging field, and a next step is to connect standards to praxis (Benhabib 2003; Grigolo 2016). For this, the focus will be on **4 selected rights**, which cover (nearly) the full spectrum of human rights law and are most relevant to refugee welcome and integration:

1. *Civil: the freedom of movement* (Art. 2 ECHR/Art. 12 ICCPR) as a right closely related to refugee welcome and integration but also contested (Tsourdi 2016; CJEU C-443/14, 2016)
2. *Political: the right to equal participation in public and political affairs* (Combination art. 25 ICCPR, art. 8 ICESCR, art 11 and art. 3 Protocol 1 ECHR, A/HRC/RES/27/24, art. 12 CFREU etc., as participation is closely related to integration (Fox 1992; Steiner 1988)
3. *Social: the right to education* (art. 13 ICESCR, art. 2 Protocol 1 ECHR, art. 14 CFREU) as a key mechanism towards integration, often organized differently (FRA 2016; Spencer 2015)
4. *Economic: the right of access to work* (art. 6 ICESCR, ILO Convention 122/1964, art. 1 ESC, art. 15 EU Charter) as another key functional dimension of integration with important local differences (Craig 2015; Husted 2009). It is important to focus on social and economic rights because they are mostly realized at the local level, whilst the responsibilities of local authorities are most unclear (De Feyter 2011: 45)

For each of these rights a set of human rights **indicators** will be developed, based on recent approaches to human rights measurement (Green 2001; Landman 2010). Such indicators are already partially available for domains like education, work and integration in general (Huddleston 2013). The indicators developed by the Congress of the CoE (CoE 2015, Res 334) will also form a basis. The focus will be on aspects where human rights offer stronger protection than national law.

Whilst the indicators will form the liaison between the **explication** of norms and the **exploration** of practice, the perils in the 'seduction of quantification' are recognized. In criticizing the 'global indicator culture', Merry writes how it 'is essential to develop microethnographic studies and qualitative knowledge of people, social situations, and their larger structural context to counter the homogenization and the stripping away of the social world inherent in quantification' (2016: 221). This is exactly what the 3rd step in research and theory development entails.

III. Open-ended exploration of human rights discourse

Anthropology came late to the study of human rights. It is considered, however, 'a middle space between the reified normativity of regressive human rights and the chaos of temporary human rights practice' (Goodale 2006: 1). Cities of Refuge assesses practices pertaining to the welcoming and integration of refugees in the four domains above, but also involves an open-ended exploration of the discourses that accompany them. Theoretical points of departure, based on the sociology and anthropology of human rights, and a social constructionist perspective (Miller 2010) recognize:

- The degree to which the welcoming of refugees and the realization of human rights are *processes*, negotiated by different actors in specific political settings (Haglund 2015)
- The variety of actors involved in these processes, from politicians and civil servants to refugees themselves, civil society, business, the media, religious organizations and other public institutions (Ambrosini 2015; Juzwiak 2014)

- How these actors can have a variety of motivations to (not) welcome and integrate refugees, and to disregard national policies (De Graauw 2016; Polzer 2009; Puts 1995)
- That human rights are but one frame of justification/rejection (Snow 2004; Scholten 2015)
- That, in any case, invoking human rights locally often involves a process of translation, also called vernacularization (Merry 2010) in which policy actors can play a key role
- How reference to human rights can potentially strengthen local actors in welcoming/integrating refugees but also alienate them. The Human Rights Commission in York, for instance, changed its name to Fairness Commission (Graham 2016).

This third step of theory formation thus focuses on the *discourse* pertaining to the welcome of refugees in a grounded, explorative manner – from the mayor in Italy who states that ‘I am speaking as the mayor, not as a global citizen’ to the Turkish volunteers who state ‘Let them in, we will put them on our heads if we have to’ (McKenna 2015; Hall 2016). The synthesis of these insights will inform a localized understanding of human rights.

2a1.7 Definitions

The multidisciplinary approach calls for a variety of research methods, each as common in the field concerned. The **key concepts** are also defined in line with these combined research traditions:

- **Local governments** form the central object of this research. Legally, they are defined as the lowest tier of public administration within a given state (UN 2015: 3). Cities can form local governments by themselves, or be part of a wider local government. From a social science perspective local governments can, and will, be considered as both spatial entities and social fields in which a variety of actors negotiate refugee welcome or rejection.
- **Refugees:** Even within law, the definition of a refugee is contested. At the very minimum, it concerns persons outside their country of citizenship because they have well-founded grounds for fear of persecution because of their race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, and are unable to obtain sanctuary from their home country or, owing to such fear, are unwilling to avail themselves of the protection of that country (art. 1a.2 Refugee Convention, art. 2c Directive No. 2004/83/EC). Here, the definition to be employed for the social science research will be broader, and will include all people who have recently fled their country – the wider category of people in need of protection. These can thus also be economic migrants, individuals who did not apply for asylum or whose application was rejected. The reason is that the research focus lies on local discourse, that these people often face destitution most, and that human rights law, in its essence, does apply to them.
- **Human rights:** Human rights are understood, from a legal perspective, as those interrelated, independent and indivisible rights laid down in international human rights instruments. They can include subjective rights (with direct effect for the individuals that invoke them) and rights to be realized progressively by the relevant authorities. The term human rights, in this context, also includes the fundamental rights in the EU Charter that apply to everyone.

2a1.8 Methods and techniques

The multi- and even interdisciplinary nature of Cities of Refuge means that it straddles three distinct research traditions, each with own their limitations and specific research methods.

1. **The legal research** calls for *desk research* of key legal instruments, their *travaux préparatoires*, their interpretation by legal (CJEU, ECHR) and quasi-legal (monitoring bodies, special rapporteurs) bodies, other UN, EU and CoE texts, and doctrinal writings. In addition, this project calls for a thorough understanding of the constitutional and local government law pertaining to the working of international law in a domestic context, and for insight into the degree to which international law is invoked in legal and policy discussions in the multilevel context. This requires *interviews* with experts (scholars, lawyers, policy-makers). Also, legal

experts will be invited to discuss country case studies and local case law, pertaining to the countries/cities in the research but also Europe at large during a conference on 'local governments, human rights and their relevance for refugees'.

II. The development of indicators calls for *desk research* of standards set by the courts and monitoring bodies concerned, and in the burgeoning literature on human rights indicators for the domains concerned (Haglund 2015: 327; Molin 2011; Landman 2010). Existing indicators used nationally in the countries concerned for these domains will also be studied. Furthermore, 15 experts will be *interviewed* with experts on indicators development and use.

III. The empirical research involves a number of phases. First, an assessment of the human rights situation in 24 cities in the four domains on the basis of existing data, interviews and surveys where needed. The subsequent grounded analysis of the general discourse on welcome/integration of refugees in the city concerned will be based on *content analysis* of (social) media reports and grey literature (city council documents, policy reports). In addition, we will conduct *semi-structured in-depth interviews* with 20-30 key stakeholders per city and 2-3 *focus group discussions* (refugees, citizens, policy-makers) focusing on the selected domains, the general welcome and integration of refugees, the relationship with national policies and own life histories (narrative analysis). We will also discuss, and where possible witness via *participant observation* key debates (fi on a refugee center). The text, auditory and visual data that this yields will be entered in Nvivo and coded, in first instance to develop grounded theory and themes on the (non) relevance of human rights in these discussions.

The next phase involves systematic quantitative and qualitative analysis of the 24-city dataset via structured coding, more quantitative mapping and comparison of policy frames, individual motivations, the use of Boolean string searches, word trees, comparison diagrams etc. Here, we will use both Nvivo and SPSS. It is in this phase that the hypotheses set out below pertaining to variables that impact refugee welcome and integration (city size, autonomy, border status, EU membership) will be tested, to allow for description and explanation of the relevance of human rights law.

The legal and empirical insights will be synthesized into the *localized understanding of human rights*. The differences in epistemologies, central concepts and research methods are:

Element	Epistemology & Central concepts	Methods	Data
Law (WP2) (What)	<i>Legal positivism</i> (normative) Multi-level constitutionalism Decentralization Autonomy	Desk research Analysis of international and national legal instruments and case law Interviews	Human rights instruments, EU law, case law, soft law, doctrinal writings, constitutional and local government law, policy reports, interview transcripts
Praxis (WP3-6) (How)	<i>Reductionism</i> Human rights indicators	Desk research & field research Interviews	Human rights instruments, policy reports & data per country/city, surveys if needed
Dis-course (WP4-6) (why)	<i>Social constructivism</i> (empirical) Pluralism Framing Vernacularization	Field research: interviews, participant observation, focus groups, case analysis, life stories. Analysis via grounded theory and structured, comparative analysis	Grey literature, print/social media accounts, quantitative and qualitative data per city (Starr 2002: 7), interview and observation transcripts, data interactive website (2b)
Syn-thesis (WP 7)	<i>Epistemological pluralism</i> Localized human rights theory	Systematic, reflexive review of all the evidence above towards novel theory formation	The combined data above, with the field data quantitatively and qualitatively analyzed in a structured, comparative manner

2a1.9 Country and case study selection

Country case study selection

The research involves innovative comparative, cross-national, cross-local and multi-level analysis of 'cities of refuge' and 'cities that refuse' and the relevance of the constitutional dispensation in these processes. Main hypotheses for the **country case studies** are that:

- *Law matters:* International human rights law, in general, is *potentially* of relevance to the integration of refugees within a given local government (Cotterel 1992). Additionally, the formal position of human and fundamental rights law in a given country partially determines the role that international human rights law will play. There is ample evidence of the continued relevance of the nation state, and its constitution, to refugee welcome and integration (Koopmans 2004; Gebhardt 2016b). A more decentral system/more local government autonomy could theoretically lead to more ready invocation of human rights law, and more divergence between local governments (Argullol 2011; Capono 2010: 20; UN 2015: 31). EU membership, with its multi-level governance *might* also empower local governments to diverge more. Council of Europe member states, alternatively, *might* use ECHR law more.
- *Proximity matters:* A 2nd hypothesis is that actors in a local government setting who are directly confronted with refugees, as is the case in border regions (Turkey, Greece, Italy) might be more inclined to welcome and integrate refugees than those further away.

