IASFM 16
Rethinking Forced Migration and Displacement: Theory, Policy, and Praxis

The 16th Conference of the International Association for the Study of Forced Migration

Hosted by Centre for Migration Studies
Faculty of Law and Public Administration
Institute of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology
at Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań

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*Faculty of Law and Public Administration, Al. Niepodległości 53*
12 July

13 July

Session I
Session II
Session III

14 July

Session IV
Session V
Session VI

15 July

Session VII
Session VIII
Session IX

Additional events and meetings

1.-4. Meetings of groups
5. Site visit to MIP
6. The photographic exhibition
7. The concert Released Sounds
Dear Participants of the conference Rethinking Forced Migration and Displacement: Theory, Policy, and Praxis.

I am very happy to welcome you to Adam Mickiewicz University on the day of the Rethinking Forced Migration and Displacement conference on behalf of our Rector, prof. Bronisław Marciniak.

This conference is hosted by the Centre for Migration Studies, the Institute of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology, and the Faculty of Law and Public Administration at Adam Mickiewicz University. Currently Adam Mickiewicz University boasts of over forty thousand students and nearly five thousand teaching research and support staff. Its current size and shape results from several hundred years of development. I venture a leap into the historical dimension of the University, as most members of the distinguished audience gathered in this conference room are preoccupied with historical investigations.

Historically, the academic tradition in Poznań stretches back to 1518, the time when bishop Jan Lubrański established an academy in Poznań. Bishop Lubrański’s Academy was not a university yet, strictly speaking, as it was never granted the privilege of awarding Master and Doctoral degrees. However, in 1611 a Jesuit College was set up in Poznań upon a decree issued by king Sigismundus the Third and later it was to gain a university status, confirmed by decrees issued by subsequent Polish monarchs, Jan Casimir of the Vasa dynasty and Jan Sobieski. The College worked and developed until the end of the eighteenth century when it closed down for nearly one hundred and thirty years as Poland lost her independence. In modern times it reopened soon after the First World War, in early May 1919, hence in three years time we will be celebrating 100 years of the University in the modern era.

Initially, our Alma Mater consisted of only five faculties: Law and Economics, Medicine, Humanities, Mathematics and Sciences and Forestry and Agriculture. Since then, it has grown into sixteen faculties and several branch campuses: one in Gniezno, another in Piła, yet another one in Kalisz and one in Słubice, across the river from Frankfurt/Oder. In the past decade the infrastructure of the University has developed considerably, chiefly in the northern part of the city where the new campus Morasko has been erected, with new locations for the Faculties of Physics, Mathematics, Biology, Geography and Geology and Political Science, History and Political Science, as well a modern sports centre with a full size gym and a swimming pool.

Over one hundred international conferences are organized at the University every year. I am very proud that many of these, such as IASFM 16 are organized by my eminent colleagues from the Faculty of Historical Studies. I sincerely hope that experts in migration studies, an area which is, sadly, currently very much in demand in Europe will find this conference fruitful, intellectually challenging and satisfying.

I wish you all a very pleasant stay in Poznań.

With Kind Regards

Prof. dr hab. Jacek Witkoś
Vice Rector for Research and Foreign Relations
Welcome Letter by Prof. Paula Banerjee, President IASFM, Director, MCRG and Professor, Department of South and South East Asian Studies, University of Calcutta

On behalf of IASFM, I welcome you all to our 16th conference. This year our theme is Rethinking Forced Migration and Displacement: Theory, Policy, and Praxis. And as you can see, we are holding the conference in Poznan, Poland.

Holding a conference on forced migration in Poland has its own significance. Poland in the 19th century faced a huge refugee crisis when the country itself survived because of refugee memory. Among the post World War II refugees a huge number were Poles who remained footloose even in their own land for years after World War II. Refugee issues, therefore, to the Polish people is not something new. Also holding a conference on refugees in today’s Europe has its own significance. Europe is said to be witnessing a “refugee crisis” as millions of Syrians are desperately fleeing their homes and trying to reach the shores of this continent in their rickety dinghy boats. While some of the countries, particularly Germany, are relatively open in accepting the refugees, there are many that feel forced to refuse EU’s diktat on refugee quota. Their concern is security especially after the recent terror attacks in Paris, Brussels and Istanbul and perhaps also economy. Today some of the leaders are invoking the concept of “European culture”, to cover up growing xenophobia, racism and communal hatred. These are indeed troubling times. The referendum in UK in favour of breaking away from European Union may further give rise to intense nationalism. Will the European Union disintegrate further on the face of this “refugee crisis”? I do not know. But what I know for sure is that today Turkey, Pakistan, Iran and Lebanon host maximum number of refugees and yet none of them are in Europe. Also, I know of other refugees that the mainstream global media tend to forget. Take the case of Rohingya Muslims for instance. They are being pushed out daily from Aung San Suu Kyi’s Myanmar. What I am suggesting here is to rethink the notion of a “refugee crisis” and more importantly the notion of crisis itself.

That so many of us have assembled here to talk about forced migration and about the refugees is immensely inspiring. Among us, I believe, there are refugee activists, social workers, journalists and scholars from all over the world. So I am looking forward to papers of various shades— from theoretical to experiential, from policy studies to narratives of resistance, on labour migration, gender issues, climate refugees, internal displacement and stateless people. Also, I know for sure, there are a number of papers that deal with “refugee crisis” and forced migration beyond Europe – in Global South from where I come and where my own work is situated.

With this, let me once again welcome you all to the conference. I want to extend my sincere thanks to our hosts and to the IASFM organizing committee. I look forward to an exciting time in the conference and in Poznan. And hopefully optimistic that I am, I do look forward to a different world.

Thank You
Paula Banerjee
**JULY 12**

Collegium Minus  
ul. H. Wieniawskiego 1  
Lubrański Aula, 1st floor

**4.00 PM**  
*Welcome by bag pipers from Wielkopolska Region* (at the entrance to the building)

**4.00-6.00 PM**  
Registration

**6.00-6.20 PM**  
*Welcome*  
Izabella Main, IASFM16 Program Committee Chair, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań  
Michał Buchowski, Director of the Centre for Migration Studies, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań  
Paula Banerjee, President of the IASFM

**6.20 – 7.00 PM**  
*Concert Released Sounds* by Maciej Rychły & Mateusz Rychły

The idea of decoding musical notation from selected pieces of Polish and European painting, and to organise a concert of the music inscribed by painters in their pictures has been taking shape over several years. We began our forays into reading the musical notation in paintings by studying old works with music-related scenes, where a group of musicians gathers around the invisible phenomenon of music. It may seem absurd that the artists who created painting, and thus visual signs, were fascinated by such a situation. Nonetheless, scenes with a musical theme very often have picture motifs.

**7.00 PM**  
Reception
JULY 13

Faculty of Law and Public Administration
Al. Niepodległości 53
Auditorium Maximum

9.00-10.00
Opening ceremony and welcome

Jędrzej Solarski, Wice-President of the City of Poznań
Jacek Witkoś, Wice-Rector of Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań (welcome letter)
Tomasz Nieborak, Deputy-Dean for Research and International Cooperation, Faculty of Law and Public Administration, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań
Michał Buchowski, Director of the Centre for Migration Studies, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań
Izabella Main, IASFM16 Program Committee Chair, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań
Paula Banerjee, President of the IASFM

Lisa Gilad Prize

The Lisa Gilad Prize was established in memory of its namesake who died at a young age in a tragic accident in 1996. An anthropologist, Lisa Gilad was the very first social scientist to be appointed to Immigration and Refugee Board Canada. She conducted ethnographic research on forced migrants and was a devoted member of the scholarly network that established the IASFM. The Prize honours a younger participant in the IASFM who has made ‘particularly meritorious’ contribution to refugee scholarship in a publication in the *Journal of Refugee Studies*. This year, Susan Kneebone and Ellen Percy Kraly sought to act on the spirit of the prize and the memory of Lisa Gilad by considering the originality of papers, the advancement of knowledge concerning refugees, the ways in which theory and field research were integrated, and the critical as well as fresh perspective on responses to refugees.

10.00-11.30
Plenary Session One. *The European Union and the Challenges of Forced Migration: From Economic Crisis to Protection Crisis?*

Moderator: Elżbieta M. Goździak, Georgetown University
Federico Soda, IOM Coordination Office for the Mediterranean in Rome
Aurélie Ponthieu, Médecins sans Frontières, Brussels
Heaven Crawley, Coventry University

During the course of 2015 more than a million people crossed the Mediterranean, arriving at the shores of southern Europe, in search of protection or a better life for themselves and their families. In the same period at least 3,500 people drowned, confirming the Mediterranean as the most deadly sea crossing in the world. Although migration across the Mediterranean to Europe is nothing new,
the so-called 'migration crisis' of 2015 saw rapid shifts in routes and modes of travel to - and across - Europe. And it dramatically exposed not only the complex and overlapping continuum between political and economic factors driving migration but the inability of European policy makers to devise policy responses in response to 'mixed' migration flows. This plenary session provides an overview of movements and flows across the Mediterranean in 2015 unpacking the complex drivers of increased migration in the region and the continuum between forced and other forms of displacement. It also raises questions about the ability of Europe to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to those most in need.
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**Moving beyond ‘vulnerability’: A gendered analysis of the migration ‘crisis’**

Jane Freedman, Université Paris 8

Whilst an increasing proportion of the migrants trying to reach the EU in the current crisis are women, little attention has been paid to the gendered dynamics of this forced migration. Women migrants may be faced with different and in some cases increased sources of insecurity during their journeys, and on arrival in Europe, including sexual violence and demands for transactional sex. However, a gendered analysis needs to move beyond this idea of women as merely ‘vulnerable’ victims. This paper will explore the experiences of women migrants to reveal the gendered dynamics of forced migration, not only in the different insecurities faced by women, but also in their decision making and strategies for reaching Europe. The paper will also analyse EU policy responses to this migrant ‘crisis’ to examine how policies may have a specific impact on women, and to ask to what extent gender has been integrated into EU policies.

**Collective effervescence among forced migrants’ in transit: a multi-dimensional analysis of Eritreans’ mobility-related decision-making**

Milena Belloni, University of Trento

It is widely acknowledged that today asylum seekers usually undertake long and perilous journeys to reach their destinations in Europe. However, only a few studies have empirically investigated how these migrants make their decisions to leave their country and to move onwards. Against this background, this paper aims to contribute to advancing the theoretical study of forced migration dynamics by providing a multi-dimensional analysis of Eritreans’ decision-making process, with a
special focus on social norms, cultural values and collective emotions. In particular, while revisiting the debate on refugees’ decision-making, the paper employs some concepts drawn from sociological theories of emotions to explore how forced migrants in transit decide to move onwards. In particular, building on the ethnography of Eritrean refugees’ everyday life in camps and urban neighbourhoods in Ethiopia, Sudan and Italy, I investigate a kind of ‘collective effervescence’ (Durkheim, 1912) which emerges in times when departure flows are more intense. The description of this emotional atmosphere along with other often neglected aspects of refugee mobility, such as social norms and cultural values, can be useful to reconstruct migrants’ trajectories and high-risk behaviors. Based on these theoretical remarks, the paper also highlights some limits of information campaigns and emergency responses in tackling the current migration crisis.

**Migrants decision making factors in transit: a comparative analysis of Greece and Turkey**

Katie Kuschminder, Maastricht University

Migrants’ decision making in transit is influenced by a wide range of factors such as conditions in the transit country, perceived conditions in the destination country, information access and social networks, and policy incentives and disincentives. This paper considers these factors in the analysis of 1,056 surveys with migrants from Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan and Syria collected in Athens and Istanbul in spring 2015. The majority of respondents sought to migrate onwards from Greece or Turkey (66%), with 29% seeking to stay in the current country and less than five percent intending to return. Regression analysis is used to analyse the decision to migrate onwards. Key factors that are significant in the decision making process are the migrants current subjective living conditions, if the initial intended destination was Greece or Turkey, and in the case of Turkey if the migrant is employed. It is striking that in Greece, 56% respondents rated their current subjective living conditions as bad or very bad and were 20% more likely to seek to migrate onwards. This presentation will further contextualize these findings and discuss in relation to the Mediterranean crisis and the European political and policy response.

**‘Connection men’, ‘smugglers’ and ‘friends’: Exploring the role of non-state actors who facilitate migration from West Africa to Italy**

Katharine Jones, Coventry University

Emerging from beneath the multitude of often tragic human stories of the thousands of women, men and children who crossed the Mediterranean Sea into Europe this summer, were the blistering array of non-state actors involved in assisting these journeys. Media reports variously talked of ‘connection men’, ‘smugglers’ and ‘traffickers’ who reportedly organise the travel of young West Africans through Libya and by boat into Italy, with little analysis of who and what these were. Utilising analysis of interviews conducted with young men from West Africa shortly after their arrival in Italy in late 2015 for an ESRC/ DfID funded project Unravelling the Mediterranean Migration Crisis (MEDMIG), this paper explores the role of the non-state actors who helped facilitate their journeys. It empirically maps who and what is involved, and where, documenting the interaction between individuals and facilitators: the decision-making that leads to their use, how migrants interact with them and where, why and how money changes hands. Drawing on the smuggling and migration industry literatures, this paper posits an early attempt at conceptualising the role of non-state actors in the journeys of West Africans to Italy.
2. Round Table: The Role of Civil Society and Faith-Based Organizations in Support, Protection and Re-Integration of Women and Children Exploited through Forced Labor

Chair: Alicja Głuszek, Jagiellonian University, Room 4.8

Emancipation or exploitation? Protecting women and children in 'little Poland' in Trondheim, Norway
Krzysztof Orleanski, Polish Association of Trondheim, Norway

Role of Faith Based Organisations in Anti-Trafficking Efforts: The 'value added' of religious values.
Hilary Chester, US Conference of Catholic Bishops

Rocky road from dependence to self-determination. Assistance programs for trafficked persons in Poland
Stana Buchowska, Oxfam International

Civil society and faith-based organizations have been effective in the support, protection, and re-integration of women and children who have been exploited through forced labor (e.g., human trafficking, debt bondage). Coalitions of these organizations have drawn attention to factors contributing to such practices and encouraged policies that direct actions against them. These organizations are important because they respond directly to the urgent needs of displaced persons, giving voice to those who otherwise might not be heard and connecting their needs to diverse networks of supporters for an effect that can produce enduring results. Civil society and faith-based organizations develop contacts with individuals and groups inside communities of displaced persons, engendering relationships of care that are capable of delivering assistance and protection that may not be available through formal channels of authority. It is acknowledged that civil society and faith-based organizations reflect diverse conceptions of forced labor across societies that are not always in agreement with one another or with state policy. Coming together in coalitions that can influence policy is a unique achievement that deserves our understanding.


Chair: Dianna Shandy, Macalester College and the University of Minnesota
Organizers: Anita Fábos, Clark University, and Dianna Shandy, Room Epsilon

Narratives have long been central to the work of refugee and forced migration scholars, practitioners, activists, and affected populations themselves. This panel considers the ways in which stories are told by, for, and about forced migrants and, critically, also the institutions that shape these migrations. Explicitly, or more often, implicitly, the experiences of refugees and forced migrants and their retelling are central to the domains of law, policy, history, anthropology, and any other discipline that seeks to harness the power of the story to bear witness, to change behavior, or to inform. By situating refugee and forced migration narratives within the framework of multiple and competing power relations, papers explore both the process of producing narratives and the outcomes of these situated narratives for individuals, institutions, and the state. We seek original papers and presentations on better understand the use and power of narrative and storytelling approaches in diverse settings. In particular, we encourage submissions that explore or incorporate technological advances in digital media and digital storytelling and its power to engage and influence audiences.

The four linked panels address the following questions:
• How can we capture refugee experiences of movement, mobility, and multiplicity? Do we need new methods, and what would those new methods look like?
• What are the politics of testimony in individual narratives? In state narratives? And what is the interplay between the two?

Navigation Panel
Where are the dominant and hegemonic narratives of refugees and forced migration located? Where have alternative or counter-narratives in pursuit of a liberating and emancipating agenda been situated?

Is there a particular ethics of narrative work with refugees and forced migrants?

What methodological opportunities or pitfalls do new technologies offer?

How do new technologies (e.g. social media, interactive digital storytelling) influence narrative outcomes?

In what ways do narrative and storytelling approaches contribute new knowledge to forced migration studies?

What are the outcomes for refugee and forced migration studies of narratives in interaction?

Mapping Narrative
Dianna Shandy, Macalester College and the University of Minnesota

This paper attempts to theorize the ever complex and increasingly ubiquitous construct called “narrative,” as used in forced migration settings. From medicine to business to human rights and humanitarian relief settings, “narrative” has surfaced as a buzzword displacing “accounts,” “chronicles,” “histories,” “descriptions,” “records,” “reports,” and “stories.” This paper attempts to map the landscape of “narrative” in forced migration settings. Where does it overlap with the use of narrative in other settings, and where is it distinctive? What is gained with the use of the term “narrative”? And what is obscured? Does “narrative” provide options for “hold[ing] together contradictory and even opposing voices” (Powles 2004:3) in ways that life stories do not? If so, what is the role of critical scholarship vis-à-vis narrative? When did narrative overtake other ways of describing human experience, and what is its anticipated future trajectory? What does this turn toward the individual or collective narrative signal in terms of broader epistemological trends in the construction of knowledge about forced migration? How does the study of narrative allow us to better understand the role of stories in mobilizing diverse constituencies around forced migration issues? What are the other questions we should be asking about the intersection of narrative and forced migration?

