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A starting premise: “Implicated subjects” in the education in emergencies community

“We work within a paradigm, structured by both the material power of agencies and funders, but also a cognitive framing that sees the South as ‘other’ and in need of intervention, and the West as largely benevolent – albeit prone to mistakes, short termism and flaws in judgment. We circulate in global meet ups and resent any challenges to orthodox approaches – seeing critique as an obstacle to saving lives, helping children, and doing what we can in an imperfect world. Critics are constructed at best as uncaring and often as a threat. While there is some merit in the argument for pragmatic responses, it has often led to unwitting and uncritical collaboration with agents of empire and national oppression.”

(Novelli and Katan 2023, p. 11)

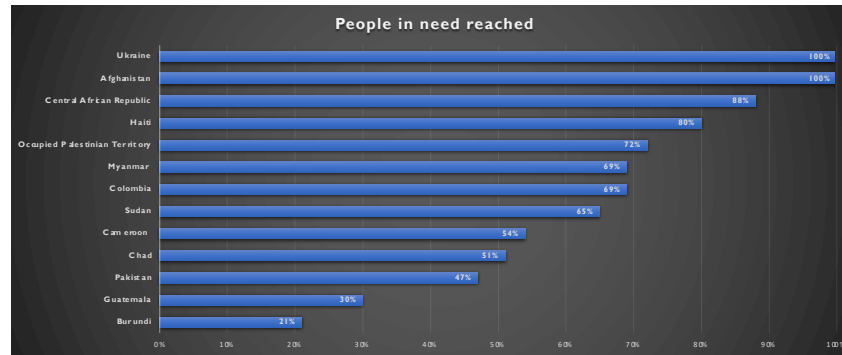
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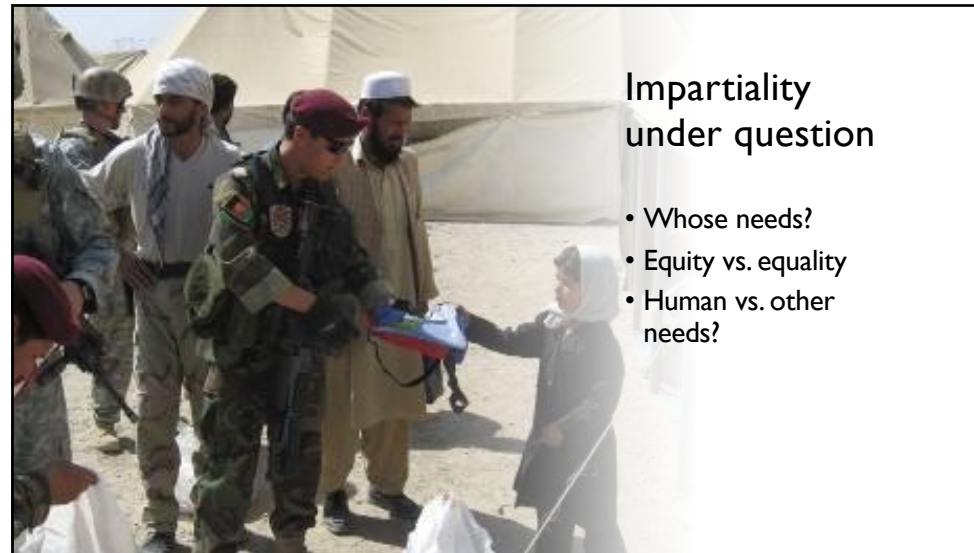
My own journey....

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The stark realities of humanitarian aid today



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Impartiality under question

- Whose needs?
- Equity vs. equality
- Human vs. other needs?

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A need for critical self-reflection on the relationship between...

- Humanitarianism and (racial) capitalism
- Humanitarianism and bordering/securitization regimes
- ...and the role of the education in emergencies community in all of this?

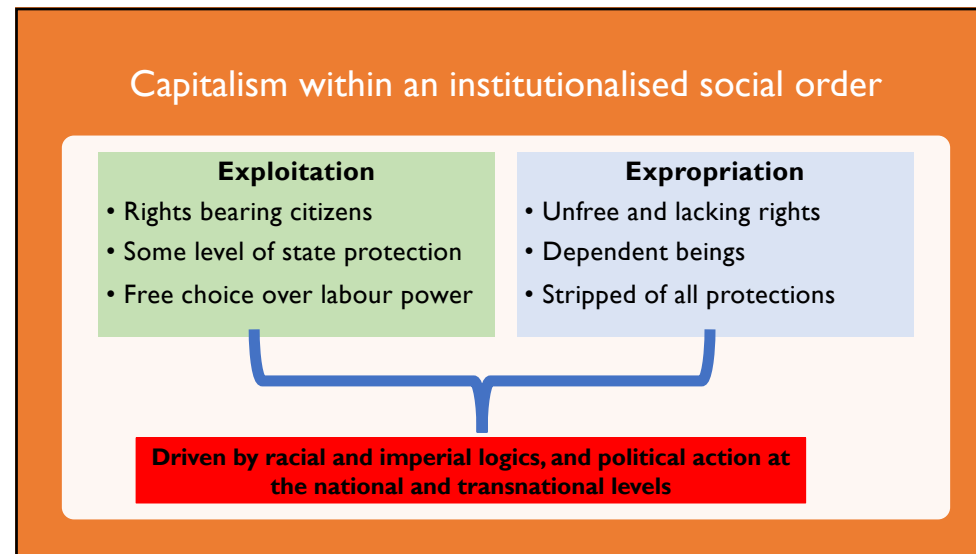
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Capitalism's dualism: exploitation and expropriation

Expropriation
Forcible seizure and dispossession of lands, labour, resources

Exploitation
Sale or exchange of lands and labour with excess value derived


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Where and how does contemporary humanitarianism fit into this?