City case study selection per country

The **city case studies** test the hypotheses that:

- *Some cities are more hospitable than others:* We will form a database of most dissimilar case studies, in terms of welcoming refugees, within each country (Silverman 2010: 141). These case studies will be selected via triangulation -newspaper and ngo-reports and expert interviews. Of course, it could well be that there are cities that are even more/less welcoming than the ones selected. Cities, also are never homogeneous. Every 'city of refuge' is expected to have actors who oppose the general trend and vice versa.
- *Size matters:* One conjecture in the city case selection is that size matters: for the degree of formal autonomy that a local government will have or claim, for the challenges it faces in refugee integration, for the degree to which it can assert itself independently of national policies and for the ways in which refugees can be welcomed and integrated (Jørgensen 2012: 273). What is considered a large or a small city is relative to the country context.

This leads to the selection of two countries that are Council of Europe members and most dissimilar in terms of border status and local autonomy: Switzerland and Turkey. Switzerland, for instance, has a high level of autonomy, in which cantons can decide on naturalizations and have local human rights offices (Helbling 2008; Argullol 2011). Turkey is still formally a CoE member, even if it has temporarily suspended the ECHR (Cicekli 2016). Two border countries that have very dissimilar constitutional dispensations are Italy and Greece: Italy with large local government autonomy and differing traditions in refugee welcome (Ambrosini 2014) and Greece with a much more top-down system (Capono 2010). The two non-border EU countries selected, finally, also differ in local government autonomy: decentral Germany leads to great divergence (Bendel 2014) whilst the Netherlands is still more centralist (Scholten 2015).

Country cases		Country selection variable	Sample small reportedly hostile city (SHC)	Sample small reportedly welcoming city (SWC)	Sample large reportedly hostile city (LHC)	Sample large reportedly welcoming city (LWC)
WP3	Greece	EU Border centralist/ decentral	Chios ¹	Lesbos	Yiannena	Athens
	Italy		Satriano ²	M. Argentario	Padova	Florence
WP4	Netherlands	EU Non-border countries Centralist/ decentral	's Gravenpolder ³	Middelburg	Enschede	Utrecht
	Germany		Landshut ⁴	Marburg	Dresden	Münich
WP5	Turkey	CoE border/ centralist v.	Dikili ⁵	Kilis	Izmir	Gaziantep
	Switzerland	Non-border/ decentral	Oberwil ⁶	Riggisberg	St Galler	Zurich

2a2. RESEARCH PLAN

2a2.1 Projects and their connection

The challenges, objectives, innovation and approaches stated will be attained via research divided into 8 work packages, including project management and knowledge utilisation.

1. WP 1: Project coordination and management (Applicant)

The first work package involves the *general* and *administrative* project management and the overall *scientific* coordination. The applicant is responsible for general project management, assisted by the postdoc, the UCR personnel and finance department, a research assistant and a webmaster. There will be weekly team meetings outside of fieldwork periods, and fieldwork visits. I will use MSProject for an overview of general planning and deliverables.

In terms of *scientific coordination* I will provide the general theoretical framework for the project, and ensure coherence between the subprojects.

Deliverables WP 1	Month	Code in Workplan
Extensive project plan with timeline	2	P
Interactive website	6	W
Meetings scientific board, incl. presentation PhDs	7, 48	M
Weekly project meetings	Ongoing	
Yearly project reviews	6/18/30/42/54	P

¹ 1st selection Greek city studies based on an interview with S. Stavros, CoE Office of the Special Representative on migration and refugees and Katerina Eustathiou-Selaha, Agkalia NGO from Lesbos

² 1st selection Italian city studies on the basis of an interview and correspondence with F. di Robilant, Member Management Board EU fundamental rights agency and newspaper articles

³ 1st Dutch selection based on reporting in the Volkskrant, the NRC, the Trouw and the PZC. Utrecht is in Eurocities Cities welcome refugees movement, cf <http://uvoorvluchtelingen.nl/>, Baragazzi 2016

⁴ 1st German selection based upon an interview with Corinna Wicher, Head of International tasks and Administration of EU Funds in the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, Germany and (Baragazzi 2016)

⁵ 1st Turkish selection based on interview and correspondence with S. Stavros and (Hall, 2016)

⁶ 1st Swiss selection based on correspondence with prof. Maya Randall, (DWI 2016) and www.srf.ch

WP 2: International human rights law, refugees and local government responsibility (Postdoc)

A post-doctoral researcher be in charge of the legal part of the research, for which the guiding questions are:

- What do the *main UN human rights instruments* (ICCPR, ICESCR) and *refugee law instruments* stipulate pertaining to the *specific* responsibilities of *local governments* concerning human rights in general and refugee rights in particular?
- What do relevant monitoring bodies, special rapporteurs and other instruments stipulate?
- What do the ECHR, the ESC and the EU Charter & their travaux préparatoires stipulate?
- What is European (ECtHR, CJEU) and national case law?
- What are the different constitutional mechanisms via which international human rights law can generally come to apply in wider Europe?
- How is this regulated in the case studies at hand?
- **(With PhDs)** To what extent is international human rights law/EU fundamental rights law invoked in the country and city case studies, and Europe at large
 - 1) By national governments to call on local governments to take more responsibility for the rights of refugees
 - 2) By cities to justify a more welcoming/hostile attitudes towards refugees?

Deliverables WP 2	Month	Code
Legal analysis (book and report)	12	B, R
Conference with European experts on comparative insights	24	C1
Edited volume on HR & LG in Europe on basis conference	7, 48	B1
Articles on country studies/specific themes (legal journals)	30, 42	A

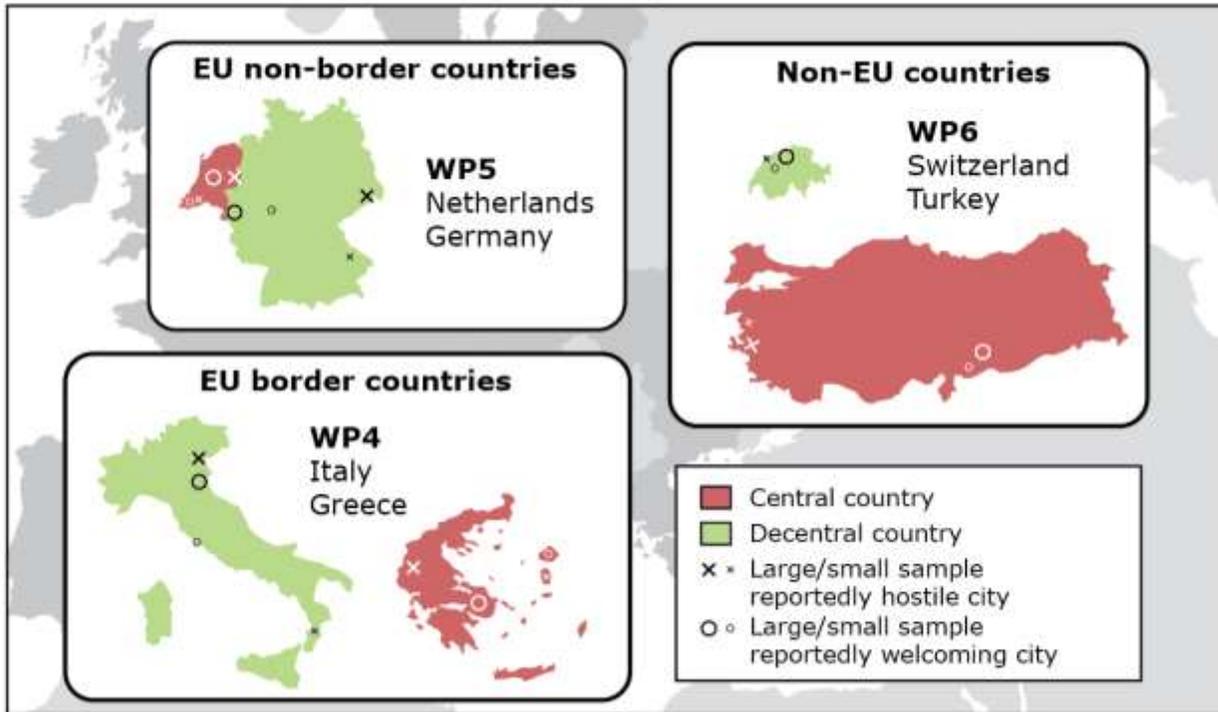
WP 3: Indicators for the local application of specific international human rights (Postdoc, Applicant)

In conducting desk research and holding interviews with experts the Post-doc, with assistance of the applicant, will answer the following questions:

- What is the literature on local human rights indicators and human rights based approaches?
- How are the freedom of movement & the right to choose one’s residence, the right to political participation, the right to education and the right of access to work specified legally?
- What indicators pertaining local realization of these rights have been/can be developed?
- What are the pro’s and contra’s of the use of such indicators?
- What data are needed/available concerning these indicators for the country/city case studies?

Deliverables WP 3	Month	Code
Policy report on indicators	10	I
Article on indicators	20	A
Synthesis value indicators – country studies	44	S

WP 4 – 6: Cities, refugees and the discursive relevance of human rights (PhDs)



The 3 PhD projects all have a common timeframe, structure and set of questions and deliverables:

- What is the formal position in country X/Y pertaining to the responsibilities of local government for international human rights in general, the selected rights in particular and what are general data on the status of these rights (via the indicators)?
- What have been the general/national discussions on welcoming/integrating refugees?
- How does city Z do pertaining to the indicators developed?
- How, in general, has city Z welcomed and integrated refugees? Who were key actors?
- What have been marking moments in discussions on welcoming/integrating refugees?
- How do key actors frame the need to (not) welcome/integrate refugees? What – if any – reference is there to human rights in these discussions? What has been their impact?
- **(With applicant)** How do cities in X compare? How do X and Y compare?
- What is the relevance of the (de)central/border/EU status and city size?
- What do the 8 cities concerned teach us about the relevance of human rights here?