Documenting Stories: Resettlement and Integration Challenges of East African Refugees
Nimo Bokore, Carleton University

Personal and profession experiences taught me something about the undeniable difference of the economic, social and political integration of certain refugees and immigrants in Canada. These two groups who arrive under different circumstances used to face in the past similar barriers based on race. However, the recent global and economic events made a difference for both changing their experiences in resettlement/integration process. While labour market doors and social acceptance eased for some immigrants, for others like Somali refugee the situation became worse facing a more visible social/ economic exclusion and isolating systems. In the last decade the global economic and political changes also created a media led differential label that is naming groups as either “model immigrants” or suspected or potential “terrorists”. Canada still denies that such discrimination exists, and instead, touts the Canadian “cultural mosaic” argument in which all non-European and all non-Christian Canadians have an equal chance of integration. Since Canada is now welcoming a large number of Syrian refugees who will be arriving under similar circumstances as Somali refugees did in late 1980 and early 2000, I will be discussing in this paper the silent marginalization of certain refugees groups in Canada and how Syrians may be confronting these implicitly functioning labels and their impacts- which will determine their resettlement/integration process and emotional wellbeing.
The politics of age, agency and vulnerability in forced migration narratives of states, UNHCR and individuals

Christina Clark-Kazak, York University, Centre for Refugee Studies

This paper explores the politics of representation of age, agency and vulnerability in the forced migration narratives of state, UNHCR and individual actors. Based on quantitative and qualitative discourse analysis of UNHCR and Canadian government policy documents, and narratives of individuals in forced migration situations, the paper explores the ways in which different actors discursively construct social age in relation to agency and vulnerability. This analysis reveals that the Canadian government policy narratives categorically equate young and older migrants with vulnerability, thereby denying their agency. UNHCR narratives, especially those related to Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming (AGDM) policies, are more nuanced, emphasizing vulnerability, but also portraying the potential for action by young and old migrants. Individual migrant narratives are the most complex, in some cases presenting themselves as vulnerable in order to leverage access to public sympathy, resources and services. The paper concludes with some suggestions for a more sophisticated way of understanding simultaneous vulnerability and agency in relation to social age in migration narratives.

4. Avoiding Refugeehood: Emic Alternatives to Protection and Solutions

Chair and co-organizer: Georgia Cole, University of Oxford
Co-Organizer: Ayla Bonfiglio, UNU-MERIT and Maastricht University, Room Gamma

In an era when the majority of refugee situations are protracted, the possibility of attaining durable solutions seems ever more elusive. Repatriation is not possible, local integration is often not acceptable to hosting governments, and resettlement is a solution enjoyed by very few. UNHCR is called upon to remedy the situation, through increased lobbying and more innovative solutions, and academics have hotly debated the usefulness and meaning of the refugee label; however, the logic of the refugee label as a necessary step towards durable solutions remains untouched. The individuals affected by this shrinking space in protection, or by the perceived inadequacies of protection, are often, however, one step ahead. Despite their eligibility for refugee status, following their displacement by conflict and/or persecution, they adopt alternative forms of protection and seek durable solutions outside of established frameworks. For generations these pathways have developed independently of refugee status, as individuals have pursued other migration channels, legal or not, that have appeared to better address the circumstances of their displacement and lives. To better understand the origins, drivers and nature of these movements, this panel will seek to explore two inter-related sets of questions. The first relates to the value of refugee status itself. How do individuals understand the role of refugee status in their displacement experience? Did/does attaining this legal status feature their pre-departure decision-making? How do they consider the label to have undermined or enhanced their access to protection with reference to short versus long term interests? And how does refugee status impact their social, political and economic conditions and opportunities in countries of asylum? Following on from this, the second area of enquiry revolves around the pivotal question: Why and how do people avoid refugee status? It asks: Through what other means or spaces do individuals feel that they have attained ‘protection’? What, indeed, does ‘protection’ mean to them? From whom, or where, do people acquire the knowledge to pursue these alternative pathways? And how do people understand and create solutions outside of the conventional durable solutions framework? To explore these sets of questions, the panellists will draw upon research conducted in Angola, Kenya, and Uganda, as well as a first-hand experience from
Egypt, to examine situations in which refugees have sought their own forms of protection and durable solutions, outside of the humanitarian space.

Living beyond the fence: finding ‘spontaneous protection’ in Africa

Oliver Bakewell, International Migration Institute, University of Oxford

The stereotypical view of refugees in Africa sees them living in camps under the protection of UNHCR and supported by the host government services and aid agencies. However, UNHCR statistics (2011) show that over a third of refugees in Africa are living in private accommodation or in unknown locations. There are many others who are not registered and do not appear in the statistics at all. Why do so many refugees in Africa stay away from camps, regardless of the host government policy and the law, and forgo humanitarian aid and services such as health and education? There seems little doubt that self-settlement can leave refugees in a more precarious legal position. Their refugee status may remain unrecognised by the state and even, in practice, by UNHCR, who may be unable to extend their protection to the self-settled. Despite such problems, self-settlement is often the option that people select if they have any choice. Drawing on two contrasting case studies – Angolans living in rural Zambia and Congolese living in urban centres in Uganda and Kenya – this paper discusses the different strategies people use to try and secure their position in the host communities and find a place of belonging outside the formal camps and settlements – ‘beyond the fence’. It argues while researchers and policy makers have put efforts into understanding the pros and cons of ‘spontaneous settlement’ versus encampment, it is time to focus more closely on the contrasts between ‘spontaneous protection’ and ‘formal protection’.

“I’m not a refugee, I’m an international student” Finding protection through higher education

Ayla Bonfiglio, UNU-MERIT and Maastricht University

This paper seeks to understand how people, who would otherwise qualify for refugee status, look to the higher education sector to create their own forms of protection and durable solutions, rather than the international refugee regime. As a necessary first step, this paper explores how refugees and ‘would-be’ refugees perceive the meaning of the word in the context of themselves and others whom they identify as refugees. It further considers the extent to which socio-economic class and life aspirations play a role in this (self)perception. Additionally, to learn how and why people have created alternative forms of protection, it examines the decision making, socio-cultural norms, and movement trajectories of people who have actively avoided refugee status in favor of becoming international students. This paper draws upon data from approximately 100 interviews with refugees and international students from Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Somalia, Sudan, and South Sudan, who are living in Kampala and Nairobi.

A First-Hand Account: Seeking Temporary Protection through the Cities of Refuge Network

Arash Chakeri, International Cities of Refuge Network

Writers and artists are especially vulnerable to censorship, harassment, imprisonment and even death, because of what they do. They tend to be amongst the first to speak out and resist when free speech is threatened. Following the assassination of writers in Algeria in 1993 and the execution of Ken Saro-Wiwa, civil society identified the need for a network of places of shelter for writers and artists who needed short-term protection, but who did not wish to go into permanent exile through refugee status. Arash Chakeri is an Iranian novelist, poet and singer-songwriter with such an experience. He left Iran and arrived in Brussels City of Refuge in December 2015, where he continues his work. For this panel, he will discuss the philosophical and practical reasons for seeking temporary protection through the Cities of Refuge network (ICORN) and his ongoing experience of temporary protection in Europe.

PEN’s Writers at Risk Programme: A case study of alternative protection

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Navigation Panel
PEN International has been working at a grassroots level to protect, shelter and resettle writers at risk globally since the Second World War. For the last decade, most of our work has been done in collaboration with the International Cities of Refuge Network (ICORN), an independent organisation of cities and regions offering shelter to writers and artists. The numbers of people contacting PEN and ICORN for assistance, emergency shelter and protection from around the world is dramatically escalating. These numbers far out-strip our capacity to respond and ICORN are currently able to place about a quarter of cases. Many of these writers are languishing without status and are experiencing severe economic hardship and insecurity without hope of resettlement. Others do not wish to seek refugee status and seek more immediate and flexible protection options. In this presentation, I will discuss PEN’s work on the use of cities and safe spaces to create so-called flexible protection options, and will explore why these forms offer such a necessary and important form of protection.

5. Precarity, Citizenship and Belonging. Part One

Chair: Susan Banki, University of Sydney, Room Eta

Forced migration as a global phenomenon has been accompanied by a rising awareness of, and responses to, profound insecurities at individual and institutional levels for migrants who move, in Kunz’s words, 'in the absence of positive motivations'. These insecurities play out in a range of situations: pre-resettlement locales, neighbouring countries of refuge, spaces of return, and countries of the Global North. This panel examines a range of expressions of insecurity (precarity, fragile status, ‘in-between’ situations, challenges to membership and citizenship) and geographic locations (Asia, Africa and Europe) and underscores some common manifested themes for these precarious populations, particularly focusing on currently underexplored spatial and temporal dimensions.

Refugee precarity: legal, spatial, temporal and mobile precariousness in forced migration

Hannah Lewis, University of Sheffield and Susan Banki, University of Sydney

The concept of precarity has been most fully developed to describe the growth of insecure and temporary working arrangements in the wake of global neoliberal economic forces (Standing 2011, Rodgers and Rodgers 1989). In recent years, as scholars have acknowledged that precarity demonstrates more than a labour market condition, there has been a growing use of the concept in forced migration studies (Goldring and Landolt 2011, Banki 2013), reflecting how ‘precarity of place’ relates to the experience of refugees. This paper builds on the suggestion that refugees can be understood as experiencing ‘precarity of place’ to identify four key dimensions of insecurity affecting all migrants, but forced migrants in particular: deportability, temporality, deterritorialization, and mobility. All four dimensions demonstrate the entrenchment and magnification of current power structures over the everyday lives of (forced) migrants, highlighting the need to further examine the spaces where precarity and migration, and particularly forced migration, intersect.

The Possibility and Necessity of Refugee Citizenship: The Case Study of a South Sudanese Refugee Village in Adjumani, Uganda

Yuko Tobinai, Japan Society for the Promotion Scirnces/Osaka University

The South Sudan-Uganda border area is a place where the border line has been redrawn many times. This has affected the personal interactions of each inhabitant. On the Uganda side of the border, the Adjumani district has accepted South Sudanese refugees since the 1960s. The main ethnic group of
the Adjumani district is the Madi, and the Madi is a significant group on the South Sudan side, as well. Some of those South Sudanese Madis are now in Uganda as refugees, mingling with their Ugandan Madi cousins. Therefore, in the Adjumani district, the ‘border’ between refugee and national, or South Sudanese and Ugandan is not so clear. How have refugees made their citizenship in this situation, or have they been unable to do so? For my purposes, I define citizenship as the rights and status for self-determination in an area.

I try to answer this question with a case study of the method of self-government in an Adjumani refugee village. I will address the results of the meeting that was held with staffs and members of the host community for good management of the refugee village and the situation of the preparation for an event that took place in the village.

This case study will show that not only is refugees’ citizenship limited by their fragile status, but also that they try to make their own citizenship in their ‘in-between’ situation. This will demonstrate the possibility and necessity of citizenship for refugees.

**Understanding the Refugee Experience in New Delhi: Issues of Human Security Among Stateless Rohingya**

Ashvina Patel, Southern Methodist University

Since 2012 tens of thousands of Rohingya-Muslims have fled to India due to escalated violence against Myanmar’s unwanted ethnic minority. India is not a signatory of the 1951 Refugee Convention, its protocol, nor do they maintain national refugee laws. Therefore, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has negotiated an agreement with the state to find and assist Rohingya living in and near New Delhi. This paper will consider India’s geo-political history of forced migration and the historical implications for its new forced migration population. Using qualitative interviews with Rohingya refugees living in New Delhi, this paper examines challenges to their human security, successful forms of resistance, and the role of the media in their process of integration.

**Where is Home? Experiences of waiting, boredom and precarity on the Thai-Burma border**

Carrie Perkins, Southern Methodist University

In the past five years, political reform and ceasefires in Burma have led to widespread discussions regarding the possible repatriation of 110,000 Burmese refugees currently residing along the Thai-Burma border. Although the reported consensus among refugees is that conditions are not yet conducive for return, decreased funding from external aid organizations and a tightening of restrictions on refugees by the Thai government are fueling talks of camp closures. This paper examines how Burmese refugees are negotiating their own agency and strategic measures in resistance to the longer enduring condition of stasis inherent to camp life and further, resistance to the structural forces that may compel their return to Burma. Using interviews conducted at Mae La refugee camp in 2015, the paper examines mobility and stasis in the temporal realm by understanding the lived experience of refugees in regards to states of limbo, waiting and uncertainty. Further, it looks at how these states of being affect their acceptance (or non-acceptance) of repatriation to their country of origin while asking if the act of waiting itself might actually represent a form of resistance.

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**6. Rescue at Sea**

Chair: Richard Kilpatrick, Northeastern Illinois University, Room Zeta

In the recent past liberal democratic States have responded differently to the upsurge in numbers of migrants (including refugees) moving irregularly by sea in the Mediterranean/Agean Sea and Indian
Ocean (among others). Sea routes are notoriously dangerous, and often place vulnerable people in the hands of people-smugglers. The international legal regime governing rescue at sea, and domestic/regional civil and criminal laws targeting ‘irregular’ maritime movement, intersect in complex and ambiguous ways. This panel critically examines Australian and European responses to boat arrivals and asks (inter alia) whether a policy of deterrence (effectively pursued by Australia) is politically and legally tenable in Europe.

Australia has been resolute in its determination to deter and divert vessels bearing migrants through an interdiction policy that is, primarily, not a rescue at sea operation. Under the auspices of ‘Operation Sovereign Borders’ the State has sought to ‘stop the boats’ by (inter alia) interdiction at sea, coupled with tow-backs towards Indonesia, and ‘take-backs’ to Sri Lanka and India. This, ostensibly humanitarian, practice raises critical questions about Australia’s compliance with international laws. Indeed, several international law issues arising under the Refugees Convention, UNCAT and UNCLOS, were raised, but not fully addressed, by the High Court of Australia in CPCF v Minister for Immigration and Border Protection [2015].

Commercial entities and volunteer rescuers have not been a characteristic of interception/sea rescues in the Indian Ocean north-west of Australia in the recent past, but these actors have been a feature of the response to migrants at sea, together with EU and State military actors patrolling the high seas and certain States’ territorial waters. Accordingly, the involvement of seafarers and civil society, in addition to State/regional actors, in responding to irregular sea migration/vessels in distress, raises added legal and political questions; including, but not limited to, the application of criminal (anti-people smuggling) laws to volunteer humanitarian rescuers.

The International Legal Obligation to Rescue During Mass Migration at Sea: Navigating the Sovereign and Commercial Dimensions of a Mediterranean Crisis

Adam Smith, United States Navy, and Richard Kilpatrick, Northeastern Illinois University

This work examines the legal obligations on commercial and state actors to render assistance to vessels in distress at sea in the context of the current migration crisis in the Mediterranean. First, the legal duties imposed on sovereign and commercial entities with respect to vessels in distress are outlined. The impact of these duties on commercial practice are then examined with particular emphasis on the risks and costs associated with rescue efforts by commercial vessels and the difficulties associated with enforcing compliance with their legal obligations either through both criminal and civil legal processes. The role of sovereign actors is next explored considering the various responsibilities of coastal states, coast guards, navies and other regional actors under search and rescue treaties and human rights law, with discussion of historical examples of state practice in response to these international obligations. Finally, the current migration crisis and responses by commercial and state actors are discussed and policy suggestions are offered.

Stopping the Boats’: Australia’s Punitive Responses to Irregular Maritime Migration

Peter Billings, University of Queensland

This paper will critically examine two key policies adopted by the conservative ‘Coalition’ government aimed at deterring irregular maritime migration to Australia by asylum seekers: First, interdiction at sea. Under the auspices of Operation Sovereign Borders, since late 2013 the Australian government has engaged in coercive practices intercepting and detaining asylum seekers at sea, turning around boats and either towing them back towards Indonesia or repatriating asylum seekers directly with Sri Lankan authorities at sea after a cursory RSD process. Second, having effectively ‘stopped the boats’ through maritime interdiction, the Australian government, in December 2014, re-introduced the controversial and punitive practice of granting temporary protection visas to ‘declared’ refugees who arrived ’illegally’ by boat, barring access to permanent protection, and also denying family reunification. This paper will carefully explore the rationale for these policies and assess their effectiveness and commensurability with relevant international law norms.
**Indonesia-Australia relations over people-smuggling, forced returns and the pressure for burden-sharing**

Antje Missbach, Monash University, Australia

In this paper I provide a short overview of key events related to issues of irregular migration that have negatively impacted on the Indonesia-Australia relationship over the last decade. Until September 2013, Indonesia was the last stepping stone for asylum seekers and refugees trying to reach Australia by boat and also through proper resettlement processes. Since the implementation of Australia’s Operation Sovereign Borders, fewer boats are leaving and numbers of asylum seekers and refugees are backlogging in Indonesia and other countries of Southeast Asia. In order to deal with the rising numbers of forcibly displaced people, Indonesia has made a number of legal changes concerning border protection, people smuggling and the management of asylum seekers and refugees in transit. Focussing on a number of domestic interests and priorities that guided the decision-making processes in Indonesia I hope to explain why certain outcomes – that asylum seekers and refugees are confronted with today when staying in protracted transit – came into being. I argue that, compared to many other transit countries and their powerful neighbours, Indonesia has had more bargaining power at its hands when it came to dealing with Australia and the pressure to act as ‘gatekeeper’. Yet, the current outcomes for handling irregular migration show a lack of a clear policy agenda and a lack of decisiveness.

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**7. Round Table: Challenges With Field Research - When Does Primary Data Become Valid and Useful Information? And When Does It Not?**

Organisers: Karen Jacobsen, Tufts University, and Cathrine Brun, Oxford Brookes University, Room 3.1

This panel will be a roundtable and invites researchers to discuss the challenges they encounter in producing valid and legitimate information in forced migration settings, particularly in the collection of primary data. How do researchers deal with the attitudes of different actors (research councils, policy makers etc.) about what counts as valid data? What constitutes ‘bad’ data and data collection strategies? What kinds of methodological compromises are acceptable in difficult field conditions? For example, how many decisions are taken based on data myths? What strategies can produce valid data in complex settings? What is the role of external researchers? How can we work with donors and commissioners of research to encourage better research strategies?

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**Remote research? Overcoming research myths in conflict settings**

Nassim Majidi, Institut d’Etudes Politiques de Paris

Identifying the researcher is key to interpreting the meaning of his/her research and its depth, we well as to judging its quality and its relevance to the context. What counts as data, who collects data and for what use? In a conflict setting, building up the level of access, knowledge and understanding required takes time, and is often facilitated by an embedded approach. Part of the work is to anticipate problems posed by the context itself – often contexts where baseline and statistical data are lacking. Often, ‘any data’ is seen as better than ‘no data’. In this context, how do we design a research framework that is rigorous and scientific? This paper is based on the author’s work in Afghanistan as a researcher on forced migration issues. It presents methodological reflections based on 8 myths of doing research in a conflict setting like Afghanistan, and will conclude on the necessary strategies to build access and credibility in complex settings that avoid breaking the theoretical-empirical research cycle.
**No Longer Just Gatekeepers: Research, Method and Evidence-Based Practice in Humanitarian Settings**

Graeme Rogers, International Rescue Committee

In recent years humanitarian organizations have recognized and embraced an expanded role for research in the design, implementation and evaluation of their programs. The rise of evidence-based practice in this sector, for example, places research at the very center of efforts to improve outcomes for refugees and others affected by conflict and violence. No longer methodologically passive or theoretically disinterested, humanitarian organizations are now actively shaping approaches to understanding forced migration in important ways. This relatively newfound methodological rigor is a welcome development that addresses a longstanding concern—by academics and humanitarians alike—that weak research produces inadequate understanding and ineffective and misguided action.