- A new racialized and imperial logic of the 21st century
- Expropriation disguised as benevolence or care
- Statelessness as a new capital frontier linked to the military-industrial complex



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Migration governmentality



Racialisation as “conglomerate of sociopolitical relations that discipline humanity into full humans, not quite humans and non-humans” (Weheliye 2014, 3)

Bordering regimes as justificatory narratives for such racialisation

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The racialized structures of mobilities

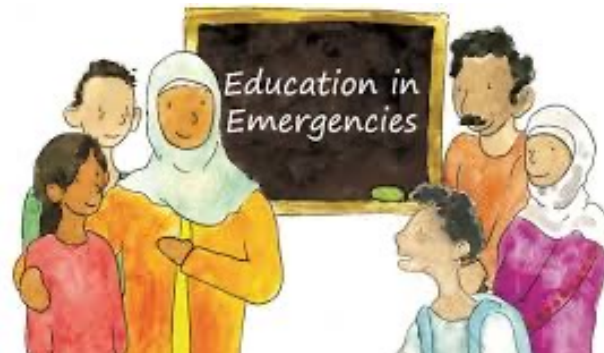
Asylum seekers, stateless peoples, (most) refugees	Migrants, (some) refugees
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lacking political rights and recognition • Minimal social protection • Forced dispossession often prompted by (neo)imperialism • No or limited access to regularised labour markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some level of political rights and recognition • Access to social protection • Access to regulated labour markets • Choice and access around mobilities • Exploitable labour where varying levels of surplus value can be extracted

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Humanitarianism: a new frontier for (racial) capitalism

- Refugee suffering (and trauma) a new terrain for capital extraction on the part of both hosting states and humanitarian organizations (Morris, 2023)
- Part of the racialization-securitization nexus by identifying, categorizing, addressing vulnerability and suffering: coloniality of power (Quijano, 2007)
- Opportunities for extracting value due to refugees classified as relative surplus populations in labour markets (Jacobsen, 2023; Freydenlund and Dunn, 2022)

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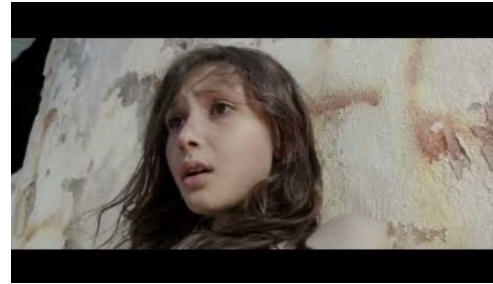


Zooming in on the education in emergencies community

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Promotion of resilience and social emotional learning (SEL)

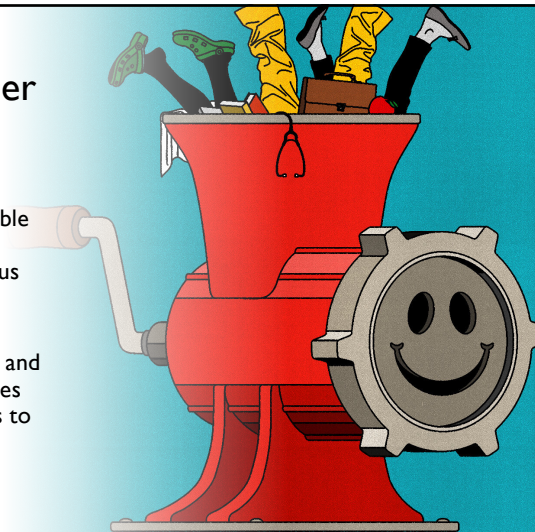
- The promotion of SEL despite its racialised origins
- Why? *“The resilience concept recognises vulnerable communities as the key actors in their own future.”* (DFID, 2016)
- Capitalising on refugee trauma and de-politicising the underlying vulnerabilities




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Refugee teacher labour

- Bordering regimes enable these individuals to become “relative surplus labour”
- Limited pathways for regularization of work, and little incentives on states or humanitarian actors to do so



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The paradox of provision

- *Acceptability, accessibility or adaptability* often compromised for the purposes of *availability*
- Minimum or maximum standards? Setting educators and institutions up for failure
- External rather than internal accountabilities
- Expropriation for purposes of viability rather than learning

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A reparative future

- From care to solidarity: a multi-dimensional approach to justice
- Reforming or unseating? A need for new imaginaries
- Thinking *beyond* capitalist economies and possibilities (Fraser, 2022)



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