Deliverables and activities WP 4-6	Month	Code
Trainings: CERES, NSHRR, Nvivo, stakeholder engagement	6, 10, 12	T
Preparatory research, present 8 month paper	3-15 / 11	
Fieldwork country X	15-23	
Conference presentations (IMISCOE, LSA, own conference)	24, 36, 54	C
Articles (for fi Human Rights Quart., Eur. J. of Migration & the Law, LSR)	26, 38, 46	A
Fieldwork country Y	28-36	
Dissertation defence	51	D

WP 7 Developing a localized theory of human rights (applicant, assistance of all)

The synthesis study draws on the legal analysis, the work on human rights indicators and the dataset to answer the following questions:

- How do constitutional dispensations (de/central, non/EU), border status, and city size each influence how local governments differ in their welcoming & integration of refugees?
- What, in comparative perspective, are local and national discourses pertaining to the role of local governments in welcoming/integrating refugees? What is the impact of these discourses?
- What, if any, reference is there to international human rights in these discourses? Why? What does this mean for the relevance of human rights in general today?
- What would a localized understanding of human rights entail, and how does it relate to current human rights law and theory?

Deliverables and activities WP 7	Month	Code
(Article on) theoretical framework	6	AT
2 Articles with PhDs, grounded theory (journals human rights/legal theory)	38	A
LSA conference panel organization, to lead to special issue	26	C
Synthesis article 'Cities of refuge & cities that refuse' (all)	48	A
International conference 'Localizing human rights law'	48	C2
Monograph Localizing human rights law	54	B2

Local, national and international collaboration

Locally, from an *academic* perspective, the Cities of Refuge research team will be based at University College Roosevelt in Middelburg, a Utrecht University Liberal Arts and Sciences honours college. The **multidisciplinary** approach will benefit from the close presence of sociologists (prof. de Bruijn), anthropologists (Dr Tak) and methodological experts in research methods (Dr Sklad). UCR has a small & close-knit PhD community and a tradition of multi- and interdisciplinary academic exchange.

Middelburg also forms a logical basis for this research because of its topic. Every other year, the **Four Freedoms** are handed out in Middelburg. The Roosevelt Triangle (Roosevelt Study Centre, Roosevelt Foundation, UCR) works together on research on the Roosevelt legacy (including human rights), amongst others with the Human Rights Education Associates (also based in Middelburg). Middelburg is a human rights city, and positions itself as a 'city of freedom', amongst others with the big International Human Rights Education conference in 2015 and a conference on welcoming, inclusive cities in 2017. UCR has a strong network of local actors involved in welcoming refugees that will provide a grounded day-to-day perspective on localizing human rights law for the research.

Nationally, Cities of Refuge will be firmly embedded in a number of academic networks. Like me, the whole research team will be part of the CCHR (Cultures, Citizenship and Human Rights) research group at **Utrecht University**, participating – for instance – in the research conference and interacting with the migration research subgroup.

In addition, the PhDs will form part of two research communities linked to CCHR.

1. The Netherlands School of Human Rights Research: where they will do the PhD training, the advanced session and participate in the 'Toogdag'
2. CERES: provides fieldwork training and comeback sessions, PhDs will follow relevant courses.

As a team, we will also collaborate with prof. Maarten Hajer's **urban futures** lab (see <http://next.iabr.nl>). He works on techniques of futuring, with the concept of discourse coalitions, and it will be interesting to analyze the field data in line with this concept.

Also, *national experts* in the six countries concerned consulted for this proposal who will form key future contacts, with national organizations. In Italy, to give one example, logical partners are SPRAR (Servizio di Protezione per Richiedenti Asilo e Rifugiati), FIERI (Forum Internazionale ed Europeo di ricerche sull'Immigrazione), the ISMU foundation & Fondazione Brodolini.

Internationally, in academic terms, we will work together with key international scholars/networks. Due to its multidisciplinary character, this project engages with a number of fields: human rights, migration/refugee studies and legal and urban sociology/anthropology. We will organize sessions and present at the relevant conferences on *human rights* (Fundamental Rights Conference, Association of Human Rights Institutes, Law & Society Association for human rights, Council for European Studies), *migration* (IMISCOE, including the PhD workshops) and *anthropology* (AAA). We will also invite prominent scholars to a seminar series in Middelburg, where they will engage with the team.

In addition, the Cities of Refuge research group will be closely connected to three of my international research networks. First, there is the Horizon2020 **ETHOS** program (Towards a European Theory of Justice and Fairness) in which I co-coordinate a work package on 'Law as or against justice for all', and will work with people like prof. B. Anderson (of the Oxford Centre on Migration, Policy and Society), prof. Akkan in Turkey and prof. Meneses in Portugal. Next, there is the **BELSPo** network (The Global Challenge of Human Rights Integration: Towards a Users' Perspective) on human rights integration, in which I am the international expert. Finally, the **European University Institute** network will be of use concerning issues of multi-level constitutionalism and human rights implementation.

The scientific advisory board to 'Cities of Refuge' will meet twice in person (partly combined with public lectures) and be available for consultation by the team throughout the project. Members are:

- Prof. Nina Glick Schiller – Professor at the University of Manchester
- Prof. Martha Davis – Professor of Law, Northeastern University
- Prof. Sally Merry – Professor of Anthropology, New York University
- Prof. James Hathaway – Professor of Refugee and Asylum Law, University of Michigan
- Prof. Benjamin Barber – Political theorist and founder Global Parliament of Mayors

Feasibility and challenges

This is a high gain project in terms of scholarly and social relevance, but there are also risks involved. The point of departure is that many refugees are here to stay, and that the challenges of both welcoming and integrating them, as one of the solutions to the crisis, will remain in the coming years.

- This being said, refugee 'streams' can change, as can the pressure on different countries and local governments. Munich is well-known for its welcoming policies, but July 2016 shooting could change this. This is why the city case selection is preliminary, and will only be made definite at the end of 2017.
- As with all research projects, Cities of Refuge depends on the quality of the researchers involved. There are a number of excellent candidates for the post-doc position, and a great candidate for the Turkey/Switzerland PhD. The PhDs will preferably have a background in law and social sciences and speak the languages of the countries concerned. This will require active international recruitment.
- The political and policy context of this project is volatile. Research on and amongst refugees in a country like Turkey, for instance, could well become more and more difficult. This calls for a realistic risk assessment and the preparedness to change country cases, if need be.

Impact

The potential impact of the project is best summarized by the letter that Eurocities mayors wrote to EU leaders on June 20 2016: 'There is too much talk of quotas, numbers and borders, and not enough of people. These are people who are fleeing war, persecution and destitution. How we treat them when they arrive in our local communities will determine the success of long term integration and social cohesion in Europe as whole'. It is in setting out the potential role of human rights in strengthening these local efforts, for these people that Cities of Refuge will have crucial impact.

2b. KNOWLEDGE UTILISATION

With more than a million migrants who crossed to Europe in 2015, the refugee influx is widely recognized as a main crisis facing the continent. The key role that local governments *could* play in mitigating the consequences is also increasingly recognized, as is the real lack of knowledge on the legal basis for this role and on comparative best practices in this field (Espon 2015: 2).

Europe's Fundamental Rights Agency, for instance, wrote with concern in July 2016 that **'There is no general guidance on how local governments or communities can or should react to the challenges faced by large scale immigration'** and lamented the lack of data in this field (FRA 2016; cf UN 2015). Human rights could well form a normative, practical and discursive basis for welcome and integration, but suffer from a lack of knowledge. This forms the urgency and the potential of this proposal, to be realized via a detailed implementation plan.

Potential

In assessing and comparing human rights based approaches towards refugees amongst local governments, and collecting best practices 'Cities of refuge' has significant societal potential.

- *Legally*, the project will offer much-needed clarity on the specific obligations of local authorities with respect to specific rights, to the benefit of human rights lawyers, (the legal counsel of) local authorities and national and European policy-makers
- *Socially*, a rights-based approach *could* strengthen both the position of refugees and their integration into local societies. Realizing refugees' right to participation in political decision-making, for instance, could strengthen integration. Realizing the right to education and to work could strengthen the welfare of migrants and social cohesion (Eurocities 2016: 5)
- *Financially*, migrants who are well integrated in local societies, well-educated and who contribute to the workforce cost less to local governments and society at large (Espon 2015:3)
- *Democratically*: Barber (2013) sees local governments with their 'pragmatic politics' as a basis for democratic innovation. Human rights-based innovations to the participation of migrants in local societies could generally strengthen the rule of law

The academic potential, next to what was set out on the previous pages, lies in the bridge between human rights law, the indicators and socio-scientific research. This will also benefit other academic fields like migration studies, public administration, political science and urban studies.

Implementation

Given the urgency and the significance of the topic, key stakeholders will be involved from the very first day. Also, timely dissemination of findings will be a priority throughout. Throughout the project, a **stakeholder board** will meet and advise on the project once a year. It consists of:

- Mr Friso Roscam Abbing, Head Fundamental Rights Dept, EU FRA, Vienna
- Mr Harald Bergmann, Mayor/portfolio holder 'human rights' in CoE Congress, Strasbourg
- Mrs Catherine Woollard, President European Council on Refugees and Exiles, Brussels
- Mrs Debbie Kohner, Head European Network of National Human Rights Institutes, Brussels

Stakeholder involvement: in the research will be a key feature. The first stakeholder board meeting will be part of a three-day workshop with the PhDs, involving (social) media and policy experts, to brainstorm on how best to ensure co-creation of knowledge where applicable and stakeholder involvement throughout, with all local, national and international stakeholders.

**Vernieuwingsimpuls
Innovational Research Incentives Scheme
Grant application form (full proposal) 2016**

Vici scheme

In addition, specifically targeted knowledge users include:

- *Local actors*: refugees, ngo's, politicians, councilors, the press, in cities researched.
- *National actors*: Politicians, policy-makers, associations of municipalities, lawyers
- *City networks*: like Eurocities, the UCLG Human Rights Cities network and the Global Parliament of Mayors, which whom I have good existing contacts (I am invited, for instance, to the GPM conference in September 2016)
- *International organizations*: The UN (in developing the guidelines planned), the EU Com. of the Regions, the CoE Congress on Local and Regional Authorities (at meetings)
- *Students*: student involvement is a key form of knowledge utilization. Students in the 2019 and 2020 human rights courses will – as undergraduate research - take part in the (PhD) research, and be able to implement what they learned later in life. I have positive experiences with **role plays**, and we will develop 6 of them on the basis of the real city cases studies and the themes in the research (for instance: The struggle for access to education in Zürich), to be availed via the website for training local and national actors.
- *Human rights experts*: National human rights institutes, OHCHR, EU Fundamental Rights Agencies, Helsinki Committees, with all of whom I have existing contacts
- *The public at large*: Via international, national and local print/social media and radio and television. I have extensive experience with each of these.