This paper highlights and explores some of the consequences of humanitarian organizations taking research methods more seriously. In particular, it examines how experimental designs such as randomized controlled trials (RCTs) have become represented as the only trusted source of research to inform action. Reflecting on this narrowing of research methods accepted by NGOs, the paper revives the case for methodological diversity in policy or action-oriented research. With reference to recent examples, it outlines how a multi-pronged approach to research may be both necessary and desirable for sustaining the intellectual foundations of a strong evidence-based program.

**Collaboration with researchers in conflict contexts – knowledge, power and transformation**

Cindy Horst, Peace Research Institute Oslo

Research on refugees in conflict or post-conflict contexts often relies to a considerable extent on cooperation with researchers from these contexts. In anthropology, recent debates have questioned the way these types of cooperation have been acknowledged and reflected in decisions on authorship (Middleton and Cons 2014). The question of how we know and how we verify (and disqualify) knowledge cannot be explored without going into the question of whose knowledge we consider valid, legitimate and worth acknowledging and recognizing - and on what basis. Over the last five years, I have collaborated extensively with research institutes and individual researchers based in or originally from Somalia and Somaliland, at times in order to be able to conduct research I would normally not be able to conduct. An example is work on protection of IDPs in Mogadishu, which would be near-impossible to undertake in the current security climate. At the same time, these collaborations are critical in light of the important role that research institutes can play as control institutions holding a range of powerholders to account. I would like to explore a number of issues around these types of collaborations, and place them in light of the ‘cadaan studies’ (whiteness studies) debate that has been raging in the field of Somali Studies.

**Following Humanitarian Policies and Studying Experimentation**

Romola Sanyal, London School of Economics

Scholars have begun to study humanitarian workers operating in situations such as refugee crises in different parts of the world. In urban research, scholars have recently begun to re-engage in the study of policy mobilities (McCann and Ward, 2012), tracing the ways in which policies are created in certain cities and picked up by others through a network of actors and events. The study of such mobilities enables us to understand the institutional, political and other forces important in highlighting and circulating these mobilities as well as the people (agents) responsible for carrying them forward. We use the mobility framework to study the development of humanitarian policies in urban areas in Lebanon. With a particular focus on international NGOs, we attempt to trace the ways in which ideas move through institutions and across international borders and how they ‘land’, mutating to fit the needs and challenges of the local context. In doing so, we hope to highlight the rapidly changing, experimental process of creating urban policies in the humanitarian sector.
Achieving methodological rigor in forced migration research – a conversation
Cathrine Brun, Oxford Brookes University, and Karen Jacobsen, Tufts University
This paper is written as a conversation between two scholars with long-term involvement with forced migration research. We speak from different methodological positions and with research experiences from different areas of the world. We share the experience of being outsiders to the politically challenging contexts in which we conduct research, and we both have struggled with attaining high methodological standards. Our conversation considers strategies for achieving methodological rigor in forced migration contexts. Among the themes and strategies discussed are: the relationship between qualitative and quantitative research and some of the pitfalls with different research approaches, time perspectives of research engagements, research collaborations, using translators, and the right/obligation to be present (or not present) as a foreign researcher in a politically challenging research context. In addition we discuss what consequences our definition of rigor has for the use of data collected by others (such as humanitarian organizations), and the value of our academic research for practitioners and policy making.
Natalia Baal, Joint IDP Profiling Service

8. Forced Migration Law and Policy. Part One
Chair: Leonhard den Hertog, CEPS/Maastricht University, Aula prof. Ziembińskiego

European countries should continue to stand steadfast in meeting their legal and moral commitment to those who need protection from war and persecution. However, there are significant structural weaknesses and shortcomings in the design and implementation of European asylum and migration policy, which the current refugee crisis has exposed. Faced with challenges such as instability in many parts of the world as well as global and European demographic trends, the Union needs an efficient and well-managed migration, asylum and borders policy, guided by the Treaty principles of solidarity and fair sharing of responsibility, in accordance with Article 80 TFEU and its effective implementation. This should result in high common standards and stronger cooperation, creating a level playing field where asylum seekers are given the same procedural guarantees and protection throughout the European Union.

The obligation to respect human dignity as the basis for the European Migration Policy
Julia Wojnowska-Radzińska and Marcin Princ, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań
In 1992 J.H. Weiler wrote: “The treatment of aliens, in the Community and by the Community and its Member States, has become (...) a defining challenge to an important aspect of the moral identity of the emerging European polity and the process of European integration.” This approach stems from the idea of humanity which the Union must safeguard. However, the forced migrants as rights holders still remain “vulnerable” in the European Union policy strategies and responses. There is ongoing retrenchment of asylum protection at the national and supranational level, encompassing inter alia restrictive reception conditions for those seeking asylum and other forms of protection. Many EU member states have engaged in debates on the need for the restriction on the numbers of asylum seekers. Therefore, the aim of this paper is to examine the interplay of dignity, EU migration law, national law and European migration policy concerning asylum seekers in particular.

Beyond implementers: The role of international and non-governmental organisations in EU external funding instruments on migration, borders and asylum
Leonhard den Hertog, CEPS/Maastricht University
The EU is one of the major funders of migration, borders and asylum projects across the world. Nonetheless, it hardly has any capacity to implement these projects. Therefore, they are usually implemented by international and non-governmental organizations. They are contracted by the EU to manage migration dialogue processes with third countries, to provide shelter to refugees, or to provide training to border guards on migration and border ‘management’. There is an interdependent relationship between the European Commission and these organizations, with the former offering funding and the latter offering implementation capacity. My paper explores this crucial relationship in the EU’s global agenda on migration ‘management’ – or control – in more detail. It poses the question of how these organizations are involved in the EU funds *beyond* implementation. Although these organizations are framed in the technocratic terms of ‘implementers’ of EU funded actions, their role appears to be much more extensive. These organizations produce ‘knowledge’ about migration and the ways to ‘manage’ it, feeding into the drafting and programming processes of EU funds. Moreover, they regularly play salient roles in the migration policies of third countries, sometimes followed by the mobilisation of EU funding. This paper employs an organization theory approach to explain the central role of international and non-governmental organizations in EU external funding instruments on migration, borders and asylum. Taking from the work of Brunsson, this article argues that for the optimization of external legitimacy, these organizations carefully navigate between the ‘company’ and ‘political’ organizational types. Three organizations are looked at in the context of this paper: the International Organization for Migration (IOM), which is not an official UN Agency, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD).

*Protecting Rights to Assets: A Strategy to Diminish the Risk of Impoverishment of Forcibly Displaced Persons*

Elena Correa, independent consultant

The protection of assets and the rights to assets of forcibly displaced persons are analyzed and proposed as a strategy to diminish the risk of impoverishment and to contribute to the restoration of their standards of living. This strategy is built upon the rights adopted and proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and the Principles on Housing and Property Restitution for Refugees and Displaced Persons. The experience of Colombia, as one of the countries hosting a very large internally displaced population, is presented to illustrate the feasibility and benefits of the strategy proposed. Based on the analysis, specific recommendations are provided for governments and for the international community, especially for the international system for refugees and internally displaced populations.


Chair: Ana Laura Méndez-Araya, NYU, Room 4.7

This panel seeks to better understand the effectiveness of the medium and long-term protection and reintegration policies for unaccompanied forced migrant children in countries of origin, transit and destination. It focuses mainly in the case of forced migration caused by violence perpetrated by non-state actors and other forms of violence that affects directly the child population. The panel focuses mainly in the case of forced migrant children from Central America who are crossing Mexico and arriving to the United States. Furthermore, the panel seeks to identify weakness, challenges and opportunities to improve the protection and integration of unaccompanied migrant children in a medium and long term basis after they arrive to the host country.
Child Migration and Gender: the Unaccompanied Migrant Children from the Northern Triangle Countries of Central America
Ana-Laura Méndez-Araya, NYU

Child migration in Central America is an issue that has not been sufficiently explored. Unaccompanied child migration from the Northern Triangle countries to the United States was a completely invisible phenomenon before 2014. This paper explores the case of unaccompanied migrant children from Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador. It assesses specific short-medium and long-term protection and integration needs of boys, girls and LGBTQI children all of whom are extremely vulnerable and are victims of human rights violations in their country of origin, transit and destination. This paper argues that unaccompanied migrant children must be considered refugees and that the international protection and integration system must be improved in order to address the specific needs of these minors, including a comprehensive enforcement of the gender, age and diversity approach.

Unaccompanied Minors, Evolving Policy, and Long-term Integration: The Cases of the United States and European Union
Aubrey Grant, George Mason University

Over the summer of 2014, stories of unaccompanied minors in the United States filled newspapers, and galvanized public attention. Children fleeing violence and poverty in Latin America were seeking refuge in the United States. The influx of unaccompanied minors caused outrage and highlighted US unaccompanied minor policies. At this time, the Europe Union was seeing an increased number of North Africans seeking refuge. It became clear that unaccompanied children crossing an international border were extremely vulnerable and faced unique risks. Stories of these “boat people” and minors caused citizens and national governments within the European Union to reevaluate their immigration policies.

As the United States and European Union revise their policies regarding migrant children, emphasis should be placed on post-arrival assimilation. Past debates and reforms have focused on the legal procedures for apprehension, claims processing, and deportation of unaccompanied minors. There has been a dearth of public and programmatic attention on the long-term integration of these children. Domestic policies, for the most part, have failed to account for the post-arrival resettlement of humanitarian relief individuals, especially when compared to the integration programs provided through refugee resettlement schemes.

This paper evaluates the immigration infrastructure for unaccompanied children in the United States and European Union, tracing their evolution and comparing them to policies for refugee children. The paper begins by providing a historical analysis on the humanitarian relief regimes in the United States and European Union. It then identifies recent changes to the system following an unprecedented level of immigration claims. These policies and programs are then compared to the refugee programs for unaccompanied minors.

Telling the story: A psychological perspective on assessing adolescents’ asylum claims
Zoe Given-Wilson, Center for the Study of Emotion & Law in London

Assessing a minor’s claim to asylum is an important and difficult task. The 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees states that to be eligible for state protection someone must have “a well-founded fear of being persecuted...and is unable or unwilling...to return...for fear of persecution” (UN General Assembly, 1951). Unaccompanied minors often arrive with little ‘proof’ or documentation and only have their story as means of evidencing their claim. Without such ‘proof’ decision-makers turn to the subjective judgment of the applicant’s credibility. Whilst some guidance is documented on this process it lacks detail.
A wide range of topics pertinent to adolescent asylum claims we examined to further inform this assessment process from a psychological perspective. A narrative review of four databases of peer-reviewed psychological and medical journals was conducted. The areas examined were autobiographical memory, developmental stage, education, gender, culture, and mental health of minors. In addition decision-makers own thinking processes and subjective states.

The review highlighted that an unaccompanied minors’ asylum application will be affected by their ability to tell their story – an aspect of autobiographical memory. Autobiographical memories are affected by developmental stage, presence of mental illness and culture. In addition the decision-makers’ own beliefs and emotional state also affect their decision making processes.

For a sound and fair assessment a multitude of factors should be considered and require complex thought and careful decision-making. Policy highlights that the assessment of a minors credibility should consider maturity and mental health (Eggleston, 1978; UNHCR, 2013). Psychological research provides detail on the ways in which developmental stage, autobiographical memory and mental health affect behavioral presentation and their ability to tell their story of why they are seeking asylum. What has not been outlined explicitly in policy is the need for self-reflection in decision-makers as it is evidenced that decision-makers own contextual and individual circumstances influence their interpretation of the minor’s case.
During the course of 2015 more than a million people crossed the Mediterranean, arriving at the shores of southern Europe, in search of protection or a better life for themselves and their families. In the same period, at least 3,500 people drowned, confirming the Mediterranean as the most deadly sea crossing in the world. Although migration across the Mediterranean to Europe is nothing new, the so-called migration ‘crisis’ of 2015 saw a rapid shifts in routes and modes of travel to - and across - Europe. And it dramatically exposed not only the complex and overlapping continuum between political and economic factors driving migration but the inability of European policy makers to devise policy responses in response to ‘mixed’ migration flows. This is a proposal for a double-panel of eight papers which explore, question and challenge established ways of categorising and thinking about forced migration in the context of the Mediterranean migration ‘crisis’. The papers situate the Mediterranean migration ‘crisis’ within the context of a wider understanding of the complex dynamics of migration in the region and the global refugee crisis in order to explore the complex relationship between political, economic, social and emotional factors as root causes of recent migration flows to Europe. They examine the routes that people take to and through Europe and the increasingly important role played by a wide range of profit and non-profit seeking facilitators (‘smugglers’) in shaping journeys through their interactions with migrants and refugees. In so doing they challenge underlying assumptions about the Mediterranean migration ‘crisis’ that inform the response of both national and supra-national institutions in Europe.

Navigating the Central Mediterranean: journeys to Italy during the ‘refugee crisis’

Simon McMahon, Coventry University, and Nando Sigona, Birmingham University

Over recent years, hundreds of thousands of people have crossed the Mediterranean to southern Europe in search of safety and a better life as part of what has come to be known as Europe’s refugee and migration crisis. Thousands have also died trying to make the journey, placing this route among the most perilous sea crossings in the world. Despite the dangers, migration routes across the Mediterranean to Italy have proved to be remarkably durable. This paper seeks to better understand the dynamics of migration through the Central Mediterranean. Presenting findings from interviews with 200 migrants who arrived in Italy during 2015, it shows how mixed flows of migrants from varied backgrounds navigate through a complex range of intersecting opportunities, networks, facilitators and controls. In doing so it contributes to a greater awareness of the motivations and experiences of those who have confronted one of the most dangerous migration routes in the world.

The relationship between border deaths and border control: defining an evolving game of cat-and-mouse

Tamara Last, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

By the very phrases used to describe them, ‘migrant mortality’ and ‘border deaths’ are associated with migration and border policies. Bases for the presumption of a relationship are not difficult to find: for example, the people at risk have been excluded by immigration policies, and have become the targets of the border policy to prevent illegal migration. But in order to make evidence-based policies that will reduce migrant deaths, it is not enough to establish a commonsense connection; we need to understand in what ways migrant mortality is influenced by European policies. This paper
presents a set of coherent, testable hypotheses, derived from existing literature. The author argues that the role of EU and Member State policies in migrant deaths along the external borders of the EU can be explained by a 3-staged hypothesis: (1) barriers to legal entry compel migrants to use extralegal means to gain entry (illegalization), (2) interdiction of normal entry routes diverts migrants to irregular points of entry and means of transport (irregularization), and (3) blocking of safer irregular routes forces migrants to use more dangerous routes and more unscrupulous traffickers (endangerment). In this framing of the issue, one stage sets the context for the next, in a constantly evolving game of cat-and-mouse between the states of the EU and those they seek to exclude from their collective territory.

**Navigating through De Jure asylum provisions and forms of ‘embedded discretion’: the process of status determination proceedings at the Bulgarian-Turkish Border**

Stacy Topouzova, University of Oxford

Since December 2013, an unprecedented number of asylum-seekers, primarily from Syria, have arrived in Bulgaria to seek protection. In response, the State Agency for Refugees at the Council of Ministers (SAR) has assumed the principal role of undertaking status determination proceedings at the Bulgarian-Turkish border in accordance with The Law for the Asylum and the Refugees – the centrepiece of the domestic asylum legal regime in Bulgaria. The status determination process is complex and multi-layered, and domestic legal provisions contain forms of ‘embedded discretion’ that confer upon SAR officials the authority to discern how status determination proceedings are conducted. This paper draws upon empirical data to examine how the process of status determination is conducted at the main refugee reception centre, Harmanli, on the Bulgarian-Turkish border. More specifically, this paper draws on interviews with SAR officials to examine how officials navigate through formal de jure asylum provisions and inter-subjective interpretations in order to render a status verdict. Ultimately, this paper argues that the status determination process is simultaneously constituted by de jure provisions, SAR officials’ inter-subjective interpretations, and institutional constraints. As such, status determination proceedings are not linear, standardized procedures by which claimants can seek protection status, but rather, are layered proceedings simultaneously embedded in multiple socio-legal spheres.

**Shaping (im)mobility in border camps: a case study of the transformation of Calais camps and its actors**

Amanda C. da Silva, Université de Liège

This paper explores the transition of informal temporary camps on the French border to a sustainable state, and discusses how local policy decisions and non-state actors worked together for the implementation of a semi-permanent exclusion system based on the refugee crisis. I observe this issue as a result of a securitization process. The securitization apparatus (speech acts and policies), produced the immobility of a group. In the other hand actors will emerge to produce mobility. When a situation is defined as a crisis, atypical actions can be employed to protect the «political community». I started from the assumption that dialectic relation between securitization and camps actors had a high impact on the projects of refugees, and so long in their mobility. This is a question of integration policies at the local level. I aim to highlight the local level relevance, where the integration is primarily implemented, and therefore local and regional context should matter as much as the national model for integration (Martiniello, 2013). In Calais, due to the lack of immigrants policies, civilians associations started to react and build informal camps, but due to recent "crisis" the Stat concentrated all refugees in a single camp, 6 kilometers from the city center, called bidonville.
The panel explores the issues of identity in the context of exile. Do refugees suffer from an “identity crisis” or, just contrary, exile is an impulse for a creative identity-making? Researchers of diasporic identities differ in their conceptualisations. Liisa Malkki argues, that those scholars who deplore over the identity loss as an effect of exile recall the biological metaphors of “uprootedness” and cultural “homelessness” which can be overcome only by “rooting” refugees again, through either repatriation or naturalisation (Malkki 1992). This “identity crisis” is often linked to the socio-economic plight of displaced people and seen as a source of undesirable phenomena, such as apathy, demanding attitude, criminality or even terrorism. On the other hand, there are scholars who argue that displacement strengthens the identity. This assumption refers both to the nation-building processes within diaspora, when the experience of exile makes a context for constructing strong and clear national identity (Malkki 1995; Tamari 1999), and to emerging new hybrid multicultural identities (Hall 1993; Bhabha 1994). Is exile a struggle for a lost belonging or a new-belonging formation? Is integration the only way to co-exist within a receiving society? In the panel we seek answers to these questions within the mentioned spectrum, referring to the case studies of both refugees hosted in Europe and those who live in the Global South.