In all these contacts, the Cities of Refuge research team will take a **networked** approach, connecting with other initiatives wherever possible (Haglund 2015: 350).

An interactive website: www.citiesofrefuge.eu will share research output and create a permanent dialogue with stakeholders. The research team will involve stakeholders via reports, a blog, visuals and social media content (facebook and #citiesofrefuge). It will, however, also enable crowd research via an **interactive map** on which all the stakeholders above can upload videos, reports etc tagged to a specific locality that will also be used as research data (example: <https://refugees.telekom.de/en/about-this-project/map-other-initiatives>) (Franzoni 2014).

Action plan WP 8

Knowledge outcomes	For which knowledge user?	Whom	Month?
Interactive website W	For all stakeholders	RA + all	1-60
5 Board meetings S	Stakeholder board	All	3 - 51
Indicator report I	International, national and local politicians and policy makers	Postdoc + Appl	10
Legal report, presented at conference + (social) media L	National and local politicians, policy makers, lawyers, judges	Post-doc	24
City and country feedback sessions on findings F	All stakeholders from cities researched + nat. organizations	PhDs	22, 34
6 role plays R	1st for students, then for training stakeholders & on website	PhDs + Appl.	24, 36
20 Sharing results upon invitation	We will actively look for chances to speak at relevant policy fora	All	12-60
Report best practices RB	All stakeholders, own and other conferences	PhDs + Appl.	50
60 Op-eds, (social) media	The public at large, 1/month	All	1-60

**Vernieuwingsimpuls
Innovational Research Incentives Scheme
Grant application form (full proposal) 2016**

Vici scheme

2c. Number of words used

Section 2a : **8000**
Section 2b : **1000**

2d. Literature references

Nb: Due to space constraints, I have only listed first authors in the main text, even where these concerned co-authored publications. The full references and list of authors are listed below

- Accardo, A., Grimheden, J., & Starl, K. (2012). The case for human rights at the local level: a clever obligation? In W. Benedek (Ed.), *European Yearbook on Human Rights* (Vol. 12, pp. 33-47). Vienna: NWV.
- Alexander, J. M. (2008). *Capabilities and social justice: The political philosophy of Amartya Sen and Martha Nussbaum*: Ashgate Publishing, Ltd.
- Ambrosini, M., & Van der Leun, J. (2015). Introduction to the special issue: Implementing human rights: Civil society and migration policies. *Journal of Immigrant & Refugee Studies*, 13(2), 103-115.
- Arendt, H. (1951). *The Origins of Totalitarianism; introduction by Samantha Power*. Originally published: New York: Harcourt.
- Argullol i Murgadas, E., & Velasco Rico, C. I. (2011). *Instituciones y competencias en los estados descentralizados= Institutions and powers in decentralized countries*: Institut d'Estudis Autonòmics.
- Baehr, P. R. (2009). *Non-governmental human rights organizations in international relations*: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Barber, B. (2013). *If Mayors Ruled the World: Dysfunctional Nations, Rising Cities*. Yale: Yale Un. Press.
- Barigazzi, J. (2016). 5 European cities on the migration frontline: the municipalities opening their arms to refugees. *Politico*.
- Behrman, S. (2013). Legal subjectivity and the refugee. *International Journal of Refugee Law*, 1-21.
- Bendel, P. (2014). *Coordinating immigrant integration in Germany: mainstreaming at the federal and local levels*.
- Benhabib, S. (2003). *The reluctant modernism of Hannah Arendt*: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers.
- Brems, E., & Desmet, E. (2014). Editorial Introduction: Studying Human Rights Law from the Perspective(s) of Its Users. *Human Rights & International Legal Discourse (HR&ILD)*, 8(2), 111-121.
- Charmaz, K. (2006). *Constructing Grounded Theory: A Practical Guide through Qualitative Analysis*. London: Sage.
- Caponio, T., & Borkert, M. (2010). *The local dimension of migration policymaking*: Amsterdam University Press.
- Carrera, S., Gros, D., Blockmans, S., & Guild, E. (2015). The EU's Response to the Refugee Crisis: Taking Stock and Setting Policy Priorities. CEPS Essay No. 20, 16 December 2015.
- Chapman, A., Hertel, S., & Minkler, L. (2007). Economic Rights: Conceptual, Measurement, and Policy Issues. *Economic Rights: Conceptual, Measurement, and Policy Issues*.
- Charmaz, K. (2006). *Constructing Grounded Theory: A Practical Guide through Qualitative Analysis*. London: Sage.
- Cicekli, B. (2016). Reforms Introduced by the Act on Foreigners and International Protection (AFIP) into the Turkish Law on Foreigners and Refugees. *Rev. Int'l L. & Pol.*, 12, 75.
- CLRA (2010). The role of local and regional authorities in the implementation of human rights, Resolution CG18(6), Strasbourg: Council of Europe Congress of Local and Regional Authorities.
- CLRA (2011). Developing indicators to raise awareness of human rights at local and regional level', Resolution 334, Strasbourg: Council of Europe Congress of Local and Regional Authorities.
- CLRA (2014). 'Best practices of implementation of human rights at local and regional level in member states of the Council of Europe and other countries', Resolution 365, Strasbourg: Council of Europe Congress of Local and Regional Authorities.

**Vernieuwingsimpuls
Innovational Research Incentives Scheme
Grant application form (full proposal) 2016**

Vici scheme

-
- CoE (2015). Promoting human rights at local and regional level: a compendium of texts. Strasbourg: Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe (includes Resolutions 280/2010 quoted in the text)
- Cotterell, R. (1992). *The Sociology of Law: An introduction*. London: Butterworths.
- Cowan, J. K., Dembour, M.-B., & Wilson, R. (2001). *Culture and Rights: Anthropological Perspectives*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Craig, G. (2015). *Migration and integration. A local and experiential perspective*.
- Crisp, J. (2004). *The local integration and local settlement of refugees: a conceptual and historical analysis*: UNHCR, Evaluation and Policy Analysis Unit.
- CRM. (2016). *Aanbevelingen: mensenrechten in noodopvang Heumensoord*. Utrecht: College voor de Rechten van de Mens
- D'Antonio, S. (2015, 5 November 2015). In Italy, a struggling town looks to refugees for revival. *Cityscope*. Retrieved from <http://citiscopes.org/story/2015/italy-struggling-town-looks-refugees-revival>
- Darling, J. (2013). Moral urbanism, asylum and the politics of critique. *Environment and Planning A*, 45(8), 1785-1801.
- De Feyter, K., Parmentier, S., Timmerman, C., & Ulrich, G. (2011). *The Local Relevance of Human Rights*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- de Graauw, E., & Vermeulen, F. (2016). Cities and the politics of immigrant integration: a comparison of Berlin, Amsterdam, New York City, and San Francisco. *Journal of ethnic and migration studies*, 42(6), 989-1012.
- De Schutter, O. (2014). *International human rights law: cases, materials, commentaries* (2 ed.). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Dicker, N., & Mansfield, J. (2012). *Filling the protection gap: current trends in complementary protection in Canada, Mexico and Australia*. Geneva: UNHCR.
- Donnelly, J. (2003). *Universal Human Rights in Theory and Practice*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press.
- Douzinas, C. (2000). *The End of Human Rights*. Oxford: Hart Publishing.
- EC (2001), *European Governance, A White Paper, COM (2001) 428*. Brussels: European Commission
- Emilsson, H. (2015). A national turn of local integration policy: multi-level governance dynamics in Denmark and Sweden. *Comparative Migration Studies*, 3(1), 1.
- Espou. (2015). *Territorial and urban aspects of migration and refugee inflow*. Retrieved from Luxembourg: Eurocities.
- Eurocities. (2016). *Refugee reception and integration in cities*. Brussels: Eurocities.
- Fainstain, S. (2010). *The just city*. Ithaca and London: Cornell University Press.
- Follesdal, A., Schaffer, J. K., & Ulfstein, G. (2014). *The Legitimacy of International Human Rights Regimes: Legal, Political and Philosophical Perspectives*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Fox, G. H. (1992). The Right to Political Participation in International Law. *Yale J. Int'l L.*, 17, 539.
- FRA. (2016). *Thematic focus: Impact of the asylum crisis on local communities*. Retrieved from Vienna:
- Franzoni, C., & Sauermann, H. (2014). Crowd science: The organization of scientific research in open collaborative projects. *Research Policy*, 43(1), 1-20.
- Gauri, V., & Gloppen, S. (2012). Human rights-based approaches to development: Concepts, evidence, and policy. *Polity*, 44(4), 485-503.
- Gebhardt, D. (2016a). Re-thinking urban citizenship for immigrants from a policy perspective: the case of Barcelona. *Citizenship Studies*, 1-21.
- Gebhardt, D. (2016b). When the state takes over: civic integration programmes and the role of cities in immigrant integration. *Journal of ethnic and migration studies*, 42(5), 742-758.
- Goodale, M. (2006). Toward a Critical Anthropology of Human Rights. *Current Anthropology*, 47(3).
- Goodale, M., & Merry, S. E. (2007). *The Practice of Human Rights: Tracking Law between the Global and the Local*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Goodhart, M. (2013). Human Rights in Politics and Practice *Human rights: politics and practice*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Goodwin-Gill, G., & McAdam, J. (2007). *The Refugee in International Law*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

**Vernieuwingsimpuls
Innovational Research Incentives Scheme
Grant application form (full proposal) 2016**

Vici scheme

- Graham, E., Gready, P., Hoddy, E., & Pennington, R. (2016). Human rights practice and the city: a case study of York. In B. Oomen, M. Davis, & M. Grigolo (Eds.), *Global Urban Justice: the rise of human rights cities* (pp. 179-198). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Green, M. (2001). What We Talk About When We Talk About Indicators: Current Approaches to Human Rights Measurement. *Human Rights Quarterly*, 23(4), 1062-1097.
- Grigolo, M. (2009). *Human Rights and the City: Anti-discrimination laws and policies in New York and Barcelona*. (Dissertation/Thesis). Retrieved from <http://cadmus.eui.eu/handle/1814/10436>
- Grigolo, M. (2016). Towards a sociology of human rights in the city: focusing on practice. In B. Oomen, M. Davis, & M. Grigolo (Eds.), *Global Urban Justice: the rise of human rights cities* (pp. 276-293). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Gündogdu, A. (2015). *Rightlessness in an age of rights: Hannah Arendt and the contemporary struggles of migrants*: Oxford University Press, USA.
- Haglund, L., & Stryker, R. (2015). *Closing the Rights Gap: From Human Rights to Social Transformation*. Oakland: University of California Press.
- Hall, R. (2016). One Turkish town has done so much for Syrian refugees it's up for the Nobel Peace Prize. *Public Radio International*. Retrieved from <http://www.pri.org/stories/2016-02-17/one-turkish-town-has-done-so-much-syrian-refugees-it-s-nobel-peace-prize>
- Halliday, S., & Schmidt, P. D. (2004). *Human Rights Brought Home: Socio-legal Perspectives on Human Rights in the National Context*. Oxford: Hart.
- Harvey, D. (1973). *Social Justice and the City*. Athens: University of Georgia Press.
- Harvey, D. (2012). *Rebel Cities: From the Right to the City to the Urban Revolution*. London and New York: Verso.
- Hathaway, O. (2002). Do Human Rights Treaties Make a Difference? *Yale Law Journal*, 1936, 111.
- Hathaway, J. C. (2005). *The rights of refugees under international law*. Cambridge University Press.
- Holsten, J., & Appadurai, A. (1999). Introduction: cities and citizenship. In J. Holsten (Ed.), *Cities and citizenship* (pp. 1-20). Durham & London: Duke University Press.
- Huddleston, T., Niessen, J., & Tjaden, J. D. (2013). Using EU indicators of immigrant integration. *Final Report for Directorate-General for Home Affairs. Brussels: European Commission*.
- Hunt, L. (2007). *Inventing human rights: a history*. New York: Norton & Company.
- ICHRP. (2005). *Local Government and Human Rights: Doing Good Service*. Versoix: International Council on Human Rights Policy.
- Ignatieff, M. (2003). *Human Rights as Politics and Idolatry*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Ishay, M. R. (2004). *The History of Human Rights: from Ancient Times to the Globalization Era*. Berkeley & Los Angeles: University of California Press.
- Jørgensen, M. B. (2012). The diverging logics of integration policy making at national and city level. *International Migration Review*, 46(1), 244-278.
- Juswiak, T., McGregor, E., & Siegel, M. (2014). *Migrant and refugee integration in global cities: the role of cities and businesses*. The Hague: The Hague Process on Refugees and Migration.
- Juzwiak, T., McGregor, E., & Siegel, M. (2014). *Migrant and refugee integration in global cities: The role of cities and businesses*: Hague Process on Refugees and Migration.
- Kamuf Ward, J. (2012). *Bringing Human Rights Home: How State and Local Governments Can Use Human Rights to Advance Local Policy*.
- Khan, S. (2015, 22 August 2015). Dresden riots: Protesters in Germany attack refugee buses shouting 'foreigners out'. *The Independent*.
- KNAW. (2012). *Kennis over publiceren: publicatietradities in de wetenschap*. Amsterdam: KNAW.
- Kohler-Koch, B., & Larat, F. (2009). European multi-level governance. *Contrasting Images in National Research*.
- Koopmans, R. (2004). Migrant mobilisation and political opportunities: variation among German cities and a comparison with the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. *Journal of ethnic and migration studies*, 30(3), 449-470.
- Koskenniemi, M. (1999). The effect of rights on political culture. *The EU and human rights*, 99, 112-113.
- Krommendijk, J. (2015). Dutch Denial? The Response to Recommendations of International Human Rights

**Vernieuwingsimpuls
Innovational Research Incentives Scheme
Grant application form (full proposal) 2016**

Vici scheme

- Bodies. *Netherlands Yearbook of International Law*.
- Landman, T., & Carvalho, E. (2010). *Measuring human rights*. New York: Routledge.
- Lauren, P. G. (1998). *The evolution of international human rights: visions seen*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.
- Loescher, G. (2009). Human rights and forced migration *Human rights: politics and practice* (pp. 239-256). Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Marx, A., Hachez, N., Meuwissen, K., Schmitt, P., Jaraczewski, J., Lewis, T. N., . . . Taramundi, D. M. (2015). Localizing Fundamental Rights in the European Union: What is the Role of Local and Regional Authorities, and How to Strengthen It? *Journal of Human Rights Practice*, 246-271.
- McKenna, J. (2015). Muslim mayor refuses to take in refugees. *The Local*.
- Merry, S. E., Rosen, M. S., Levitt, P., & Yoon, D. (2010). Law from Below: Women's Human Rights and Social Movements in New York City. *Law & Society Review*, 44(1), 101-128.
- Merry, S. E. (2016). *The Seductions of Quantification: Measuring Human Rights, Gender Violence, and Sex Trafficking*: University of Chicago Press.
- Meyer, A. (2009). Local Governments & Human Rights Implementation: Taking Stock and a Closer Strategic Look. *Pace diritti umani*, 3, 7-23.
- Miller, H. (2010). 'From 'rights-based' to 'rights-framed' approaches: a social constructionist view of human rights practice'. *The Int. Journal of Human Rights*, 14(6), 915-931.
- Milliband, D. (2015, 30 October 2015). Cities are at the centre of the Syrian refugee crisis – so why are they being ignored? *The Guardian*.
- Moeckli, D., Shah, S., Sivakumaran, S., & Harris, D. (2013). *International human rights law*: Oxford University Press.
- Molin, L. O. (2011). *Developing indicators to raise awareness of human rights at local and regional level*. Strasbourg: Congress of Regional and Local Authorities of the Council of Europe.
- Moyn, S. (2010). *The Last Utopia: Human rights in history*. Boston: Harvard University Press.
- NRC. (2013, 6 September 2013). Gemeente: korting op thuiszorg onwettig *NRC Handelsblad*.
- NWO. (2013). *Onderzoek publicatieculturen NWO-MAGW: resultaten*
- Oomen, B. (2014). *Rights for others: the slow home-coming of human rights in the Netherlands*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Oomen, B., & Baumgartel, M. (2012). Human Rights Cities. In A. Mihr & M. Gibney (Eds.), *The Sage Handbook of Human Rights* (pp. Chapter 50). London: Sage.
- Oomen, B., Davis, M., & Grigolo, M. (2016). *Global Urban Justice: the Rise of Human Rights Cities*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Oomen, B., & Van den Berg, E. (2014). Human rights cities: urban actors as pragmatic idealistic human rights users. *Human Rights & International Legal Discourse (HR&ILD)*, 8(2), 160-185.
- Papic, A. (2011). Relevance of human rights in the glocal space of politics: how to enlarge democratic practice beyond state boundaries and build up a peaceful world. In K. De Feyter, S. Parmentier, C. Timmerman, & G. Ulrich (Eds.), *The Local Relevance of Human Rights* (pp. 82-108). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Paterson, T. (2015, 7 September 2015). Refugee crisis: Munich's citizens welcome refugees with open arms. *The Independent*.
- Penninx, R., Berger, M., & Kraal, K. (2006). *The dynamics of international migration and settlement in Europe: A state of the art*: Amsterdam University Press.
- Pernice, I. (2015). Multilevel Constitutionalism and the Crisis of Democracy in Europe. *European Constitutional Law Review*, 11(03), 541-562.
- Polzer, T. (2009). Negotiating Rights: The Politics of Local Integration. *Refuge: Canada's Journal on Refugees*, 26(2).
- Ponzo, I., Gidley, B., Roman, E., Tarantino, F., Pastore, F., & Jensen, O. (2013). Researching Functioning Policy Practices in Local Integration in Europe: A Conceptual and Methodological Discussion Paper: International Training Centre of the International Labour Organization.
- Posner, E. A. (2014). *The Twilight of Human Rights Law*: Oxford University Press.
- Puts, J. H. L. (1995). *Asielzoekers tussen Rijk en gemeenten. Onderhandelingen over de huisvesting van migranten*. (PhD), University of Nijmegen, Den Haag.

**Vernieuwingsimpuls
Innovational Research Incentives Scheme
Grant application form (full proposal) 2016**

Vici scheme

-
- Risse, T., Ropp, S. C., & Sikkink, K. A. (1999). *The power of human rights: international norms and domestic change*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Risse, T., & Sikkink, K. (2013). *The persistent power of human rights: From commitment to compliance* (Vol. 126): Cambridge University Press.
- Sanyal, R. (2012). Refugees and the city: an urban discussion. *Geography Compass*, 6(11), 633-644.
- Schiller, N. G., & Çağlar, A. (2009). Towards a comparative theory of locality in migration studies: Migrant incorporation and city scale. *Journal of ethnic and migration studies*, 35(2), 177-202.
- Scholten, P. (2015). Between National Models and Multi-Level Decoupling: The Pursuit of Multi-Level Governance in Dutch and UK Policies Towards Migrant Incorporation. *Journal of International Migration and Integration*, 1-22.
- Scholten, P., & Penninx, R. (2016). The Multilevel Governance of Migration and Integration *Integration Processes and Policies in Europe* (pp. 91-108): Springer.
- Silverman, D. (2010). *Qualitative research*. London: Sage.
- Simmons, B. A. (2009). *Mobilizing for Human Rights: International Law in Domestic Politics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Slaughter, A. M., A. Stone Sweet, & J. H. H. Weiler eds. (1998), *The European Court and National Courts - Doctrine and Jurisprudence. Legal Change in its Social Context*. Bloomsbury Publishing.
- Snow, D. A. (2004). Framing Processes, Ideology, and Discursive Fields. In D. A. Snow (Ed.), *The Blackwell Companion to Social Movements*. Malden: Blackwell.
- Spencer, S., & Hughes, V. (2015). Fundamental rights for irregular migrants: legal entitlements to healthcare and education across the EU28. *European Human Rights Law Review*, 6, 604-616.
- Spijkerboer, T. (2005). Immigration and Asylum Law of the EU. In J.-Y. Carlier & P. De Bruycker (Eds.), *Immigration and Asylum Law of EU: current debates*. . Brussel: Bruylant.
- Staheli, L. A. (2003). Cities and citizenship. *Urban Geography*, 24(2), 97-102.
- Starr, J., & Goodale, M. (2002). *Practicing Ethnography in Law: New Dialogues, Enduring Methods*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Steiner, H. J. (1988). Political participation as a human right. *Harv. Hum. Rts. YB*, 1, 77.
- Steiner, N., Gibney, M., & Loescher, G. (2003). *Problems of protection: The UNHCR, refugees, and human rights*: Psychology Press.
- UN. (2015). *Role of local government in the promotion and protection of human rights – Final report of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee*. Geneva: UNHCR
- Tsourdji, E. L. (2016). Asylum Detention in EU Law: Falling between Two Stools? *Refugee Survey Quarterly*, online.
- Van der Leun, J. (2006). Excluding illegal migrants in the Netherlands: Between national policies and local implementation. *West European Politics*, 29(2), 310-326.
- Van der Steen, P. (2016, 13 May 2013). Burgemeester Weert hielp Syrisch gezin mee illegaliteit in. *NRC Handelsblad*.
- Verhoeven, M. (2010). The 'Costanzo Obligation' and the Principle of National Institutional Autonomy: Supervision as a Bridge to Close the Gap? *Review of European Administrative law*, 3(1), 23-64.
- Zapata-Barrero, R. (2015). *Interculturalism in cities: concept, policy and implementation*: Edward Elgar Publishing.