**Beyond the Geneva Convention. The case of Tibetan refugees in India**

Natalia Bloch, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań

Refugees, especially nowadays, are mostly seen in the context of asylum seekers’ flows into Europe and within the framework of the 1951 Geneva Convention relating to the status of refugees. Meanwhile, according to UNHCR Global Trends. Forced Displacement in 2014, 86% of the world’s refugees are hosted by non-European countries, and not all of them have signed the Geneva Convention. India is one such country, with a total of almost 95,000 Tibetans who have fled their home country since 1959. The already established Tibetan diaspora is often considered as a ‘model’ refugee community and enjoys a positive global image. It is well-organised in terms of political and social structure, relatively economically self-sufficient, developing democratic values, and unaffected by extremism. Despite this, Tibetans have resisted wider integration into the Indian society, consequently applying a non-assimilation strategy and an identity politics based on isolation, which is accepted by the Indian state. The paper, based on long-term ethnographic fieldwork, seeks the reasons of this ‘successful’ adaption without integration. I argue that it is partly due to the fact that Tibetans, unaffected by the International Refugee Regime, have managed to escape subordination and incapacitation (Zolberg, Suhrke, Aguayo 1989; Loescher 1993). I also present the other side of this ‘successful story’, i.e. the identity regime imposed by the diaspora elites that leads to the permanent liminality of this ‘non-refugee’ refugee status.

**A study of Kurdish diaspora in London**

Ayar Ata, London South Bank University

My research question is twofold. Firstly, it examines the history of Kurdish forced migration and displacement, exploring a common historical argument which positions the Kurds as powerless victims of the First World War (WW1). To this end it looks critically at the post-WW1 era and the historical growth of the modern nation state in the Middle East; namely: Turkey, Iraq and Syria. This first part creates the context for explaining and gaining a better understanding of the systematic marginalisation and forced migration of the Kurds since the 1920s. Secondly, this study evaluates the integration experiences of members of the Kurdish diaspora in London, those who have settled in this city since the 1990s. Furthermore, this part attempts to describe the shifting position of the Kurds from victims in the Middle Eastern region to active citizens.
in London, or ‘Kurdish Londoners’. This includes looking at the positions and perspectives of young and second generation Kurds who were born in Britain in the 1990s. Within this context this thesis explores the notion of identity and the idea of ‘home’ and ‘belonging’ in the light of contemporary theories of diaspora and refugee studies, and, where necessary, challenges them. Furthermore, this study attempts to uncover the gaps in existing literature and to critically highlight the dominance of policy- and politics-driven research in this field, thereby justifying the need for a new approach: one which recognises multiple and complex human cultural behaviours in different situations, through consideration of the lived experience of members of the Kurdish diaspora in London. The lived experience approach will also work towards an understanding of the complex processes and stages undertaken in becoming part of this diaspora. The stages from initial arrival in London and refugee encounter with the British state’s immigration and integration policies. An actual process of rebuilding family life and home making through the on-going challenges, shifts and negotiations of identities, and slowly becoming Londoner.

The methodological chapter discusses the need for a particular epistemology of diaspora history and diaspora identity. Evidence from previous academic work suggests that these are inextricably linked. More specifically, the research method is based on ethnographic fieldwork and the collection of qualitative data through 25 in-depth (one-to-one) semi-structured interviews. The concept social strata is used with reference to inclusion of participants in the research which will lend itself to how people are able to move from refugee status towards integration in British society. In order to test and clarify complex conceptual issues two focus group were also carried out, which were held within community settings (one in North London and one in South London). I also discussed my research at two relevant academic seminars on Kurdish diaspora (one in London and one in Hawler / Erbil, Iraqi Kurdistan).

This research has also benefits from my active participation in three international conferences on forced migration. The final complementary and contributory factor to the systematic data collection was my active advocacy and case work supporting refugee integration in London involving 100 refugee families and individuals from 2004 to 2014.

**The cultural translation of identities: Multiple belongings among resettled refugees in the UK**

Nicole I.J. Hoellerer, Brunel University, London (UK)

Since 2010, about 400 Bhutanese refugees living in refugee camps in Nepal have been resettled to the UK with the organized Gateway Protection Program. The paper is based on 14 months qualitative, ethnographic research (in line with a PhD course) with Bhutanese refugees in Manchester (UK), and sheds light on how refugees-as-agents negotiate and perform social and cultural identity by a “transculturalisation of cultural translation” (Bromley, 2002), in which they actively pick-and-choose from various local, national and transnational cultures and identities, ‘translating’ and mingling cultures, identities and practices acquired in Bhutan, Nepal and the UK. Refugees live in what Bhabha (2004) called a “global cosmopolitanism”, locating the self in a “world of plural cultures and peoples”. Contrary to assumptions of some social theorists, who argued that migrants suffer from an “identity crisis” (Erikson, 1968), Bhutanese refugees occupy what Hall (2010) refers to as a “third space”, bridging cultural and social boundaries in a multicultural, urban space. This is not, however, a “linear progression” from one culture to another, but a complex interplay of multiple identities and cultures, which change over time. Bhutanese refugees in Manchester conceive their social and cultural identity not as a single root that is bound to a specific location, culture or nation, but as a “root moving toward and encountering other roots” (Glissant, 2005), demonstrating that refugees are able to overcome their assumed struggle for belonging.

**Learning Danish(ness): Teaching, learning, and practicing citizenship at a Danish language center**

Zachary Whyte, Global Refugee Studies, Aalborg University
In Denmark, newly recognized refugees are required to participate in a three-year, state-mandated integration program. This includes Danish language courses, which at once teach critical language proficiency and regulate refugees' access to permanent residence and citizenship. But the courses also explicitly teach “citizenship”. Based on ethnographic fieldwork with refugees at Danish language schools, this paper examines the forms of citizenship that are taught, learned and practiced as refugees encounter the array of state, municipal and private actors that structure their daily lives. Citizenship is taught and practiced in distinct and not always consistent ways. In this paper, I focus on three distinct citizenship modalities: First, particular ideals of social relations and proper modes of familial and social organisation are taught and tested in the Danish courses. Second, the pedagogical contexts of the language school classrooms are also seen as didactic by language teachers, who believe that they teach basic values of Danish citizenship. Third, the increasingly prevalent interventions of municipal caseworkers at the language schools focuses attention on employment as the key measure of citizenship.

While refugees may be doubtful about some of these teachings, they are generally required to take their bearings from them. But refugees also mobilise and adapt migrant social networks and cultural ideals of what constitutes "the good life", as they make sense of the lessons of the Danish language centers, and as they try to build better lives for themselves and their children in the at-times daunting context of the Danish welfare state.

Chair: Dianna Shandy, Macalester College and the University of Minnesota
Organizers: Anita Fábos, Clark University, and Dianna Shandy, Room Epsilon

Narratives have long been central to the work of refugee and forced migration scholars, practitioners, activists, and affected populations themselves. This panel considers the ways in which stories are told by, for, and about forced migrants and, critically, also the institutions that shape these migrations. Explicitly, or more often, implicitly, the experiences of refugees and forced migrants and their retelling are central to the domains of law, policy, history, anthropology, and any other discipline that seeks to harness the power of the story to bear witness, to change behavior, or to inform. By situating refugee and forced migration narratives within the framework of multiple and competing power relations, papers explore both the process of producing narratives and the outcomes of these situated narratives for individuals, institutions, and the state. We seek original papers and presentations on better understand the use and power of narrative and storytelling approaches in diverse settings. In particular, we encourage submissions that explore or incorporate technological advances in digital media and digital storytelling and its power to engage and influence audiences.

The four linked panels address the following questions:
• How can we capture refugee experiences of movement, mobility, and multiplicity? Do we need new methods, and what would those new methods look like?
• What are the politics of testimony in individual narratives? In state narratives? And what is the interplay between the two?
• Where are the dominant and hegemonic narratives of refugees and forced migration located? Where have alternative or counter-narratives in pursuit of a liberating and emancipating agenda been situated?
• Is there a particular ethics of narrative work with refugees and forced migrants?
• What methodological opportunities or pitfalls do new technologies offer?
• How do new technologies (e.g. social media, interactive digital storytelling) influence narrative outcomes?
• In what ways do narrative and storytelling approaches contribute new knowledge to forced migration studies?
• What are the outcomes for refugee and forced migration studies of narratives in interaction?

**Intergenerational narratives and silences: The perspectives of second generation**

Alice Bloch, Manchester University

This paper focuses on the inter-generational narratives of exile told by parents from refugee backgrounds to their UK born adult children. Drawing on qualitative interviews with UK born adults with parents who had been refugees from Vietnam, Sri Lanka (Tamils) and Kurds from Turkey the paper examines both the narratives of exile and persecution handed down inter-generationally as well as the silences between generations. While some parents readily shared pre-migration and exile stories with their children and used these stories as ways of reaffirming identity and handing down memories and pasts, others chose not to talk about the past. Silences were interpreted as a protective strategy, a way of moving on, of not burdening children with the trauma of pre-migration experiences and exile. This paper sets out to understand inter-generational narratives and silences, why some choose to share stories and others don’t and to explore how the second generation reflect on and make sense of their parent’s histories.

**(Applied) Storytelling: Culturally Appropriate Paths of Change and Interventions to Reduce Power/Knowledge Asymmetry and Incongruences between Refugees and Medical Providers**

Marianne Sarkis, Clark University

Outcomes of health-seeking behavior are largely shaped by social factors and beliefs about illness, health and the healing process. For immigrants and refugees who are adjusting to the American medical system, clinical encounters can be overwhelming due to cultural incongruities, linguistic differences, and lack of familiarity with biomedicine. As a result, many turn to their trusted kin and friends for information and advice rather than asking their providers for clarifications, leading to further miscommunication as stories about negative clinical encounters are circulated in a community. This ultimately reinforces the perceptions of marginalization and the mistrust in Western health care. This paper presents preliminary results of a participatory community-based project to improve health outcomes and patient engagement in Worcester, MA. This community-centered approach, rather than patient centered, recognized the important role that kin, friends, and elders, play in influencing individuals’ health decision. We used familiar cultural values (the sense of community and responsibility towards community well-being, communal problem solving, and sense of respect for elders) to design an outreach strategy with “natural helpers”. These individuals who are regularly consulted on health-related matters helped us use familiar communication styles, mainly storytelling, to convey messages in a culturally-appropriate and relevant format. As this project is ongoing, we hope that such an approach will not only improve patient activation and engagement, but it could help communities feel respected and empowered to negotiate health-related matters in a way that does not pin culture against biomedicine and that can help with trust building and integration.

**Stories for Asylum: Narrative and Credibility in the United States’ Political Asylum Application**

Madeline Holland, Harvard University

How do we determine who is eligible for asylum? What can we ask someone to produce to prove their deservingness? These questions grow in significance as the number of displaced reaches historic highs and countries across the globe grasp for reasonable, humane answers. This paper “Stories for Asylum” examines the narrative demands placed on asylum seekers to the United States post-1980. I engage with scholars from narratology and law and literature in order to examine how
the defining characteristics of narrative and credibility in narrative are required in the application for political asylum. In the classic tale One Thousand and One Nights, Scheherazade must tell a story each night to save her life; when asylum seekers arrive in the United States, they, too, must produce a story to be granted protection. An excellent case study through which to consider these questions is the 1996 case of Fauziya Kassindja. Placing Kassindja’s application materials alongside her memoir of applying for asylum, Do They Hear You When You Cry (1999), I argue the United States government demands truth from asylum seekers in the form of a story, yet simultaneously suspects that storytelling is incompatible with truth. Furthermore, the high-stakes situation in which applicants must produce their stories can even replicate the very sort of persecution they flee. Exploring the inherent tensions between narrative and truth, and the consequences applicants face for failing to navigate those tensions correctly, invites us to critically rethink application requirements for asylum in the United States and elsewhere.

Understanding Greek Exceptionalism
Eftihia Voutira, University of Macedonia
This paper focuses on ‘Greek exceptionality’ – namely, the positive reception and open border policy of the Greek State and its inhabitants during the 2015-16 European Refugee Crisis. It argues that Greek positive response must be understood in the context of Modern Greek national mythology and family lore which cultivates the image of ‘our refugees’ on the basis of the 1922 historical experience. Specifically, the meaning of the term ‘refugee’ in Modern Greece is informed and mediated by the collective memory of the Asia Minor refugees as a national asset; i.e. as integrated refugees, after their rehabilitation and effective adaptation into modern Greek society. This particular form of anachronism is an essential component of collective social memory construction and one that, as Paul Connerton has noted, depends on the regular repetition and reaffirmation of the past in the present through commemorative narrative enactments of significant events that mark the identity of a society.

4. Volunteering for Refugees
Chair: J. Olaf Kleist, University of Osnabrück, Germany, Room Gamma
Voluntary work to help the displaced, often born out of local emergencies and political convictions, has a long tradition. Organised in projects or initiatives, in small groups of friends or as individuals, people have devoted their spare time to assist refugees and migrants. In the current humanitarian refugee crises, volunteers have taken on crucial roles from feeding and sheltering to smuggling and integrating refugees. Volunteers assist asylum seekers and refugees all across Europe and all over the world. Their engagement is not only important to refugees but a contribution to civil society and democracy in the receiving countries.
This panel looks at motives, organisation, practices and impacts of volunteering for refugee. Thereby, it contributes to closing a gap in Refugee Research between humanitarian organisations and states as actors of the refugee regime and adds with its focus on civil society an important aspect to the discussion of refugee integration. The case studies from various countries, in Europe and beyond, allow a comparative perspective on the role of volunteering for refugees.
Solidarity at Risk: Volunteering for refugees in Egypt hosted under a state of oppression
Sara Sadek, University of York
Refugee movements to Egypt have been quite common in the last decade. In the last five years following uprisings in MENA and political turmoil in the Horn of Africa, Egypt has been a recipient of diverse influxes of refugees with high protection needs and who are highly dependent on UNHCR and non-state actors for survival. In light of the government’s recent crackdown on activism and continuous targeting of Syrian refugees after the Muslim Brotherhood ousting, new initiatives by local activists have started to save and serve refugees. Few of which have targeted Syrian detainees attempting to leave Egypt towards EU. These initiatives have played an integral role in advocacy and relief services during the peak of smuggling between 2013-2015. Moreover refugee-driven faith-based and community-based organizations, have ever served as networking, information and support hubs for self-settled refugees in Egypt.

This presentation is based on doctoral research looking at the operations of non-state actors under the current state oppression in Egypt. The focus of this presentation is understanding how informal groups define themselves, their role and security concerns amidst an arena of oppression in Egypt. What motivates these individuals including refugees to work for refugee communities in a voluntary capacity? What impact do these initiatives have in bettering protection and socio-economic conditions of refugees? The paper will be based on the author’s observations working with refugee communities and activists and on interviews conducted with volunteers in NGOs and members of informal initiatives in two main cities: Cairo and Alexandria.

Who Cares? Volunteers Negotiating Their Roles and Responsibilities in Providing Support to Asylum Seekers and Refugees in the Netherlands
Gerrianne Pennings, University of Osnabrück
Volunteers are crucial actors in supporting refugees and asylum seekers, yet volunteers receive little attention in academia. In the Netherlands, there is a great willingness to provide support to asylum seekers and refugees. Although voluntary work tends to be rewarding and meaningful for both asylum seekers and volunteers, volunteers also face challenges in working with this vulnerable group. The aim of this study is to explore the position of volunteers in the asylum regime. The research question that guided this research is: How do volunteers negotiate their role and their responsibilities in providing support to asylum seekers and refugees? The main method used is semi-structured interviews with volunteers from various organisations. The findings show that voluntary work does not only have an impact on the asylum seekers and the individual volunteers, but also that volunteers become an integrated part of the asylum regime through which they contribute to civil society. In this process, volunteers are constantly renegotiating their role and responsibilities. This negotiation process takes places internally, but also in dialogue with other volunteers and actors in the asylum regime. It hopes to contribute to a better conceptual understanding of the position of volunteers in contact with asylum seekers and refugees in the Netherlands.

Volunteers’ stories: Exploring motives behind acts
Nefeli Stournara
In the city of Vienna twenty volunteers that participate in humanitarian institutions, functions, non-governmental organizations and different agencies for the humanitarian crisis, are not a ‘mono’ category of individuals. They have different positionalities, reflections and reasons behind their humanitarian involvement. Taking this into consideration, I am interested in investigating the biographies of the volunteers and how those biographies impact on the relationships between volunteers and refugees.
Through feminist methodologies, twenty open-ended interviews, with ten male and ten female volunteers participating in different voluntary organizations were conducted in the city of Vienna.

**Developments in volunteering for refugees in Germany: Results from two surveys, 2014 and 2015**

J Olaf Kleist, University of Osnabrück, Germany

Over recent years, Germany witnessed not only a surge in the numbers of asylum seekers but of volunteers assisting refugees in their arrival and integration. Volunteers fulfill a crucial and increasingly vital role in the asylum process beyond traditional actors like the state and NGOs, thereby creating a civil society of welcome. However, volunteering for refugees is still understudied and little understood. Based on two surveys conducted among volunteers in late 2014 and late 2015 this paper discusses who these people are, what they do and why. Importantly, the surveys allow a comparison to show how the events of summer 2015, the so-called ‘Summer of Welcome’, impacted volunteering and the impact it has on the integration prospects of refugees in Germany.

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5. Precarity, Citizenship and Belonging. Part Two

Chair: Ulrike Schultz, Adventist University of Friedensau, Room Eta

Forced migration as a global phenomenon has been accompanied by a rising awareness of, and responses to, profound insecurities at individual and institutional levels for migrants who move, in Kunz's words, 'in the absence of positive motivations'. These insecurities play out in a range of situations: pre-resettlement locales, neighbouring countries of refuge, spaces of return, and countries of the Global North. This panel examines a range of expressions of insecurity (precarity, fragile status, 'in-between' situations, challenges to membership and citizenship) and geographic locations (Asia, Africa and Europe) and underscores some common manifested themes for these precarious populations, particularly focusing on currently underexplored spatial and temporal dimensions.