3e. Intended starting date 1 July 2017



Curriculum vitae

4a. Personal details

Name : Prof. dr Barbara M. Oomen
Date of birth : 4 April 1969
Nationality : Dutch

4b. Master's ('Doctoraal')

University/College of Higher Education: University of Amsterdam
Date : 1) 10 October 1996 2) 11 November 1996
Main subject : 1) Law (constitutional law)
2) Political Science (*cum laude*)

4c. Doctorate

University/College of Higher Education: Leiden University
Starting date : 1 July 1997
Date of PhD award : 21 November 2002 (*cum laude, only awarded to 3-5 % of the PhDs in Leiden*)
Supervisor ('Promotor') : Prof. dr J.M. Otto/Dr S. Ellis
Title of thesis : Chiefs! Law, power and culture in contemporary South Africa

4d. Work experience since completing your PhD

Position	Period (date-date)	Number of fte	Type of position (fixed term, permanent, tenure track, other)	Institution
Fernand Braudel Senior Scholar	September 2016 – July 2017	1.0 fte	1 year appointment, with the (highly selective) Braudel stipend for 3 months	European University Institute, Florence, Italy
Dean and full professor	April 2012 – July 2016	1.0 fte	Tenured (to return in August 2017 as full professor)	University College Roosevelt/Utrecht University
Professor in the Sociology of Human Rights	October 2010 - present	1.0 fte	Tenured as of 2015	Utrecht University
Endowed chair in Legal Pluralism	May 2008- April 2012	0.2 fte	5-year appointment	University of Amsterdam

**Vernieuwingsimpuls
Innovational Research Incentives Scheme
Grant application form (full proposal) 2016**

Vici scheme

Head of Department	Jan.2009 – Dec. 2011	0.3 fte		University College Roosevelt
Associate professor	September 2006- 10	1.0 fte	Tenured	University College Roosevelt
Member	Sept.2008 – Nov. 2010	0.1	Fixed term	Constitutional Review Commission
Assistant professor	August 2003-2006	UD, 1.0 fte	Tenured	University of Amsterdam
Fulbright scholar	January – August 2003		New Century Scholarship (1 yr grant)	Columbia University
Assistant professor	September 2002 – January 2003	UD, 1.0 fte	Permanent	Van Vollenhoven Institute for Law, Governance and Development, Leiden
Project leader	Jan.2000 – Dec. 2002	0.2 fte	Fixed term	Cooperation Juridique Malienne-Néerlandaise
Researcher	Jan.2000 – Sept. 2002	0.8 fte	Permanent	Meijers Institute, Leiden University
Researcher/ lecturer	January 1997 - January 2000	1.0 fte	Fixed term	"Law, Governance and Rural Development in South Africa", research UCT, South Africa
Coordinator	Sept. 1996 – Jan.1997	1.0 fte	Fixed term	SANPAS, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Months spent since completing your PhD:

Experience	Number of months
Research activities	53.15
Education (Teaching)	31.2
Care or sick leave	15 (3 children)
Management tasks	37.65

- I. November 2002: Doctorate
- II. November 2002 – August 2003: 1.0 Assistant professor UL, 70 % research
- III. September – December 2003: maternity leave
- IV. January 2003 – August 2004: *Veni* grant, *Fulbright* scholarship, 1.0 on research (At Columbia University, in Rwanda and in Amsterdam)
- V. August 2004 – September 2005: 1.0 position UvA with *Veni*, 75 % research
- VI. October 2005 – August 2006: maternity and parental leave
- VII. September 2006 – August 2007: 1.0 position UCR, *Veni*, 75 % research, 25 % teaching

**Vernieuwingsimpuls
Innovational Research Incentives Scheme
Grant application form (full proposal) 2016**

Vici scheme

- VIII. September 2008 – November 2010: 1.0 position, 0.1 *Constitutional Review Commission*, 0.5 *'Het Mensenrechtenonderzoek'*, 0.3 Head of Department, 25 % research, 50 % teaching, 25 % management
- IX. November 2010 – March 2012: 1.0 position, *NWO Cocoon* subsidy, HoD, 40 % research, 30 % management, 30 % teaching
- X. April 2012 – Present (March 2016): 1.0 position, 60 % management, 20 % teaching, 20 % research

4f. Brief summary of your research over the last five years (Max. 250 words)

In a way, all my research to date leads up to this proposal. My PhD (*cum laude, dissertation award*) considered human rights in practice. My Veni research concerned the local legitimacy of international human rights. Whilst working on legal pluralism (endowed chair, UvA) I pioneered research on 'Universal rights, Local fights'. My role as an international expert in the IAP international network on Human Rights Integration involved developing a users' perspective of human rights and theorizing legal pluralism and human rights integration (6 peer-reviewed articles; monograph *Rights for Others: the slow home-coming of human rights in the Netherlands*, Cambridge, 2014). Just as relevant was the NWO-Nicis research on 'human rights cities' (1 peer-reviewed article, 3 book chapters, 2 policy reports and another edited volume with Cambridge, *Global Urban Justice: the rise of human rights cities* (2016) and *ETHOS* (Horizon2020). The *Going Glocal* project that I lead yielded a book and other publications and strengthened my research management skills (SBOS, 550K). My fascination for localizing human rights resulted in 10 peer-reviewed articles, 4 books, 10 book chapters, 2 reports, 8 conferences, a PhD defense each year, two dozen PhD committees and lectures at dozens of conferences (with 0.2 fte research time) in recent years. My desire to conduct (this) research is why I leave the deanship this year. Cities of Refuge will enable my transition from individual and PhD efforts to setting up a full research group that combines law and social science in understanding how universal rights become local realities.

4g. International activities

- Fernand Braudel senior fellow, European University Institute, Florence, 2016-2017
- ERC Panel Member of an expert panel to review 'Institutions, Values, Beliefs and Behaviour', Fall 2016
- *ETHOS, Horizon2020*, Work Package Co-coordinator 'In and out of justice', Towards the European Theory Of Justice and fairness, partner, 2017-2020 (3 months in total)
- International expert in the Belspo IAUP network on 'The Global Challenge of Human Rights Integration', responsible for theorizing the multi-layered nature of human rights integration & organization of two international conferences, 2013 – 2017
- PhD Committees in Newcastle, Edinburgh, Roskilde, Antwerp, Gent, Cape Town, Loughborough
- Organizer of the International Human Rights Education Conference in Middelburg, December 2015 (200 participants)
- Applicant and lead partner in BLASTER, the Best of European Liberal Arts and Sciences Teaching Expanded and Reinforced (Erasmus +, 6 European partners), 2015-2017
- Member advisory board Leuphana University, 2015 – present
- Observer Fundamental Rights Agency (2009-2012)
- Organized a double panel on *Glocal Justice: the promise of human rights cities* at the

**Vernieuwingsimpuls
Innovational Research Incentives Scheme
Grant application form (full proposal) 2016**

Vici scheme

- 2014 Law and Society Association Conference in Minneapolis, that resulted in an edited volume with Cambridge
- Co-organization international conference on Human Rights Cities, 12-13 December 2013, Utrecht
 - Member International Advisory Board "Traditional justice in the context of legal cooperation", Gent University & the University of Cape Town, 2010-2012
 - Organization International conference "The Responsibility to Protect and Roosevelt's Four Freedoms, 23 May 2008, with L. Brahimi and J. Egeland, Four Freedoms Award
 - 28-29 September 2007, "Socio-economic rights: lessons from the South?" Organization international Unesco-Conference.
 - Organization International conference, 'Global Justice, Local Legitimacy', University of Amsterdam, 2006
 - Fulbright New Century Scholarship: research in Rwanda and Tanzania (2003) and at Columbia University (first half of 2004)
 - International Board member of the Commission on Folk Law and Legal Pluralism, 2003-2007
 - Veni-research in Rwanda (2003)
 - Coordinatirion research cooperation between Leiden Law Faculty and Mali (2002)
 - PhD research and teaching at the University of Cape Town and the University of the North-West in South Africa (1996 – 2002)
 - Advisor to DHV concerning a EU-project "The Rule of Law in Malawi" (project approved in October 1998, 1998)

Selected international keynote lectures and conference presentations 2011-2016 (#53 in total)

- Oomen, B. (13 June, 2016), *Presentation 'The promise and pitfalls of human rights cities'*, Roundtable on Human Rights Cities from a Nordic Perspective, Raoul Wallenberg Institute, Lund.
- Oomen, B. (3 June, 2016). *The Disability Convention and the Dutch*, LSA session on special protection and vulnerability, Law & Society Association, New Orleans
- Oomen, B. (26 May, 2016). *Searching for a constitutional identity where there is none: the case of the Netherlands*, International Seminar on the Contribution of the Constitution to the Protection of Human Rights, Saint-Louis University, Brussels.
- Oomen, B., (13-14 January, 2016). *Keynote address: the rise of human rights cities – why cities, why now?*, Workshop hosted by the York Human Rights City Network (YHRCN). York.
- Oomen, B. (20 November 2015), *keynote lecture 'The migrant child in Curacao'*, UN obligations of member states for migrant children, Uniting for Children & UoC, Curacao.
- Oomen, B. (5 October 2015), *St Louis lecture series on legal innovation*, Université de St Louis, Teaching Law in a Liberal Arts Context, Brussels
- Oomen, B. (28-29 May 2015), *Introduction and workshop moderation (together with L. Verbeek)*, Forum: focusing on human rights, International Forum for Local and Regional Authorities, Graz.
- Oomen, B. (14 November, 2014). *The intellectual foundations of Liberal Arts and Sciences*. Smolny College, St Petersburg.
- Oomen, B. (27 June, 2014). *Keynote speaker, Going Glocal: Connecting Worlds in Civic Education*. 8th Annual Conference International Centre for Education and Democratic