**Towards an ethnography of ‘transit’: Case study of Somali refugees living in Delhi, India**

Bani Gill, University of Copenhagen

Recent developments within the European Union, that have sparked widespread debate and concern over the 'refugee crisis', obfuscate how significant numbers of refugees reside in countries of the Global South, negotiating the everyday ambivalences and contingencies of transit. India is one such example which continues to house one of the world's most diverse refugee populations, despite not having a uniform domestic asylum law or being a signatory to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees or the 1967 Protocol. As of July 2013, over 24,000 urban refugees and asylum seekers- originating from non-neighboring countries and Myanmar- are assisted by the UNHCR in India. Refugees from Somalia make up the African bulk of this population, as they await durable solution in the form of resettlement to a third country. Based on an ethnographic exploration of the Somali refugee community currently located in Delhi, this paper offers a reconceptualization of the temporal-spatial understanding of ‘transit’ as located in refugee narratives. How is the liminality of refugee status negotiated in the increasingly racialised cityscape of Delhi? Drawing upon the experience of creating a collaborative handbook aimed at facilitating mobility for Somali refugees within the city, this paper also details the methodological and ethical concerns in representation of livelihood alternatives and/or underground socio-economic practices endemic in an ambiguous legality of status.

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Navigation Panel
Rethinking the Relationship Between Citizenship, Nationhood and Exclusion: A Bottom up Approach to Forcible Deportation and its Contestations

Diletta Lauro, University of Oxford

The importance of notions of citizenship and nationhood within forced migration studies is well established. They are thought to deeply shape state responses to displacement in various ways, from determining access to protection to ascertaining durable solutions. However, this paper focuses on a policy that has received relatively less attention in forced migration studies: the forcible deportation of non-citizens from the territory of the state. Following the approaches of Gibney (2011; 2013) and Anderson (2011), this paper considers deportation to be based on the exclusionary aspects of traditional notions of citizenship and nationhood - of which asylum is considered an exception - by reaffirming the principle of sovereignty and negatively reasserting the values at the basis of the national sense of belonging.

Nevertheless, this paper will offer a more complex picture of the relationship between notions of citizenship, nationhood and exclusion by looking at civil society movements that contest deportation in the United Kingdom. This paper aims to show that through these contestations citizens articulate notions of membership that can be both more universal and more localised than nation-state membership. Such an approach calls for a more bottom up theorisation of citizenship and nationhood beyond their manifestations at the state level. This bottom up approach also sheds light on the nuances of the processes of inclusion and exclusion at play when articulating notions of membership which top down theories are more likely to miss. More broadly, this paper contributes to the problematisation of state centric notions of belonging that have been traditionally taken for granted in forced migration studies and that have defined the boundaries of what counts as forced migration.

Being a refugee at home: Politics of return in Juba and Khartoum

Ulrike Schultz, Adventist University of Friedensau

After the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the Sudanese Government and the Sudanese Liberation Movement SPLM(A) in 2005 the “return” of the Southern Sudanese living in Northern Sudan was on the political agenda and most of the South Sudanese “returned” to South Sudan. However this movement was experienced by many “returnees” as a forced migration and a displacement and a longing for returning home to Khartoum is widespread. Moreover, after the outbreak of the civil war in South Sudan, many “returnees” moved to Khartoum and other places in Sudan and are now being confronted with a situation in which they are called refugees and foreigners in their former homes. Furthermore, the account of the returnees shows that return is a mixed blessing. It can be a legal right but can also constitute a threat. For instance, in my studies many people perceive their return to Khartoum as her legal right which derives from her relationship to the place Khartoum, where they had lived all their life as a citizen of Sudan whereas the return to Juba was experienced a threat, a forced movement. In line with this I want to argue that not only is the distinction between forced and voluntary migration arbitrary but also that the line between return and displacement is negotiable. The way International Organizations and national governments draw this line is shaped by politics of place and belonging and not by the lived realities of the returnees. The paper is part of an ongoing research on forms of belonging in the context of “repatriation” and “return” migration after the CPA which started in December 2006.

The Power of Fragility in Nigeria’s Migrants: An Exposition

Benedict Ibolekwu, Imo State University, and
Bärbel Auer, EMMIR– European Master in Migration and Intercultural Relations

A force can be understood as either push or pull. However, the idea of forced migration is such a broad spectrum that it is understood in this paper as that which pushes people out of their place of residence or that which pulls one to another place. A person facing unemployment, economic
difficulties, political instability and others is likely to imagine a better living elsewhere. But it is not only distress that causes dreams of migration; Afolayan & IOM’s Research Division (2009) even argued that it is often “the search for greater prestige and comfort that leads highly skilled persons and students to emigrate or, as Nigerians often say, to “check out”. It is vital to understand various factors in Nigeria as determinants for the perception and aspirations of people to consider migration. Perceptions, aspirations, dreams and migration decisions are always socially embedded. These depict a strong correlation between social, political and economic factors. On these grounds, this research work does not consider to follow the analysis according to a categorization of social, political and economic aspects only, as those are strongly interconnected and intertwined. Yet, it is more meaningful to scrutinize the complexity of Nigerian society in respect to forced migration on the basis of a macro- and meso-level elaboration.

Chair: Thekli Anastasiou, University of Sheffield, Room Zeta.

Although human mobility is an elementary feature of human behaviour, its relationship with climate change has only recently been explored. However, it has already attracted the attention of academics and the international community. On one side, a large proportion of the population will be affected by climate change and its effects on livelihoods can be severe. On the other side, there is a profound lack of interest on the part of states to acknowledge the issue and support affected communities.

Despite efforts of prominent academics in the field, clear terminology and detailed understanding of the relationship between environmental change and human movement is yet to be achieved. This panel is comprised of young researchers who wish to contribute to existing knowledge by focusing on complex aspects of environmental change and human movement. The panellists will attempt to offer possible approaches to serve as discussion points and the basis of future research.

Issues to be discussed in this panel include the advantages of facilitating migration as an adaptation technique, how river erosion in West Bengal and Bangladesh affects the lives of women and what coping mechanisms they have. We will also discuss the European Convention of Human Rights and the ECtHR’s jurisprudence as a possible framework to accommodate forced migrants, and finally, how traditional notions of sovereignty and states as sole actors of protection have been unable to respond to movements related to environmental factors.

Rethinking mitigation in the context of 'climate change relevant displacement': Voluntary migration as an adaptation technique

Thekli Anastasiou, University of Sheffield

As we move forward in understanding issues arising from the relationship between climate change and human mobility, it becomes more obvious that the complexity of the matter cannot continue to be neglected. Traditional approaches to human mobility in the context of climate change need to be re-examined in order to develop comprehensive responses capable of tackling the issue. The focus of this paper is voluntary migration and how it can be a powerful tool in avoiding displacement and humanitarian crises, because it can mitigate socio-economic factors operating alongside climate change, thus increasing the resilience of the affected populations.

Adopting a minimalist perspective, this paper will firstly examine how environmental factors are relevant to human mobility and will argue that multicausality is an element enshrined in cross-border movement. There is growing consensus that environmental factors only rarely operate in a vacuum,
but rather they interact with socio-economic and demographic factors, thus leading to crises and displacement. Subsequently, this paper will explain why migration is not necessarily an end-result or a problem, but often forms part of the solution, by increasing resilience to environmental changes. This is because migration can operate to eliminate hardships, improve existing social and economic conditions and provide affected communities with the ability to withstand and respond to climate change. In conclusion, this paper will contribute to the gap of knowledge by de-demonizing migration and suggesting that it be considered as a possible adaptation technique to avoid forced migration and humanitarian crises.

**Walking a tightrope: The fragile relationship between sovereignty and the protection of environmental migrants**

Paula Pimenta Matoso Nunes, Universidade Federal da Bahia – UFBA

The formation of the modern state is mainly characterized by the concept of sovereignty established by the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648. It prevails as the core argument underpinning the international system. However, when it comes to matters involving human rights, the relationship between sovereignty and human being protection becomes problematic. Climate change processes and the various natural disasters generated from it cause the steady increase of displacement. These processes intensify the complexity of the relationship between human mobility induced by environment reasons and the sovereignty of states. The increased incidence of environmental migrants due to natural disasters in the international sphere provides a new context to the actors of the international system. However, the situation of environmental migrants is currently influenced by the domestic policies of states. In other words, these individuals depend on the deliberate actions of each country for whether they should be protected under the umbrella of human rights and the other legal instruments that deal with forced migration. Therefore, to shed light on this topic, the post-structuralist theoretical framework of Robert Walker will be used to examine the reification of sovereignty in international scenarios. In particular, Walker’s framework will be used to provide reflections on how the concept of sovereignty influences decisions in international forums about migration and becomes an obstacle on building a protective system that can handle migration for environmental reasons.

**Climate Refugees: Beyond the Legal Impasse?**

Simon Behrman, University of East Anglia

With the exception of a vague call ‘to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change’, the recent ‘Paris Agreement’, concluded under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), had little to say on the matter of climate refugees. Indeed, beyond identifying the problem itself and pointing out the gaps in refugee law, little has been said on the topic by researchers or lawyers. A very few have tried to argue that links can be made to human rights law to fill the protection gap (McAdam and Saul); others have attempted to draft a new convention for climate refugees (Docherty & Giannini; Hodgkinson and Young).

It appears that from a legal point of view, we have reached an impasse in regards to climate refugees. Even that moniker is highly disputed, as the refugee is a legal term of art (Goodwin-Gill), which insists on persecution as the key criterion. And yet, detailed studies all suggest that the issue of climate refugees will become a defining issue of the present century, with up to 500 million becoming displaced as a result of climate change. From the perspective of international lawyers, this problem is aggravated when one considers the often discussed ‘fragmentation of International Law’. Should climate refugees be considered as an ‘environmental’ matter, to be dealt with by Environmental Law? Or as an issue best addressed...
through the expertise and underlining legal rationales of Refugee Law? The unfortunate reality is that neither of these regimes currently claim jurisdiction over this phenomenon. Furthermore, it seems that neither of these two regimes possess, on their own, a sufficient set of tools for addressing this problem; while the first (Environmental Law) possesses tools such as available financing mechanisms (e.g. the finance mechanisms available under the UNFCCC) as well as potential legal grounds for attributing responsibility and liability (e.g. customary international rules, such as the prohibition on the creation of transboundary environmental harm), the second (Refugee Law) possesses institutional expertise with respect to the concept of protection.

We offer some suggestions for how this impasse might be broken. By reframing the question in terms of international rights and responsibilities, not merely humanitarianism or shoehorning into existing legal frameworks, and in the spirit of Article 31 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (VCLT), which represents in international law the attempt at harmonization and a holistic reading of the law, in context and not in isolation, we argue that pragmatic, and creative future pathways may be achieved.

In this paper we portray the phenomenon of climate refugees as a matter that should be addressed holistically, by both Refugee, and Environmental Law. Based on the authors’ expertise in both fields (this paper is the result of a collaboration between a refugee lawyer and an environmental lawyer), and with the help of theoretical frameworks developed by IR authors, notably ‘institutional interactions’ (Gehring & Oberthür) and legal techniques, notably Article 31 VCLT, we intend to propose a framework that will be more effective and realistic in addressing a migration crisis that is likely to dwarf any that we have seen so far.

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7. Families and Forced Migration: A Known Quantity?

Chair: Tania Kaiser, SOAS, University of London, Room 3.1

Families represent the unspoken organizing principle of social action and of social and emotional economies. What they are, how they are formed, and how they shape & respond to local, national and global political economies is relatively little discussed, particularly in contexts of flux. It is largely taken as read that families – even cross culturally - are a known and understood quantity, and that their collective aspirations are self-evident. Arguably, families, parents, siblings and other kin based relations are assumed as a positive and protective force for all members.

As forced migration contexts are recognized as being increasingly complex, how many of these assumptions about the family are supported or contested by empirical work? This panel on the family and forced migration poses ‘the family’ as an empirical and theoretical question in contexts of conflict, forced migration and structural violence. Specifically, the panel addresses the construction, experiences and action of children and young people as pivotal nodes within families in forced migration settings. In pressured and challenging contexts – whether in conflict or non-explicitly conflictual settings - children and young people may be framed by adults as the cause or justification for social, political and economic action, as tools or resources for families to deploy, and also assert themselves as agents of security, development and value. The panel raises questions about the extent to which the descriptive and policy categories generally employed in relation to children and young people adequately capture the complexity of their forced migration predicaments, and responses to them.
Children, Families and Resettlement

Tania Kaiser, SOAS, University of London

How can and do refugee families operate in the context of protracted exile? Building on a literature which acknowledges the vagueness, mutability and significant implications of the category ‘family’ in refugee situations (Jasatram & Newland 2003, Sample 2007, Staver 2008), this paper traces family distribution and dynamics over twenty years of research engagement with South Sudanese refugees in Uganda and beyond. Which family relations, practices and structures are strategically deployed by refugees in the quest for survival, a decent livelihood and a durable solution?

The first objective of the paper is to reveal the ways in which narrow framings of ‘the family’ have had implications for refugees’ interactions with institutional, political and bureaucratic actors at all stages of their forced migration journeys. To this extent, the cross cultural relevance of Western models and frameworks is scrutinized and assessed. On the basis of qualitative research in northern Uganda, the paper examines conceptualizations of the family, their meaning, importance and organization in protracted refugee settlements there.

Finally, the paper addresses refugee actions vis a vis resettlement aspirations and processes, questioning the extent to which the category ‘family’ is read in the same way by political, institutional and diverse social actors in this context. Previous research has tended to focus on social service provision and integration for resettled refugees, with the family category taken as self-evident. This paper asks instead how families constitute themselves and are constituted by processes of resettlement, and what this implies for conceptualizations of the family more widely.

Forced Migration and Trafficking: Perspectives of Families, Parents, Kin and Extended Social Networks

Patricia Hynes, University of Bedfordshire

People who are forced to migrate include refugees, ‘asylum seekers’ and those who are ‘trafficked’. However, there are distinct legal frameworks, definitional differences, separate recording of statistics, differing policy agendas and, often, separate literatures surrounding seeking asylum and trafficking. This paper considers the interface between these labels and how families, kin and other extended social networks are respectively perceived. The panel description suggests that family, parent, sibling and other kin based relations are assumed as a positive and protective force for all members during forced migration. This perception of benevolence during forced migration is contrasted to how family, parents, kin and other social networks are perceived in relation to ‘trafficking’, particularly children and young people who go missing on arrival into the UK. To do this, this paper draws on empirical material from research conducted in England into both the asylum process and the trafficking of children and young people. The impact of these perceptions on policy and practice is explored.

Young people’s resilience to adversity in conflict-affected contexts

Claudia Seymour, SOAS, University of London

Studies on young people’s resilience to adversity in conflict-affected contexts have evolved from an early focus on individual psychological development to multilevel analyses which assume the fundamental importance of social environments for achieving well-being (Panter-Brick and Leckman, 2013). Examining the complex interactions between individuals and society- and the processes and practices through which resources are accessed- recent resilience research both affirms the protective roles that families can play in the developmental health of children and young people, while also revealing how protracted instability, family breakdown and economic hardship can lead to increased incidence of domestic violence, abuse and neglect (e.g.: Betancourt et al., 2013; Panter-Brick and Eggerman, 2012; and Catani et al., 2008).

This paper draws on narrative data offered by young people in Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo to show how young people cope with extreme poverty, insecurity and repeated
displacement. These young people explain how their parents are incapable of providing them with basic support and protection, and describe their own contributions to their family’s survival as a burden that nevertheless affirms their own purpose and sense of belonging. In contexts where livelihood opportunities are scarce, the tactics adopted by many young people reveal the continuous tension between gaining access to resources (to pay for health care or basic education) and increasing one’s exposure to risk (e.g. engagement of transactional sex, unsafe labour, joining an armed group). This paper also shows how, despite an evident loss of trust in their parent’s capacities to offer care and support, young people maintain an ideal of parents-as-protectors, as they exert enormous efforts to ensure the best possible outcomes for their own children, and thus maintain a sense of optimism despite their arduous present.

8. Forced Migration Law and Policy. Part Two
Chair: Raphi Rechitsky, National University, Aula prof. Ziembińskiego

European countries should continue to stand steadfast in meeting their legal and moral commitment to those who need protection from war and persecution. However, there are significant structural weaknesses and shortcomings in the design and implementation of European asylum and migration policy, which the current refugee crisis has exposed. Faced with challenges such as instability in many parts of the world as well as global and European demographic trends, the Union needs an efficient and well-managed migration, asylum and borders policy, guided by the Treaty principles of solidarity and fair sharing of responsibility, in accordance with Article 80 TFEU and its effective implementation. This should result in high common standards and stronger cooperation, creating a level playing field where asylum seekers are given the same procedural guarantees and protection throughout the European Union.

Transit States or Troubled States? Syrian refugees in Serbia and the Western Balkans
Maja Korac-Sanderson, University of East London

Since the summer 2015, Serbia has found itself at the heart of the Balkan migratory route carved out by people fleeing armed violence in Syria and the surrounding region. In migration terms, Serbia was a major sending and receiving country in the 1990s, during the Yugoslav wars of succession. This trend continued during the NATO bombing of Serbia over the Kosovo dispute, in 1999. It is also the only European country with a protracted refugee situation, as it still hosts refugees from the wars of succession, in the so-called ‘accommodation centres’ dotted around the country. The Balkan migratory route has been adopted by smugglers as a route for illegal migration to the EU, spanning over a decade. Being part of a transit route to a ‘better life’ in one of the EU member states has caused significant challenges to the authorities, Serbian citizens, and smuggled people, alike. The recent massive displacement from Syria, Afghanistan and Iraq, and the EU response to it, are turning Serbia into a transit country in which refugees may become ‘stuck in transit’ for prolonged period of time.

In this paper, I examine factors that are transforming Serbia into a country in which refugees will be forced to stay. In doing so, I critically assess the effects of these rapid changes on the prospects of the Serbian society to overcome constructively and peacefully various challenges they impose. I argue that the current state’s openness to transit migration is the Government’s attempt to alter the negative image that Serbia acquired during the wars of the 1990s. This attitude has been made possible by the EU’s struggle to keep up with their own open border policy. In such circumstances, given Serbia’s ongoing negotiations for EU membership, its Government is keen to accept ‘short-term’ solutions and policy measures dictated by the EU. Serbia is, however, a country with a recent
turbulent and violent past, which has left deep social scars. It is also a country suffering from a significant economic hardship, caused by war distraction and the imposition of neoliberal economic ‘solutions’ to the crisis. Consequently, its chances of a successful longer-term adjustment to any EU pressure to contain transit migration of the current magnitude are seriously questionable.

Marginalized or forgotten? Forced migration phenomena on Eastern Border of the European Union. Selected Polish cases and praxis.