-
- Citizenship 'Education for Human Rights and Democratic Citizenship in Schools and Society', Birckbeck, University of London.
- Oomen, B. (25 April, 2014). *Keynote lecture*. The paradoxes of human rights in the Netherlands, Lauterpacht Centre for International Law Lunch Lectures, Cambridge UK.
 - Oomen, B. (29 September, 2014). *A serious case of Strasbourg bashing? Assessing the legitimacy of the European Court of Human Rights in the Netherlands*. AHRI conference Human Rights under Pressure: Exploring norms, institutions and policies, Copenhagen.
 - Oomen, B. (29 May, 2014). *Glocal Justice: the promise of human rights cities, Introduction to the 'Human Rights and the City' panel*. Law and Society Organization Conference, Minneapolis.
 - Oomen, B. (3 October, 2013). *Conference presentation, 'Human Rights and Legal Pluralism: the position of the orthodox reformed in the Netherlands'*, Gent Human Rights Seminar, Gent.
 - Oomen, B. (13-15 March, 2012). *Presentation 'Going Glocal'*, Going Global International Conference on Higher Education, London
 - Oomen, B. (27 November, 2013). *Conference presentation, 'Law and anthropology at a Liberal Arts and Sciences College'*, Conference on Teaching Law and Anthropology, Max Planck Institute, Halle.
 - Oomen, B. (9 July, 2013). *Conference presentation, 'The rise of human rights cities'*, Conference on Cities as Sanctuary: Improving Protection for Human Rights Defenders and Refugees in Europe, Centre for Applied Human Rights, University of York, York.
 - Oomen, B. (2 May, 2013). *Conference presentation, 'How does legal pluralism interact with the promotion of human rights?'*, International Institute for the Sociology of Law (IISL), Oñati.
 - Oomen, B. (14 March, 2013). *Conference presentation, 'Reflections from a legal pluralist perspective'*, International seminar on users' trajectories in human rights law, Antwerp.
 - Oomen, B. (11-12 March, 2013). *Conference presentations, 'Legal Pluralism and Human Rights' and 'Human Rights Integration and human rights cities'*, IUAP Kick-Off Seminar, The Global Challenge of Human Rights Integration: Towards a Users' Perspective, Aldegem.
 - Oomen, B. (2-4 June, 2011). *Let's not start waiving with treaties. The role of the constitution in the reluctance towards rights talking the Netherlands*, Law and Society Association Annual Conference, San Francisco.
 - Oomen, B. (4-5 June, 2010). *Presentation, "Defining citizenship: the end of multiculturalism and the rise of active citizenship in the Dutch educational curriculum"*, Conference on Legal Practice and Multicultural Accommodation in Europe, Oñati
 - Oomen, B. (5 October, 2009). *Participant panel (upon invitation Netherlands ambassador to the US), "Upholding International Human Rights: Shared History and shared challenges for the Netherlands and the United States of America"*, College of Law, American University, Washington.
 - Oomen, B. (23 September, 2009). *Presenter, Legal Pluralism and Human Rights: the swiftly shrinking space for orthodox protestants in the Netherlands*, Conference on Legal Pluralism, Zurich.
 - Oomen, B. (26 June, 2009). *Invited lecture, 'Justice sector reform: a means or an end'*, Conference "Measuring Justice: Justice Sector Evaluation and Human Rights", International Human Rights Network, St Patricks College, Maynooth, Ireland

**Vernieuwingsimpuls
Innovational Research Incentives Scheme
Grant application form (full proposal) 2016**

Vici scheme

- Oomen, B. (17 December, 2008). *Presentation at the UK – Netherlands exchange on citizenship and democratic engagement*, “Citizenship and the Constitution: never the twain shall meet?”, Ministry of Justice, London

Other academic activities

- Associate editor *Journal of Legal Pluralism*, 2014-
- Reviewer for a large number of periodicals and grant-programs, including Human Rights Quarterly, Law & Society Review, Law in Context, African Studies, African Affairs, Human Rights & International Legal Discourse, International Journal of Human Rights Practice, Journal of Legal Pluralism and Unofficial Law, Recht der Werkelijkheid, Tijdschrift voor Constitutioneel Recht, Netherlands Quarterly of Human Rights, NIAS, British Science Foundation, Swiss Science Foundation, Fonds Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek Vlaanderen, VLIR, VLADOC, South African Scientific Organization, SANPAD, Security Studies, Development and Change, various NWO programs (Veni, Vidi, NRO), ERC (individual grants and programs).
- Member Science in Transition, 2014-
- Advisor to the Minister on the Strategic Agenda for Higher Education, 2015
- Member 'Klankbordgroep Nationale Wetenschapsagenda', 2015-2016
- In total 31 PhD committees (including the international ones above)
- In total 17 conferences organized (including the international ones above)
- Member/past member of the Law & Society Association, American Anthropological Association, Commission on Folk Law and Legal Pluralism, the Law and Society Association, Vereniging voor de Sociaal-Wetenschappelijke bestudering van het recht, Nederlands Genootschap voor Internationale Zaken
- Chair and member selection committees professorships in Utrecht and Groningen
- Member *Wetenschappelijke Raad Zeeland*, 2012-
- Member thematic Commission "Conflict" NWO, 2008-2009
- Co-drafter of the "Framing conflict" section of the NWO program on Conflict, 2007
- Board member of CERES, the Dutch Research School on Resources Issues in Development Cooperation, 2004-2005
- Member of the Committee on Human Rights of the Dutch Advisory Council on International Affairs: *worked on reports on Failing States, the United Nations, Migration and Development, Culture, Religion & Development and Transitional Justice*, 2003-2010
- Board member of Aladin, the Association for Law and Development, 2000-2002

Selected national keynote lectures and talks 2011 – 2016 (# 159 in total)

- Oomen, B. (29 June, 2016), *Introduction 'Global Urban Justice: the rise of human rights cities'*, The Hague Institute for Global Justice, The Hague.
- Oomen, B. (27 June, 2015). *Human rights in an urban context*, Humanity in Action international conference, The Hague.
- Oomen, B. (25 September 2015), *Annual Peter Baehr lecture*, Human rights between law and politics – looking through the lens of legitimacy, SIM, Utrecht
- Oomen, B. (21 October 2013). *Keynote lecture, 'All Human Rights are Local'*, Studium Generale Utrecht, Utrecht.
- Oomen, B. (9 October, 2013). *Keynote speaker*, Jaarlijks Congres Vereniging voor Vrouw en Recht, 'De toepassing van Verdragen in Nederlandse beleidsdiscussies', Utrecht.
- Oomen, B. (30 September, 2013). *Conference presentation, 'The paradoxical homecoming of human rights in the Netherlands'*, Conference 'Beyond Merchant and

**Vernieuwingsimpuls
Innovational Research Incentives Scheme
Grant application form (full proposal) 2016**

Vici scheme

-
- Missionary: Samuel Moyn and the quest for a holistic history of Human Rights, 1945-present', Koninklijke Bibliotheek, the Hague.
- Oomen, B. (25 June, 2013). *Lunch lecture*, 'On the interrelationship between international, national and local human rights', The Hague, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
 - Oomen, B. (18 April, 2013). *Keynote lecture*, 'The Freedom of Worship, Series on the Four Freedoms organized by Forum, Utrecht.
 - Oomen, B. (19 February, 2013). *Keynote lecture*, 'Human Rights and the City', Nijmegen.
 - Oomen, B. (15 September, 2012). *Keynote lecture*, 'Inleiding op de Grondwet' (*Introducing the Constitution*), seminar Crowdsourcing the Constitution, Netwerk Democratie, Amsterdam
 - Oomen, B. (14 June, 2012). *Invited speaker*, 'De vrijheid van onderwijs en mensenrechteneducatie' (*The Freedom of Education and Human Rights Education*), De vrijheid van onderwijs als grondrecht van aanbieders en vragers in het onderwijs in Nederland en Vlaanderen, Tilburg University, Tilburg.
 - Oomen, B. (20 September, 2011). 'Courting social justice: socio-economic rights from hopes on stilts to levers for social justice?', Rotterdam, IDS lecture series,
 - Oomen, B. (10 June, 2011). *Moderator opening The Hague Institute for Global Justice*, including moderating a panel discussion with M. Albright, L. Fresco, K. Hossain, The Hague
 - Oomen, B. (13 October, 2012). *Conference presentation 'Human rights cities'*, Conference The Politics of Justice: From a Human Rights Revolution to Global Justice?, ISS The Hague, The Hague.
 - Oomen, B. (11 November, 2011). *Solving the chicken and egg game: Dutch civil society attempts to ensure enforcement of socio-economic rights*, conference on ESC rights, Rotterdam.
 - Oomen, B. (15 September, 2011). *Human rights exportism and its domestic consequences*, Lecture in a conference on Peter Baehr's legacy in the field of foreign policy and human rights: policy-analysis, history and prospective for future research, Utrecht.
 - Oomen, B. (14 March, 2011). *Bringing the right to life closer to home?: Constitutional codification and the killings in Zierikzee*, seminar 'Human rights or constitutional rights: does it make a difference?', Netherlands School of Human Rights Research, Utrecht.
 - Oomen, B. (21 January, 2011). *Het internationale recht en de zaak Wilders*, Debat: Minderheden in de Nederlandse rechtsorde: beschermd of bedreigd?, Vereniging voor de Wijsbegeerte van het Recht, Amsterdam.
 - Oomen, B. (15 November, 2010). "De Grondwet tussen Grotius en Geert: de internationale rechtsorde en/als de Nederlandse constitutionele identiteit" [in Dutch], lecture research guide Constitutional Law Commissions, ING, The Hague.
 - Oomen, B. (21 October, 2010). *Discussant to M. Goodale, 'The world if it is not in pieces'*. Conference Strangeness and Familiarity, Groningen.
 - Oomen, B. (17 April, 2009). *Inaugural lecture*, "Universele Rechten, Lokale Gevechten: Over de werking van het rechtspluralisme", Universiteit van Amsterdam, Amsterdam.
 - Oomen, B. (20 April, 2007). *Discussant of Saskia Sassen*, 18e Globaliseringslezing Volkskrant, Shaking up Citizenship, Amsterdam.