Anna Kosińska, John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin

Eastern borders of the EU are often omitted in the discussion on EU level. Migration policy makers are far more focused on the problems of the Mediterranean Region. That is why the Eastern border of Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia and Slovakia becomes a kind of invisible of forgotten. However, irregular migrants are still present in this region and the problem of forced migration remains important for local policy makers. From over 10 years of activity of The Rule of Law Institute we know that special attention is needed for examination of these migration. Migrants that are coming from Caucasus, post-Soviet Bloc countries have different reasons for migration when we are comparing them with migrants coming to Southern Europe. They have different stories and experience different problems. The paper analysis selected return cases and decisions concerning irregular migrants present on Polish territory and gives the proposal of some conclusions concerning character of this migration during last year’s migration crisis.

Integration as Extraterritorial Control: An Ethnography of European Refugee Policy in Pre-Conflict Ukraine

Raphi Rechitsky, National University

Countries of immigration—old and new—have developed a range of methods to attempt to prevent the arrival potential refugees on their territory. Migration scholars have paid increasing attention to the extraterritorial control of migration by Global North countries beyond their borders, while refugee scholars have investigated the ways in which UNHCR policies may reproduce exclusion in camps in the Global South. However, studies of humanitarian affairs rarely converge with studies of migration control. Using an institutional ethnography of an EU-led refugee integration initiative in Ukraine, this case study seeks to bridge this gap, exploring the consequences of the securitization of migration in this destination and gateway to Europe. The findings identify the ways in which local NGOs and international humanitarian agencies may inadvertently reinforce social exclusion and extraterritorial control through refugee integration policies transposed from Global North to Global South. The paper concludes with suggestions for studying the link between securitization and refugee studies, pointing to a socio-spatial definition of the Global South.

Remittances, Spending and Political Instability in Ukraine

Yulia Kuntsevych, Center for Economic Research and Graduate Education – Economics Institute

The research aims to analyze remittance outflows by Ukrainian emigrants to their country of origin. The dependence of individuals’ expenditures and the size of remittances received from abroad will be explored on the backdrop of the political situation in Ukraine in 2004 (Orange Revolution and Presidential Elections in 2004). This research investigates the influence of political instability on the distribution of remittances inside the household in Ukraine. Precisely, the results of the nationally-representative household survey in Ukraine are used to compare individuals' decisions to spend money from remittances on investing, depending on their political views and future expectations. Change in emigrants’ expectations could increase willingness to financially support the emigrants’ relatives in their country of origin.
Amongst the most overlooked victims in many refugee crises is the adult male; his protection challenges are not only understudied but also sidelined by a convergence of patriarchal gender norms and the mainstream ‘gender’ discourse – as articulated through gender policies and guidelines that focus almost exclusively on women and girls as victims. While such a focus on women and girls as victims has been critiqued by critical feminist scholarship as undermining and neglecting women’s agency by rendering them as vulnerable, passive victims, the effects of the silencing of male victims and survivors has not yet been sufficiently explored and surfaced. Equally, the commonalities and divergences between the protection needs of ‘straight’ and ‘gay’ identified men, and how these intersect with dominant gender norms, have yet to be adequately articulated.

Confronted with the frequent claim that policymakers and humanitarian practitioners lack the knowledge necessary to provide adequate support for men, this panel seeks to bridge theory and practice regarding the protection challenges confronting males in forced migration, using two papers, one film screening and a round-table.


Chris Dolan, Refugee Law Project

In 2015, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) published an updated version of the Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action. Purportedly the best compilation of knowledge on gendered action in humanitarianism, these guidelines are underpinned by an interpretation of gender based violence focused primarily on women and girls as victims of sexual violence. References to the needs of men, boys, and LGBTI persons are included in an ad hoc rather than systematic manner. The resulting blind-spot to the context-specific vulnerabilities of men, boys, and LGBTI persons undermines the operational principles of ‘do no harm’ and the humanitarian imperative to respond to the needs of all human beings. This shadow report to the IASC Guidelines provides practical recommendations on how to implement gender protection systems in humanitarian actions that adequately includes men, boys and LGBTI persons.

**Justice in Response to Conflict-related Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV) against Males: The case of Northern Uganda**

Philipp Schulz, Ulster University

In addition to medical requirements, male survivors of SGBV, within the context of conflict or forced displacement, have emerging justice and accountability needs. Nevertheless, the quest for justice by male sexual violence survivors is rarely explored or analyzed. If these discussions are taking place at all, the perspectives and perceptions of survivors themselves are rarely taken into account. Throughout policy and praxis, assumptions are made that justice mechanisms for female survivors of sexual violence will function equally well for male survivors, even where the capacity of these mechanisms to address the needs of female victims has been critiqued. The World Health Organization (WHO), for instance, proposes that “the medical, legal, and psychological responses to male victims of sexual violence are the same as for female victims” (see DelZotto and Jones 2002). Such gender-unspecific claims, however, remain to be verified. In addition, throughout the literature, an almost exclusive emphasis is placed on retributive justice and international criminal accountability, at the expense of quasi- or non-judicial mechanisms and more restorative conceptualizations of justice. This paper, drawing on six months of research in Northern Uganda, will...
investigate the justice needs of male survivors of sexual violence from a victim-centric perspective: how do they themselves conceptualize justice? What does justice mean to them? And what processes and mechanisms must be put in place for them to feel that justice has been done?

**Therapeutic Activism. Film screening**  

Film-screening will be followed by round-table discussion. It will offer an example of how survivors themselves can and do pursue non-retributive forms of justice related to truth-telling, acknowledgement and new forms of solidarity.

**Discussion**

**10. Twenty Years after the Beijing World Conference on Women – Achievements, Challenges and the Lessons Learned in Anti-human Trafficking Policies and Actions. Part One**

Chairs: Stana Buchowska, Oxfam International, and Alicja Głuszek, Jagiellonian University, Aula prof. Radwańskiego

The 4th World Conference on Women was held in Beijing in 1995. Its Platform called international community for an immediate action to counter trafficking in women and to assist the victims of this crime.

As it is now 20 years since the Beijing Platform of Action has been introduced, it would be worthwhile to reflect on the achievements, challenges and lessons learned of anti-trafficking movement. Therefore, we would like to organize a panel that will expose and debate the experiences of the past 20 years in the anti-trafficking movement. The panel will include papers that focus on emerging issues in the anti-trafficking efforts. Their topics range from the accountability of the demand side actors, challenges facing those who fight domestic servitude, to Chinese and Canadian policies against human trafficking after the Beijing Conference.

**Searching for Accountability of the Private Sector for Trafficking in Human Beings and Access to Justice for Trafficked Persons: Corporate Liability regarding Trafficking in Human Beings for the purpose of Labour Exploitation in the European Context**

Julia Planitzer and Katharina Haeusler, Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Vienna

The proposed paper explores possibilities for holding companies accountable for THB by criminal and civil law. Although relevant legal mechanisms exist in Europe, there are gaps in the application. By analyzing these legal mechanisms, case law and conducting interviews with stakeholders, the authors identify obstacles for this limited use and explore frameworks that would achieve enhanced accountability of companies for THB. One impediment lays in the ambiguity around the term ‘exploitation’ due to a lack of an internationally agreed definition leading to different applications by courts. Findings will contribute to improved access to justice for persons exploited by companies.

**Trafficking for Labour Exploitation in Domestic Work in Europe. Some lessons from European countries’**

Alexandra Ricard-Guay, European University Institute

This paper discusses findings from a research on the demand-side of trafficking in domestic work, conducted in seven European countries (Belgium, Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands and the UK), and based on interviews with national stakeholders (n= 104) and national case law review. This presentation examines the multifaceted challenges in tackling trafficking in domestic work, taking into consideration its specific features: such as being performed in a private house and involving intimate employment relationships. Then, some lessons learned will outline some practices
for stepping up actions to tackle trafficking in this sector, such as the specific measures taken to prevent exploitation of domestic work in diplomatic households.

**The issue of differing interpretations of human trafficking as an offence: a case study on the Canadian legal framework**

Sarah-Audrey Daigneault, Montreal

This paper explores, using the Canadian legal framework as a case study, how different definitions affect the articulation of policies, laws and prosecution, as well as approaches toward victims of this crime. Although Canada is ranked in the Tier 1 category of the United States Trafficking in Persons report, it still lacks coordination between its criminal and immigration legislations regarding this issue, thus leaving victims without adequate support. Furthermore, Canada’s new Protection of Communities and Exploited Persons Act conflates prostitution with human trafficking. The recent bill not only expands the scope of human trafficking to sex workers, but also confounds human trafficking with procuring as offences. Finally, this case study demonstrates the ineffectiveness of the criminal justice approach of the Palermo Protocol towards victims. Rather, a human rights approach would alleviate the problem.
During the course of 2015 more than a million people crossed the Mediterranean, arriving at the shores of southern Europe, in search of protection or a better life for themselves and their families. In the same period, at least 3,500 people drowned, confirming the Mediterranean as the most deadly sea crossing in the world. Although migration across the Mediterranean to Europe is nothing new, the so-called migration ‘crisis’ of 2015 dramatically exposed not only the complex and overlapping continuum between political, economic, social and emotional factors driving migration (which are the subject of another panel) but also the inability of European policy makers to devise policy responses in response to ‘mixed’ migration flows. The papers in this panel explore the increasingly complex role that institutional structures and actors play in counting and categorising the lives and experiences of those who move, consider the ways in which national and supra –national actors charged with enforcing or enabling migration controls have shaped migrant journeys and outcomes and ask important questions about the ability of the international regime to provide protection in the context of increasingly complex flows.

The externalization of European borders: the other face of colonialism
Hafsa Afailal, Rovira i Virgili University, Tarragona, and Maria Fernandez, University of London
Turkey’s border controls were not a priority as they have been for the Schengen Europe, but the negotiations to access the European Union and the recent agreement on tighter migration controls transformed this open behaviour into a more conservative one, through the externalization process of the European borders. This article focuses on how the new organisational models of power relations can be explained through the theory of the coloniality of power, marked by a Eurocentric form of imposition. The construction of the externalised European borders represents a new form of colonialism, classifying the population (migrant vs. EU citizen) and the countries (EU members vs. countries where control has been externalised to) according to the level of threat that they represent for the EU. As a result of these dynamics, Turkey has a new migration policy that is quite selective deciding who might enter or might not the fortress, replicating the difficulties of navigating the European migration policy, despite the fact that the country is not a member of the European Union.

The impact of EU responses on the dynamics of migration in the Mediterranean region and the eastern Mediterranean (Turkey to Greece) routes, solidarity and cooperation
Christina Velentza, Chatham House, London
According to the article 80 TFU the concept of solidarity can be defined as “unity or agreement of action that produces or is based on community of interests, objectives, and standards”. In line with Article 4(3) of the TEU responsibility sharing is a legal obligation amongst the EU. Lack of cooperation between the EU member states shows lack of implementing European values and principles after the refugee crisis in the eastern Mediterranean. The year 2015 was characterized by masses of people fleeing persecution and serious violations of human rights and crossing from Turkey to Greece. The primary goal of enhancing solidarity and fair sharing must be to promote fundamental rights of asylum seekers and their protection needs. In terms of relocation, it remains to be seen if a
permanent relocation scheme will be fully implemented. Absence of mutual recognition of positive
decisions shows lack of cooperation. We will discuss if issuing humanitarian visas, considering
humanitarian evacuation as well as triggering the TPD would possibly be justified to the present
circumstances as EU policy response mainly for states as Greece and Italy which apart from refugee
crisis they have also faced financial crisis and austerity. Resettlement could be another durable
solution rather than using unsafe and illegal ways to seek protection. Recent situation in the
Mediterranean reiterates the commitment member states should show to open legal and safe
channels and this would require better cooperation between local and international actors, UNHCR,
local embassies at the respecting resettling countries, EASO, IOM.

**Managing ‘mixed’ migration flows along the Western Balkans: the country of origin, class and
unmet protection needs**

Diana Ihring, SOAS, University of Oxford

The policies currently set in place to manage migration flows along the Western Balkans distinguish
migrants and would-be asylum seekers by country of origin. Intended to cater most efficiently for
those deemed most in need, this system effectively produces a hierarchy of first and second-class
asylum seekers. Analysing the journeys of migrants of different origins along the Western Balkans
route through the lens of class (Bourdieu 1987; Van Hear 2004, 2014), this paper seeks to challenge
the underlying assumptions of these policies. Class, encompassing differential access to economic,
social, cultural and symbolic forms of capital, shapes the ability to rely on mobility, incl. decision-
making, the patterns of mobility and one’s life at destination. Drawing on field research carried out
between November and December 2015 this paper illustrates how those labelled as the most
deserving because of their country of origin often happen to be privileged in ways many others are
not. Thus, this paper calls attention to the dangers of current EU policies which assume protection
needs, rather than investigating them. At the same time, it presents an alternative lens which may
allow for a much richer understanding of the protection challenges of people on the move and
necessary policy responses.

**Forced migration and the EU: asylum ‘crisis’ or catalyst for change?**

Dallal Stevens, University of Warwick

The international refugee law regime is at a critical phase. The Mediterranean migration ‘crisis’ has
exposed a number of fault-lines in international refugee protection: the failure of many states to
adhere to a concept of mutual co-operation in the handling of major asylum-seeker and refugee
movements, a long-standing, but seldom articulated, confusion about the meaning of (refugee)
protection, uncertainties surrounding the right to seek asylum, and fundamental misunderstandings
of the very concept of ‘refugee’. This paper will examine how the migration to the EU in 2015, and
the responses of the EU and its Member States, has revealed the many theoretical and legal
challenges that exist in relation to forced migration. Drawing on EU and Middle Eastern state
perspectives, as well as political and personal narratives (the latter undertaken as part of the ESRC-
funded project Crossing the Mediterranean Sea by Boat), it will explore the extent to which the
current framework is fit for purpose in the context of complex, mass forced migration, the options
for change, and whether international refugee law can and should remain part of any solution to the
Mediterranean ‘crisis’.
2. Round Table: Displacement – a ‘State of Exception’: Issues and Perspectives in Forced Migration in South Asia

Chair: Nasreen Chowdhory, University of Delhi, India, Room 4.8

The work of Giorgio Agamben (1998) has left its a mark across a range of disciplines in the social sciences and humanities, especially with regards to the space of exception. The discussion on the State of Exception is particularly interesting as it has not only been applied across a range of disciplines and cases; it invites an engagement with preceding intellectual projects with regards to modernity. Our current intellectual vocabulary owes much to Agamben’s intervention even if we now cite his oeuvre as background especially through concepts and frameworks such as bare life, the camp and states of exception. One of the fields where states of exception as a framework, has been especially influential is Forced Migration studies. Interestingly, it appears that scholars have been approaching many situations, experiences and communities who are marked by some form of the exception even before Agamben’s intervention.

In some ways, South Asian experiences have been very diverse and there is a concern that dominant analytical models or approaches may not be very effective in application or reflect Euro-American contexts. As expected, scholarships either on or emerging from South Asia have begun to engage with the state of exception as a framework (eg. Das 2004). Vajpeyi (2007) in particular directly addresses these ideas, which avoids the simplistic criticism of the Eurocentric nature of Agamben’s ideas by bringing his work in dialogue with South Asian categories of sociality and community. When legal techniques facilitate this process, it may seem ironic that the nation-state itself produces illegality to make the legal as seen in debates on illegal immigration (De Genova 2002, Sammadar 1999).

Ranabir Samaddar, Calcutta Research Group
Paula Banerjee, University of Calcutta
Nasreen Chowdhory, University of Delhi
Biswajit Mohanty, University of Delhi


Chair: Anita Fábos, Clark University, Room Epsilon

Narratives have long been central to the work of refugee and forced migration scholars, practitioners, activists, and affected populations themselves. This panel considers the ways in which stories are told by, for, and about forced migrants and, critically, also the institutions that shape these migrations. Explicitly, or more often, implicitly, the experiences of refugees and forced migrants and their retelling are central to the domains of law, policy, history, anthropology, and any other discipline that seeks to harness the power of the story to bear witness, to change behavior, or to inform. By situating refugee and forced migration narratives within the framework of multiple and competing power relations, papers explore both the process of producing narratives and the outcomes of these situated narratives for individuals, institutions, and the state. We seek original papers and presentations on better understand the use and power of narrative and storytelling approaches in diverse settings. In particular, we encourage submissions that explore or incorporate technological advances in digital media and digital storytelling and its power to engage and influence audiences.

The four linked panels address the following questions:
• How can we capture refugee experiences of movement, mobility, and multiplicity? Do we need new methods, and what would those new methods look like?
• What are the politics of testimony in individual narratives? In state narratives? And what is the interplay between the two?
• Where are the dominant and hegemonic narratives of refugees and forced migration located? Where have alternative or counter-narratives in pursuit of a liberating and emancipating agenda been situated?
• Is there a particular ethics of narrative work with refugees and forced migrants?
• What methodological opportunities or pitfalls do new technologies offer?
• How do new technologies (e.g. social media, interactive digital storytelling) influence narrative outcomes?
• In what ways do narrative and storytelling approaches contribute new knowledge to forced migration studies?
• What are the outcomes for refugee and forced migration studies of narratives in interaction?

Witnessing: Working with Testimony for Refugee Advocacy
Anita Fábos, Clark University, and Leora Kahn, PROOF: Media for Social Justice

Refugee and migrant testimonies have helped stimulate and shape social change, and have on occasion been an effective tool for policy change and social transformation. But while advocacy on behalf of refugees often demonstrates the best of intentions, many social advocates grapple unsuccessfully with the power differentials at all stages of the process. Using techniques derived from drama and experiential learning, practitioners learn to recognize narrative strategies and ethical dilemmas inherent in sharing, choosing, and representing the difficult subject matter produced by many refugees. By developing an embodied understanding of power relations, advocates struggling with the ethics of representation of refugee and forced migrant narratives can identify strategies for producing alternative narrative frames. Drawing from the results of a series of workshops provided to a mixed group of refugee service professionals, community leaders, journalists, artists, and academics, this paper reflects upon our use of these practices as a way to encourage empathetic listening and develop strategies of narrative disruption for refugee advocacy.

The ways of belonging in narratives of immigrant youth from Chechnya and Ukraine living in Poland
Marcin Boryczko, University of Gdańsk, Dorota Jaworska, University of Gdańsk, Khedi Alieva, Immigrant Support Centre in Gdańsk

The situation of refugee and immigrant youth is much more complicated than their counterparts in the host country. Therefore, an important question arises: how do they construct and negotiate social identities in the new environment? Their identities are shaped by many contexts on different levels: cultural, religious, nation-state and globalization processes. In case of immigrant young people identity work is considerably complicated. Different lawyers and institutions create “double-agent performance” in which individual identity is shaped by many competing power relations. That is why our research question was: in what ways do refugees young people represent themselves, and how they negotiate and construct their identities? We used identity portfolio (anti-CV) in order to explore and collect the primary data: storytelling based on digital media. The fieldwork part of the research was based on traditional ethnography. The analysis focuses on how the identity work construct their social identities in relation to place, power, culture and religion. Portfolios and artifacts were interpreted in terms of the context of their production. They turned out to be “trigger” to contents of potential narrations and better then traditional interviewing. The findings show that identity work can be perceived in terms of typical categories such as religion, ethnicity, gender etc. On the other hand it is remarkable that the identity work is situated in many contexts. In fact it resembles an ongoing process of (re)construction.
Frontiers of equality and inequality in contextualizing refugees’ words and silences

Indra Versmesse, Leuven University

The commitment to ‘give voice’ is often expressed in response to how certain voices seem absent in society, resonating an underlying attempt to break through power inequalities as well as to recognize (the perspective of) the Other. Within the field of refugee studies, this concern is present in how criticisms are raised on the silencing of refugees’ voices, invoking the set-up of studies which explicitly attempt to break through this silencing. Yet, while the recognition of human equality, and especially the recognition of the equal human capacity for speech is fundamentally important to these studies, at the same time it is argued that conditions of inequality (such as the refugee camp) play a major role in constituting refugees’ stories. On the basis of an ongoing study exploring Congolese refugee parents’ narratives on ‘school in encampment’, this presentation will reflect upon this tension. Here, we address how school provides an interesting example of this tension. On the one hand, parental opinions have indeed been often neglected in both research and practice, invoking scholars’ commitment to account for parental voices. On the other hand, the condition of exclusion and deprivation seems to influence those issues parents did and did not address. Hence, negotiating this tension in the context of research raises questions on the meaning of the recognition of the (perspective of the) Other, its limits in conditions of exile, and ultimately the power of the researcher to testify of what remains unsaid.

New social media and the politics of representation in refugee and diasporic narratives

Giorgia Doná, University of East London, and Marie Godin, Oxford University

This paper examines the role of new social media in the articulation and representation of the refugee and diasporic ‘Voice’ through narratives. The paper problematizes the individualist, depoliticised de-contextualised and aestheticised representation of ‘refugee/diasporic’ voices. It argues that new social media enables refugees and diaspora members to exercise agency in managing the creation, production and dissemination of their narratives and to engage in hybrid (on and off-line) activism. These new territories for self-representation challenge our conventional understanding of refugee/diaspora uses of narrative to express their voices. The paper is based on research with young Congolese living in the diaspora, and it describes the geno-cost project created by the Congolese Action Youth Platform (CAYP) and the spoken word piece titled ‘Refuge’ by JJ Bola. The first is an example of aesthetic expressions performed online and offline that reveal agency through authorship and ownership of one’s voice while the second shows agency in the creation of analytical and activist voices that promote counter-hegemonic narratives of violence in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The examples highlight the role that new social media plays in challenging mainstream politics of representation of refugee/diaspora voices.

4. Refugees, IDPs, and the Challenges of Local Integration in the Global South

Chair: Adam Lichtenheld, University of California-Berkeley
Co-organizer: Lama Mourad, University of Toronto, Room Gamma

Of the three durable solutions to displacement under the global refugee regime, local integration remains the most elusive. With a broad definition that calls for the full legal, social, and cultural integration of refugees into the host community, it is particularly challenging to measure and assess. However, in light of growing barriers to return -- as refugee situations have become increasingly protracted -- and third-country resettlement, and as the vast majority of refugees and IDPs now find themselves in non-camp settings, they are often de facto living among host populations in local settings in the Global South. Moreover, as internally displaced persons (IDPs) continue to outnumber...
the global population of refugees, those uprooted within their own borders often face similar challenges to integrating into new communities as refugees. It is therefore imperative that we better understand the concept of integration, its meaning in different contexts, and the conditions that facilitate or hinder the effective integration of displaced populations in developing countries, which continue to host a vast majority of the world's IDP and refugee populations.

**The Myth of Return: Re-thinking Durable Solutions to Forced Displacement**
Adam G. Lichtenheld, University of California-Berkeley

Securing durable solutions to forced displacement – return, resettlement, or local integration – has become the central focus of the international refugee regime in the 21st century. Yet the dynamics of global displacement today, coupled with shifting priorities among international actors charged with responding to uprooted populations, questions the suitability of the durable solutions framework to existing realities. This paper will sketch recent trends in forced migration, which suggest that local integration has become the most promising “solution” to displacement, though one that is far from durable. I then show how the increasing focus by international actors on building the “resilience” of displaced populations complicates, and in many ways contradicts, the refugee regime’s durable solutions framework, which – perhaps paradoxically – continues to (a) perpetuate the notion that displacement is a short-term humanitarian problem rather than a long-term development challenge; and (b) overlook the fact that displacement is a productive, not just a destructive, process. Using Uganda as an example, I illuminate these contradictions by examining and comparing the processes of local integration experienced by both refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs). These local-level insights, combined with the analysis of international trends, call for re-thinking durable solutions to displacement, while enhancing our understanding of how barriers to integration vary among different displaced populations.

**Open Border, Local Curfews: Understanding variation in local-level conflict among Syrian refugees and Lebanese host populations**
Lama Mourad, University of Toronto

With the largest refugee population per capita in the world, Lebanon now hosts at least 1.1 million refugees alongside a local population of approximately four million. As the central government continues to reject the building of formal camps for Syrian refugees, the vast majority find themselves living among host populations directly. While large-scale attacks against the refugee population remain scarce, reports of municipal curfews and burning of tents point to the presence of clear tensions between the host and refugee populations. Surprisingly, however, these reactions do not appear predominantly in the areas most affected by the demographic pressure of the refugee influx, nor in areas where low-skilled labor competition is most likely. What, then, explains the emergence of these tensions and low-level conflicts in certain areas and not in others? Importantly, particularly under the framework of an emergency humanitarian response, how do the actions of local, national, and international actors interact to affect this phenomenon?

This paper is based on extended fieldwork across Lebanon, and will present evidence from municipal case studies, key informant interviews, as well as (I)NGO reports on the Syrian refugee crisis in Lebanon. At a time where local integration is increasingly being looked at as one of the most realistic of the so-called “durable solutions”, it is incumbent that we better understand the conditions that foment conflict between host and refugee populations, as well as the factors that help alleviate these tensions.

**Urban Integration: Humanitarian/Development Challenges**
Patricia Weiss Fagen, Georgetown University

In past decades the human rights and humanitarian communities have brought international attention to the need for greater protection and assistance to populations displaced by conflict and
disasters (IDPs). Some previous assumptions underlying these advocacy efforts are now challenged and require new approaches both to affording protection and providing assistance. In particular the humanitarian community, along with national and international development proponents, are confronting the need to focus more on means to integrate those who have settled in urban areas over the long term, and whose categorization as IDPs is questionable. “Integration” implies the transformation of victims into accepted and productive citizens in the communities where they reside. The process of integration obliges national and local development actors to ensure public services, respect for rights and economic opportunities.

In conflict-affected countries across the globe, rural origin victims have taken refuge in cities while increasingly bypassing designated camp settings established for their protection. Contrary to the widespread assumption that IDPs return to their places of origin when peace and security is restored, a majority of those who fled to cities are not returning, even when rural security improves. This presentation will discuss how understandings of what is an IDP are changing, whether and how integration efforts are being implemented nationally, and what actions international humanitarian and development actors are supporting. The presentation is based largely on extensive fieldwork and research in Colombia, as well as on information from other countries, including Liberia, Afghanistan, and Sudan.

Refugees in Limbo: Policy Shortcoming and Barriers to Integration for Refugees in Turkey
Alizée Zapparoli-Manzoni-Bodson, University of Toronto
With more than two million Syrian refugees and another hundred thousand asylum-seekers, Turkey is currently host to the largest refugee population in the world. As a result of local asylum policies and the geographical limitation on the 1951 Refugee Convention, Turkey has historically acted as a transit country for asylum-seekers from the Middle East awaiting third country re-settlement. To date, Turkey’s asylum policy has been founded on short-term migration control mechanisms. For instance, assigning asylum-seekers to satellite cites upon their arrival, confining them to these locations and forbidding them from accessing education and labour markets. This state-centred migration control approach disciplines asylum-seekers and creates a state of limbo and uncertainty. With the increasing flow of Syrians arriving in the country and protracted conflict, in 2013 the Turkish government adopted the New Law on Foreigners. The new law places all Syrians under temporary international protection and provides provisions to access health care and labour markets, but many challenges to integration still remain. The caveat of temporary protection is that as soon as the climate in Syria is deemed stable, all Syrians in Turkey will have to return. This creates challenges to long-term integration and affects refugees' willingness and motivation to learn Turkish and settle down. My paper will explore these barriers to local integration and how they prompt refugees to resort to smuggling to arrive in Europe, where they feel they will have more opportunity to rebuild their lives.

5. Displacement and Adaptation to Climate Change and Disasters: New Evidence and Policy Implications

Chair: Susanne Melde, Global Migration Data Analysis Centre, IOM, Room Eta

Discussions on addressing climate change have increasingly featured some of the concrete and visible impacts on human mobility. Human mobility, including migration, displacement and planned relocation, in the context of environmental degradation and hazards is a reality in many countries already today. While research on displacement in the context of environmental change and disasters
has been increasing, comparative and representative approaches that can inform policy are still lacking.

This panel on “Displacement and adaptation to climate change and disasters: New evidence and policy implications” aims to present the comparative findings produced in the context of the “Migration, environment and climate change: Evidence for policy” (MECLEP) project. The panel covers theoretical and methodological considerations when studying displacement in the context of adaptation to environmental and climate change, as well as case studies from Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Kenya, Mauritius, Papua New Guinea and Viet Nam and the policy implications of the findings from those countries.

**How can migration support adaptation? Methodological Lessons from the MECLEP project in Conceptualizing and Surveying the Climate Change-Migration-Adaptation Nexus**

Julia Blocher,, UN University, University of Liege, François Gemenne, University of Liege, Sciences Po Paris, Sara Vigil, University of Liege

Migration and displacement are considered to be triggered by many layers of interdependent factors. Gradual environmental changes indirectly trigger movement through disruptions of livelihoods and, in many cases, only after the failure of other coping strategies and socio-political interventions. Natural hazards lead to sudden movements but also influence the capacities of communities in the longer term, influencing general socio-economic conditions as well as household characteristics and ultimately affecting the household’s ability to respond to future shocks. In order to advance research on how environmental factors influence migration and displacement, a deeper and more nuanced understanding of the indirect effects of environmental events on livelihoods and vulnerability is needed.

The empirical testing of the environment and climate change adaptation-migration nexus is in its nascent stages. More research is needed if policy interventions are to enhance the positive effects of migration on reducing disaster risk and distinguish potentially maladaptive effects. This conceptual and methodological paper first flags different possible choices that can be made to study the environment-migration nexus. Second, based on lessons learned in the development of a representative household survey and semi-structured key informant interviews carried out in the framework of the ‘Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Evidence for Policy’ (MECLEP) project, with a focus on the case studies of displacement in Papua New Guinea and human mobility in Mauritius, this paper analyzes and bridges the inherent limitations of both qualitative and quantitative methodologies. We conclude with insights for mixed research methodology for approaching the environment-migration-adaptation nexus in future research.

**How can migration be used as part of positive adaptation strategies, also preventing and reducing displacement risks? Insights from vulnerable environments in Haiti**

Robert Oakes, UNU-EHS

Mobility is an important feature of life in Haiti. In particular, rural-urban migration is the predominant internal movement. Often these movements are linked to land degradation, soil erosion, droughts, floods and other slow- and sudden-onset environmental events undermining or destroying livelihoods.

This paper on the MECLEP case study of Haiti explores how different forms of human mobility relate to household vulnerability in three Haitian municipalities (La Marmelade, Les Gonaïves and Port-au-Prince). Results suggest that compared to migrant households, non-migrant households tend to be more vulnerable. However, those displaced internally by natural disasters are among the most vulnerable. Among other findings, the data also showed that recurrent (including seasonal) migration seems to be associated with the lowest levels of household vulnerability. Hence, circular or seasonal labour migration schemes could be elaborated in order to help reducing displacement risks by diversifying income sources and increasing resilience.
The authors recommend policies aimed at fostering the potential of migration as part of positive adaptation strategies, while also preventing and reducing displacement risks. Besides Haiti’s migration policy (currently under discussion), migration and its relationship with household vulnerability is interconnected with several policy areas that would benefit from mainstreaming migration.

The reason place matters: the key to land tenure and sustainable community relocations in Papua New Guinea

Julia Blocher, UN University, University of Liege,
While retreating from coastal areas in response to changing environmental conditions has long been a part of Pacific Island communities’ traditional adaptive practices, recent cases of partial and staggered community relocations surpass normal migratory processes. The result is often the loss of shared social and cultural identities, spaces and meanings and the creation of a bifurcated, altered or hybrid identities. Furthermore, many traditional disaster management and response strategies have been lost in the post-colonial era. This applies to strategies of risk-sharing, leaving communities and specific groups vulnerable to extreme weather events. In the case of the Manam community, evacuated from a volcanic eruption in 2004 and living in displacement since, an erosion of ties with trading partners which accompanied modernization and the drawing of artificial boundaries resulted in the relocation of most to areas with an ultimately unreceptive host community. This paper seeks to address these concerns and explores the extent to which customary land issues are key to the sustainability of population resettlements in Papua New Guinea. This is done through an analysis of scholarly debates around planned relocation and land rights, highlighting insights from field interviews carried out in the framework of the ‘Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Evidence for Policy’ (MECLEP) project, as well as from previous studies of Papuan Islanders. The Manam case unfortunately provides a wealth of examples in which poorly implemented relocation strategies can lead to desolation, marginalization and violence. Recommendations for resettlements in the context of natural hazards and extreme weather are provided.

A challenge for adaptation: Comparing disaster-induced displacement and policy frameworks in Haiti, Mauritius, Kenya, Papua New Guinea and Viet Nam

Susanne Melde, GMDAC, IOM
Since 2008, 26.4 million people have been displaced by disasters annually according to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre. Disaster-induced displacement affects all countries regardless of income level, development status or geographical location. Yet the implications for adaptation to environmental change and disasters are less explored, in part due to the many challenges displacement poses for entailing any “beneficial opportunities” and not just reducing harm to life. This paper compares new evidence on displacement linked to environmental change and disasters in Haiti, Mauritius, Kenya, Papua New Guinea and Viet Nam. The comparison of existing policy frameworks shows that the majority of governments recognized preventing and addressing displacement as a policy priority. In contrast to migration and partly planned relocation, displacement may entail the least beneficial adaptation outcomes. Early planning, preparedness and increasing resilience, including by using indigenous and migrants’ knowledge, are found to be decisive for increasing adaptive capacities of populations affected by disasters and environmental change.
6. Educational and Learning Experience of Forced Migrant Children During Flight, in Transit and Shortly After Arrival

Chair: Beatrix Bukus, Leipzig University and 16. High School of Leipzig City, Room Zeta

Over half of forced migrants are children according to the latest figures of the UNHCR. That being the case, consideration of the needs of this cohort in the study of forced migration is highly important. This panel will investigate the educational and learning experiences of forced migrant children and youth (C&Y) during their flight, their life in transit as well as in the first phase after their arrival to the country of destination.

The Educational Experience of Forced Migrant School-Age Children and Youth during Relocation and in Transit

Beatrix Bukus, Leipzig University and 16. High School of Leipzig City

Educational integration policies and praxis often approach the newly arrived asylum-seeker children and youth (C&Y) exclusively from the perspective of the receiving country and in terms of the knowledge and skills which are required to successfully integrate into the new social environment, which the C&Y are in most cases lacking. Thereby those knowledge items, skills and abilities which are acquired during flight (in the sense of relocation between two locations) as well as during life in transit, which might last for several months and offer diverse challenges with educational potential, are not considered.

This paper presents biographical data from forced migrant C&Y currently attending school in Germany, some of whom have experiences of integration into national, formal educational settings in transit locations, others of whom do not. Their narration will be contrasted to data gained from C&Y who involuntarily moved on with their families from a first country of settlement due to the economic crisis in Europe in 2008/9.

The main goal of the paper is to give an insight into the diverse formal, informal and nonformal educational experiences of asylum seeker C&Y, as well as their relevance for and influence on educational integration at the country of destination. It will plead for a change in the conceptualization of educational integration, arguing for a holistic approach to the entire educational biography.

Education as a Transitional Solution for Refugee Children and Youth: Lessons from Chad

Marisa O. Ensor, Georgetown University

Spearheaded by UNHCR, UNDP and other partner agencies, the Transitional Solutions Initiative (TSI) is a global strategy that seeks to enhance self-reliance, reduce aid dependency and assist socio-economic integration by restoring and expanding sustainable livelihoods options for refugees and host communities. Responding to the need to invest in the human development of displaced groups while still uprooted, education, skills training and capacity building efforts are often integral components of TSI-inspired interventions. Evidence of these initiatives’ success in fostering the transition from humanitarian action to development, thereby promoting durable solutions for those involved, however, is, to date, rather limited. While young people are often the target of these educational opportunities, the role these youngsters play, and the concrete benefits they derive from their participation, remain assumed but largely unexamined. Drawing on field research conducted in several camps in southern Chad, this paper examines the educational opportunities available to refugee children and youth from the Central African Republic, and the enormous challenges they face in their protracted displacement, as they prepare for an uncertain future both in exile and at home.
Political and practical tensions within refugee education governance – Education trajectories of refugees coming from East and Central Africa

Ayla Bonfiglio, UNU-MERIT and Maastricht University

At the center of debates on refugee emergency education, refugee development and assistance in developing hosting countries, and ‘education in flight’ is the fact that refugees are caught between two or more systems of education governance, that of their home countries, their hosting countries, and more internationalized systems of education. After having their education interrupted in origin countries, at times for periods of months and years, refugees must catch up and adapt to new curricula and learning languages. In the arena of non-formal education, wherein emergency education often sits, programs typically fall outside education governance and are ad hoc and not accredited. In settlement environments, formal education typically follows the hosting country’s curriculum and relies on local teachers. Indeed, refugee success stories arise when students embrace and excel in the education systems of hosting environments; and refugee scholarship programs are built around adaptation to hosting contexts.