Note: sections 5b and 5c combined are limited to a maximum of 2 pages.

5a. Output indicators

My research in human rights, legal anthropology and the sociology of law straddles the fields of law, anthropology and sociology. According to the *Onderzoek Publicatieculturen NWO-MAGW* of 2013 law is one of the most nationally oriented fields, with wide appreciation for different cultures of publication (monographs, general articles and book chapters next to peer-reviewed articles) (NWO 2013; KNAW 2012: 43-47). The focus is on a broad group of (top) journals as opposed to a small group, and national outreach is appreciated. Both *anthropology* and *sociology* are, according to the report, (slightly) more international and emphasize refereed articles as well as a broad range of publications. Single author publications are the standard in both law and anthropology, in (legal) sociology multi-author publications are slightly more common. Authors are either listed alphabetically, or with the author who has contributed most first (the latter is generally the case with my own publications). It is not common for PhD students to publish together with their supervisor.

In *international human rights law* there is a great variety of publications: "Articles are written for international journals, but books, monographs, book contributions, annotations, handbooks etc are common as well. The use of impact factors as a way to assess impact is not common in law or human rights research. Articles in international top journals and books/monographs are valued most highly" (NWO: 2013, 38). Journals like the *Human Rights Quarterly*, the *International Journal of Human Rights* and the *European Journal of Human Rights Law*, in which I have all published, are considered top journals. Where it concerns books a lot of emphasis is put on the actual editor. Cambridge University Press – with whom I have published twice – is considered one of the top editing houses. As my top publications I have listed those that would be considered as such by my peers and that are most relevant to this project; I have marked the publications actually cited most often with an * in the list.

<p>Total output: - 5 single-authored books - 28 refereed articles – 31 book chapters – 38 non-refereed articles – 5 policy reports – 13 letters to the editor – 5 co-authored books – 153 invited lectures – 65 conference presentations – 17 conferences organized – 783 Google scholar citations - Google scholar H-index (publications with at least H citations) 12 – Web of Science average citations per item 5.22 (Full list: http://www.uu.nl/staff/BMOomen)</p>

5b. Top publications (Max. 5)

1. Oomen, B., M. Davis and M. Grigolo (2016), *Global Urban Justice: The Rise of Human Rights Cities*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press **S**
2. Oomen, B. (2014) *Rights for Others: the slow home-coming of human rights in the Netherlands*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press **S**
3. Oomen, B. (2014). The application of socio-legal theories of legal pluralism to understanding the implementation and integration of human rights law. *European Journal of Human Rights Law/Journal européen des droits de l'homme*, 2014(4), 471-495 **S**
4. Oomen, B. (2011), 'Between Rights Talk and Bible Speak: The Implementation of Equal Treatment Legislation in Orthodox Reformed Communities in The Netherlands', *Human Rights Quarterly*, 175-200
5. Oomen, B. & Baumgartel, M. (2014). *Human Rights Cities*. In A. Mihr & M. (Eds.), *The Sage Handbook of Human Rights*. Sage: London, 709-730 **S**

5c. Output (selection)

Refereed articles (selected, total # 28)

- Oomen, B. (February 2016), A serious case of Strasbourg-bashing? An evaluation of the debates on the legitimacy of the European Court of Human Rights in the Netherlands, *International Journal of Human Rights*
- Oomen, B. (December 2015), 'Where law and politics meet' – looking at human rights law through the lens of legitimacy, *Netherlands Quarterly of Human Rights*, 506-516
- Oomen, B. (2015). Law is again. *Recht der Werkelijkheid*, 36(1), 104-109
- Sklad, M., Friedman, J., Park, E. & B. Oomen (2015), 'Going Global: a qualitative and quantitative analysis of global citizenship education at a Dutch liberal arts and sciences college, *Higher Education*, published online 9 December 2015
- Oomen, B. & van den Berg, E. (2014). Human rights cities: urban actors as pragmatic idealistic human rights users. *Human Rights and International Legal Discourse*, 160-185 **S**
- Oomen, B. (2014). The application of socio-legal theories of legal pluralism to understanding the implementation and integration of human rights law. *European Journal of Human Rights Law/Journal européen des droits de l'homme*, 2014(4), 471-495 **S**
- Oomen, B. (2013). 'Rights for Others: The Contested Home-Coming of Human Rights in the Netherlands'. *Netherlands Quarterly of Human Rights*, 31(1), 41-73
- Oomen, B. and N. Rijke (2013), The Right to be Different: Homosexuality, Orthodoxy and the Politics of Global Legal Pluralism in Orthodox-Protestant Schools in the Netherlands, *The Journal of Law and Religion*, Volume XXVIII, 2, 2013, 361-400
- Oomen, B. (2013), Waving with Treaties? The Politics of Implementing Human Rights Education in the Netherlands, *Journal of Human Rights Practice*, 5 (2), 291-317 **S**
- Oomen, B., Joost Guijt, and Matthias Ploeg (2010). CEDAW, the Bible and the State of the Netherlands: the struggle over orthodox women's political participation and their responses. *Utrecht Law Review* 6 (2):158-174
- Oomen, B. "Donor-Driven Justice and Its Discontents: The Case of Rwanda." *Development & Change* 36, no. 5 (2005): 887-910.* ([70 Google Scholar citations](#))
- Oomen, B. Vigilantism or Alternative Citizenship? The rise of Mapogo a Mathamaga. *African Studies*, 63(2): 153-171* ([38 Google Scholar citations](#))
- Oomen, B. (2000). We must now go back to our history: retraditionalisation in a Northern Province chieftaincy. *African Studies*, 59(1), 71-95* ([60 Google Scholar citations](#)).

Oomen, B. (1999). Group rights in post-Apartheid South Africa: the case of the traditional leaders. *Journal of Legal Pluralism and Unofficial Law* 44: 73-103
Van Kessel, I., and B. Oomen. (1997). One Chief, One Vote: the revival of traditional authorities in post-Apartheid South Africa. *African Affairs* 96: 561-585* ([115 Google Scholar citations](#))

Non-refereed articles (selected, total # 38) & letters to the editor (#13)

Van den Berg, E. & Oomen, B. (2014). De opkomst van mensenrechtensteden [in Dutch]. *Openbaar Bestuur*, March 2014, 19-24 **S**
Oomen, B. (17 November, 2014). De stad volgt de regels, de staat niet [in Dutch]. *NRC Handelsblad*, 17 **S**

Books (selected, total # 10)

Oomen, B., M. Davis & M. Grigolo (2016) *Global Urban Justice: the rise of human rights cities*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
Oomen, B. (2014) *Rights for Others: the slow home-coming of human rights in the Netherlands*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
Oomen, B., (2006). *Chiefs in South Africa: law, power and culture in the post-Apartheid era*. Oxford, James Currey* ([234 Google citations](#))
Hesseling, G., B. Oomen & M. Djiré (2005), *La Redécouverte du Droit*, Karthala 2005

Book chapters (selected, total # 31)

Oomen, B. (2016), 'Introduction: the promise and challenges of human rights cities', in: Oomen, B., M. Davis and M. Grigolo (2016), *Global Urban Justice: The Rise of Human Rights Cities*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1-22 **S**
Oomen, B. (2015). Rights and the city: does the localization of human rights contribute to equality? in: M. van den Brink, S. Burri & J. Goldschmidt (eds), *Equality and human rights: nothing but trouble?*, *Liber amicorum Titia Loenen*, SIM Special no. 38, SIM; Utrecht, 2015, 401-410 **S**
Oomen, B. (2015). Rights and the city: does the localization of human rights contribute to equality? In: M. van den Brink, S. Burri & J. Goldschmidt (eds), *Equality and human rights: nothing but trouble? Liber amicorum Titia Loenen* (pp. 401-410). 38, SIM; Utrecht **S**
Van den Berg, E. and Oomen, B. (2014). Towards a Decentralization of Human Rights: the Rise of Human Rights Cities. In Van Lindert, T & D. Lettinga (Eds.), *The Future of Human Rights in an Urban World: Exploring Opportunities, Threats and Challenges*. Amsterdam: Amnesty International, 11-16 **S**

Examples of ongoing commitment to knowledge utilisation

Member Advisory Board Netherlands Institute of Human Rights (2012-2016); Member Netherlands Helsinki Committee (2014-); Chair Advisory Board St. Vrijheidscolleges (2014-); Chair Platform Netherlands Institute for Human Rights Education (2008-2013); Jury Member Human Rights Tulip (2013, 2014) & Max vd Stoel Human Rights Award; Member policy bodies like the Human Rights Commission of the Advisory Council on International Affairs (2003-2010), Constitutional Review Committee (2009-2010), Unesco committee, Observer EU fundamental rights committee; 13 letters to the editor (NRC, Volkskrant), frequently interviewed on research (BBC, Buitenhof, NOS Journaal, BNR, Radio 1, NRC, Trouw, Volkskrant etc).

End of the 2 pages allocated for 5b/5c

**Vernieuwingsimpuls
Innovational Research Incentives Scheme
Grant application form (full proposal) 2016**

Vici scheme

Statements by the applicant

Use of extension clause: No (3 children)

Ethical aspects

	Not applicable	Not yet applied for	Applied for	Received
Approval from a recognised medical ethics review committee	x			
Approval from an animal experiments committee	x			
Permission for research with the population screening Act	x			

By signing this form I endorse the code of conduct for laboratory animals and the code of conduct for biosecurity/possibility for dual use of the expected results and will act accordingly if applicable.

I have completed this form truthfully
By submitting this document I declare that I satisfy the nationally and internationally accepted standards for scientific conduct as stated in the [Netherlands Code of Conduct for Scientific Practice 2012](#) (Association of Universities in the Netherlands)



Name: Barbara M. Oomen

Place: Middelburg

Date: 1 August 2016