However, scarce refugee education programming addresses the leap that refugee students must make across the various education systems that they encounter during flight. This creates a situation in which so-called success stories are refugees with a high degree of innate ability, an active and educated family base, or the intervention of an external actor. This paper begins by exploring the political and practical tensions that arise within refugee education governance. It then takes an in depth look at the education trajectories of a select number of refugees coming from East and Central Africa, as they move to and through Kenya, Uganda, and South Africa. It concludes by exploring the possibilities for curricular and cognitive bridging programs for refugee children and youth, as a strategy to help them navigate their education trajectories.

7. Documentation, Preservation and Researching the History of Forced Migration and Refugee History: Ethical and Methodological Developments

Chair: Rumana Hashem, University of East London, Room 3.1

This panel seeks to examine some ethical and methodological considerations for documentation and preservation of refugee voices and history of forced migration. We recognise that there is a need to work on how knowledge in the field of forced migration is created/produced and maintained. The panel will also address the growing critique of the divide between the knowledge of experts and migrants/refugees. We would like to link the proposed panel into the conference theme 9, “Researching forced migration: engagements, methodologies and ethics.” This means that we are looking forward to papers which would cover ethical and methodological developments in relation to collating, researching, archiving and documenting testimonies of refugees and migrants for the purposes of constructing and documentation of social and political history of forced migration. It will conclude with a rationale for the creation of the IASFM Working Group for Archiving and Documenting the History of Refugees and Forced Migration.

In addition to the above, papers in the panel will address ethical and methodological issues, including who can/should do refugee research, who can be researched, whose voices should be heard and preserved in archives in the field of forced migration and refugee studies, how can we adequately document and preserve history of forced migration and refugees.
The ‘Self’, Ethics & ‘Voice’ in Migration Research: a reflective critique of ‘insider’ ethnography
Amadu Wurie Khan, International Commission on Survivor Centered Disaster Recovery
Social science literature has acknowledged the benefits of using researchers with ‘insider’ status to research vulnerable and ‘hidden’ groups in society such as forced migrants. Some of the benefits of ‘insider’ ethnography include building trust, bridging cultural understanding, easy access to diverse voices and its empowerment potential (Bloch 1999; Jacobsen and Landau 2003; Hynes 2003; Kosygina 2005; Dona 2007). However, as an asylum seeker academic, I encountered some unexpected limitations emanating from my ‘insider’ status that are worth sharing with the wider academic/research community. The limitations have implications for methodological considerations relating to ‘insider’ ethnography, research ethics and the ‘ethical representation’ of ‘voice’ and life stories in refugee research. These methodological concerns have been overlooked in the literature. The paper will therefore reflect on my research experience in two capacities, as an ‘interviewee’ and a ‘researcher’ with a refugee background. It will consider the benefits and challenges derived from being an ‘insider’ in relation to access and recruitment of interviewees, data protection, consent and anonymity, knowledge production and ‘voice’, and ‘positionality’. In addition, it will consider the ways in which researchers could compound the liminal social status, marginalisation and disempowerment of asylum seekers/refugees during the research process. This reflective critique will suggest that, for many forced migrants, participating in research provide a space and mechanism for claims making, resistance and empowerment.

Ethical issues in collecting oral histories of the 1947 partition
Shailja Sharma, DePaul University, Chicago
Though oral histories and their archives are an accepted mode of historical inquiry in academic and non-academic settings, this practice raises questions around survivor’s trauma, confidentiality vs. public memory, and a researcher’s ethical imperative to “do no harm”. Unlike material archives, where artifacts and documents are historical legacies, oral histories often implicate living people. More importantly, in the context of Partition history, events and memories involve a degree of violence and uprooting. While working to collect oral histories for 1947 Archive, an organization based in Berkeley, California, the process of asking subjects to revisit old and private memories is a fraught one. They often get upset, emotional, cry or need to take a break from the recording. Sometimes, they can’t go on. In addition to traumatic memory, there is often a generation or a gender gap between the recorder and the interview subject. Keeping in mind that the need for oral testimonies is so crucial, particularly as this generation from 1947 is dying out so rapidly, what are the best practices around collecting oral history? My paper will address the pros and cons of this exercise.

Refugee Voices and Living Narratives: Reflections, Challenges and Opportunities for (Re-)Constructing, Documenting, and Preserving Refugee and Migrant Testimonies within the Archive
Paul Dudman, Refugee Research Archives, University of East London, UK
How welcoming have traditional Archives been in documenting and preserving the living narratives of those who have needed to flee from their homeland to start a new life abroad and how has this been reflected in our national history and public opinion? Archives are the backbone of history and how has the legacy of migration been documented within these collections and how can a Working Group for the Preservation of Refugee Archives help to record and document the living narratives of those who experience the migration journey?

The aim of this paper will be to reflect on the work we undertake at the Refugee Archives at UEL to make our collections accessible, especially in light of current migration issues. It will highlight the importance of civic engagement and outreach project for forming new partnerships between academics, activists, students and community groups. It will also consider the interaction between oral histories and the more traditional materials located with our Refugee
Archive collections, focusing especially on how oral histories can contribute to documenting, preserving and making accessible the genuine voices and testimonies of refugees.

**Historical Components of Archival Ethics and Methodologies**

Brittany Lauren Wheeler, Emerging Scholars and Practitioners on Migration Issues (ESPMI)

This year’s IASFM conference takes place at an institute of ethnography and cultural anthropology. As such, this paper considers the extant archive as a frequent institutional asset with anthropological or other disciplinary legacies. It is the extant archive to which much future archival material will be added; its historical content used both as an argument for new focus, and as the basis for certain material being highlighted for further public or professional access (including digitally). Before we can address questions such as whether a divide between ‘expert’ and ‘migrant’ knowledge persists in the documentation, preservation and research connected to the archive, for instance, we must come to terms with the vestiges of similar and dissimilar historic inequities that informed the creation of archives in their first instance. Such an investigation may provide some assistance in framing the ethical and methodological questions we can ask to help us build better archives concerning forced migration events, refugees, and also post-refugee lives. Ultimately this paper hopes to comment upon the temporality of archives as we consider the representation of lives impacted by forced migration:

During what time frame is material “pertinent” to forced migration events and refugee lives, and when might this pertinence end? When is it appropriate for those directly involved as opposed to those not directly involved in migration events to collect, organize, and comment upon archival material? What temporally-informed methodologies might we consider as we continue to build or re-fashion archives?

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**8. Refugees and Forced Migration: The Place of Demographic Analysis**

Chairs: Ellen Percy Kraly, Colgate University, and Mohammad Jalal Abbasi-Shavazi, University of Tehran, Aula prof. Ziembińskiego

At the end of 2014, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reported a total global population of concern of 55 million persons; five years before this number was 36.5 million. In the first six months of 2015, the total population of concern worldwide had increased by an additional 4 million (UNCHR 2015). Within this global metric, there is geographic variation in a multitude of characteristics: social demographic characteristics, countries and regions of origin, countries and region of asylum and resettlement, prospects for repatriation, causes and correlates of flight and displacement, issues of vulnerabilities, resilience, health and mobility, social and environmental impacts, issues of habitat and housing. Shifts in characteristics of refugee and forced migrations have meant that existing approaches to management and solution of refugee and other forced migration situations and protection of refugees must be adapted to engage complexity and emergent properties. Given its appreciation of dynamic processes – temporally and spatially, demography has an important contribution to make in this space. Demography has hitherto not given sufficient analytic attention to this critical realm of population displacement, flight and refugee. This panel seeks to illustrate the value of a demographic perspective and approach to research into refugees and forced migrations. Participating scholars will present both conceptual models of forced migration as well as findings of empirical research which exemplify a range of ways in which demography can contribute to forced migration studies and ultimately to better policy making concerning refugees and forced migrations.
Interrelationships among forced migration, fertility and reproductive health

Victor Agadjanian, University of Kansas

The paper reviews research on forced migration and fertility, identifies problems and challenges in this research and present suggestions for future research avenues and priorities. It starts with a critical examination of the definitional ambiguities that hamper and constrain research on forced migration and fertility, then outlines the current state of the field, and offers suggestions on how the field could be advanced by critically incorporating theoretical paradigms and models applied in studies of the association between voluntary migration and childbearing and accounting for both the changing nature of forced migration and the changing global fertility landscape. It concludes with a discussion of possible directions for research in the area of forced migrants' reproductive health.

Conceptualizing Forced Migration

Charles B. Keely, Georgetown University and Ellen Percy Kraly, Colgate University

The concept of “forced migration” gained currency in the last several decades due to both the recognition of commonalities between other forms of involuntary migration to refugee movements as well as criticism of the general application of the term “refugee” with its specific referent in international law. The term “forced migration” now includes refugees, internally displaced for political reasons, development displaced people, environmental migrants, and victims of natural and man-made disasters such as nuclear accidents. Definition and, therefore, conceptual precision, is important for three related reasons: development of theory; application of law, both international and national; and categorization of data. Conceptual specification of geographic mobility and migration has many well-known issues, such as length of time needed to indicate change of residence and the importance of territorial boundaries. Analytic challenges also concern the nature of coercion, the issue of those who resist coercion versus those who do not, and the apparently anomalous situation of a “free” migrant who, because of changed political circumstances, is prevented from return migration and thus becomes a “forced migrant.” These and other aspects of coercion will be reviewed in light of issues of theory policy and the law, and the demands of empirical analysis. A strategy to address these problems in conceptual specification is to focus on operational definitions, a strategy consistent with the middle range theoretical perspectives of social demography. A social demographic lens holds potential to accommodate dimensions of human mobility in relationship to proximate causes of migration, flight and displacement, within contexts of international law, policy, preparedness planning.

Examining the nexus between forced and irregular migration: Insights from demography

Marie McAuliffe, Australian National University

The examination and analysis of populations of forced migrants has long been a critical area of migration research, including as a means to define and refine the conceptualizations of forced migration, support humanitarian operations, promote the need for geopolitical solutions to displacement and help garner appropriate funding bases for crisis-response. The uneasy nexus between forced and irregular migration is often examined with the disciplinary confines of international law and international relations, and yet there is much to learn from demography. This paper examines the current conceptualizations and research on forced and irregular migrant populations, and their interconnectedness, with particular reference to demography. Definitions, both conceptual and operational, are critically examined, and current data limitations articulated. The intersection of unauthorized migration flows and irregular migrant populations are discussed, including through short illustrative case studies of discrete populations. The paper concludes by highlighting that there are few empirical demographic or other data available on key as well as emerging populations of forced and irregular migrants, and discusses the implications for migration research, policy and operations.
**Following Migratory Trajectories: The Methodological Approach of Trajectory Analysis in Forced Migration Studies**

Inga Schwarz, University of Freiburg

Inspired by George Marcus, who suggested to “Follow the people!” (Marcus 1995) some 20 years ago, Joris Schapendonk recently proposed the methodological design of ‘trajectory ethnography’ to enable a long-distance and long-term perspective on migratory movements (Schapendonk 2012). Going beyond the idea of migration as a bipolar relocation from A to B, this perspective sheds light on ongoing and unpredictable paths. In addition to reconstructing migration histories based on in-depth interviews, the methodological concept therefore aims to follow “the actual twists and turns of migration trajectories by way of translocal engagements (e.g., telephone calls and Internet conversations) and follow-up visits to [...] respondents in different places and during different times of their trajectories” (Schapendonk / Steel 2014: 263). In addition, a growing number of so-called ‘mobile methods’ has evolved, from the interdisciplinary field of mobility studies, which can be fruitfully applied to empirical projects on tracing migratory trajectories (Fincham et al. 2010; Büscher et al. 2011). Approaches using the design of trajectory analysis are taking a subject oriented perspective, concentrating on motivations, decisions and actions of migrants. In the context of my ongoing research project on the illegalization of migratory mobility, I am using the methodological approach of trajectory ethnography to follow migratory mobility through Europe. Going beyond the categorization of ‘forced’ and ‘voluntary’, the approach differentiates between various stages and motivations that are part of the same migratory journey. The paper discusses the opportunities and challenges of this newly emerging methodological approach in the field of forced migration studies.

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**9. Citizenship, Belonging, and the Sanctuary City Movement in Toronto**

**Chair: Idil Atak, Ryerson University, Room 4.7**

In 2013, the City of Toronto adopted the “Access T.O.” policy, making the city the first Sanctuary City in Canada. This policy is designed to ensure that undocumented migrants are able to access municipal services—which requires provision of some identifying information—without fear of being reported to federal authorities. Core municipal services, most of which are funded by provincial and federal governments, include emergency health care, education, housing, some labour rights, shelters, and emergency services (e.g. police, fire, medical). This policy challenges dominant conceptions of “citizenship” and “belonging”, suggesting that persons possess a “right to the city” that exists independently of national citizenship.

Unfortunately, recent audits of Access T.O. reveal that many illegal migrants continue to be denied access to Toronto’s services and/or have been reported to federal immigration authorities. The gap between policy and practice is related to lack of training and coordination of front-line city staff, lack of awareness among the migrant community about the policy, federalism and the counter-influence of federal and provincial law, public disapproval, and outright prejudice.

This panel will share the results of a theoretical and empirical study on sanctuary city policy in Toronto. It will be guided by critical conceptions of citizenship and belonging, and will share the results of interviews with undocumented migrants, city officials, community service organizations, academics, and lawyers. The panel will identify causes of irregular migration, lessons learned, and best practices that may be useful to those working towards the rights of undocumented migrants in other jurisdictions.
Local Governance and the Human Rights of Undocumented Migrants: Toronto’s Sanctuary City Policy
Idil Atak, Ryerson University
In 2014, Toronto, the first Canadian sanctuary city, reaffirmed its commitment to improving undocumented migrants’ access to programs and services in City-funded agencies. However, research shows that official policy has not been consistently realized in practice. Service providers experience difficulties such as unfamiliarity with the needs of undocumented migrants and lack of formal organizational policy. Moreover, confusion still exists as to the nature of and extent to which municipal programs cohere with federal/provincial law. Consequently, fear of arrest, detention and removal from Canada still result in marginalization of undocumented migrants, disengagement from critical public and social projects, and susceptibility to exploitation and abuse. This paper provides a critical analysis of the objectives, implementation and operation of sanctuary city policy in the Greater Toronto Area (GTA). Using the theoretical framework of “local governance”, it maps the nature and extent to which formal policy effectively protects the human rights of undocumented migrants, through coordinated provision of public services and dialogue. Drawing on the results of an exploratory empirical research, the paper reports on the insights and perspectives of civil society organizations (CSO), practitioners, and undocumented migrants in the GTA. The paper offers a reflection on the importance of local context in crafting policy responses to the legal, economic and social marginalization of undocumented migrants. A core aim is to explain how the policy and building the capacity of undocumented migrants and CSOs to engage socially improves the well-being of the city and a plurality of ethic, cultural, and political communities.

Graham Hudson, Ryerson University
Access to health care in Canada is conditional on citizenship or permanent resident status. However, municipalities have jurisdiction over the delivery of some services, including emergency health care and walk-in clinics. In 2013, Access T.O. (a.k.a. “Sanctuary City”) was introduced with the aim of providing basic health care to undocumented migrants. Although many barriers remain, public health is an area where Access T.O. has been most effectively implemented. This is attributable to a wide range of factors, including: the organization and commitments of the medical and nursing professions, relative internal coherence and organizational from of the division of Toronto Public Health, a national commitment to the right to health care, and the alignment of the interest of migrants in health and that of the security-based and economic-based interests of the state e.g. protection of public health, preventing the spread of communicable diseases. This paper will explore the extents to which the collaborative efforts of major stakeholders in the field of public health have facilitated the inclusion of undocumented migrants in civic life. It will focus on identifying and exploring the most pressing unmet needs of undocumented residents. This analysis will be embedded in a theoretical framework that situates irregular migration within different conceptions of “citizenship” and “belonging”, with special regard for dominant and subaltern perspectives on federalism and security.

The social consequences of the denied access to housing for refugees in urban settings: the case of Turin, Italy
Michele Manocchi, University of Western Ontario
The precariousness of the migrants’ status in Western countries can take several and different forms. One area where migrants are particularly affected is in having access to the social services at the local level. Comparison among different national and local systems - even within the Western countries - is difficult due to the differences at the legal and bureaucratic levels. This paper suggests some fruitful recommendations about both good and practice that the Sanctuary City policy can provide when compared to the rest of Italy. Specifically, I examine the case of refugees having access
to housing, where the actions and decisions of local authorities play a relevant role in shaping opportunities and obstacles for social inclusion. Indeed, on the one hand, housing is crucially related to the integration path and it is a precondition for the full participation in the host country’s social and political life. On the other hand, the difficulties for some categories of migrants in obtaining the enrolment in the municipal registry office (residency) show how fragile migrants’ rights can be. The obstacles local authorities create through both informal practices and administrative provisions are investigated. A multi-method study was carried out between November 2007 and July 2013 in the City of Turin. Many refugees have opted for squatting. While underlining refugees’ agency, these experiences appear unable to properly tackle their housing needs and to achieve the objectives of social recognition and public solidarity.

10. Twenty Years after the Beijing World Conference on Women- Achievements, Challenges and the Lessons Learned in Anti-human Trafficking Policies and Actions. Part Two

Chairs: Stana Buchowska, Oxfam International, and Alicja Głuszek, Jagiellonian University, Aula prof. Radwańskiego

The 4th World Conference on Women was held in Beijing in 1995. Its Platform called international community for an immediate action to counter trafficking in women and to assist the victims of this crime.

As it is now 20 years since the Beijing Platform of Action has been introduced, it would be worthwhile to reflect on the achievements, challenges and lessons learned of anti-trafficking movement. Therefore, we would like to organize a panel that will expose and debate the experiences of the past 20 years in the anti-trafficking movement. The panel will include papers that focus on emerging issues in the anti-trafficking efforts. Their topics range from the accountability of the demand side actors, challenges facing those who fight domestic servitude, to Chinese and Canadian policies against human trafficking after the Beijing Conference.

China’s Anti-Trafficking Challenge: From the Beijing Platform for Action to Practice

Bonny Ling, Centre for Human Rights Studies of the University of Zurich

This paper examines the anti-trafficking experience of China in the last two decades, particularly several high-profiled national initiatives that were consistent with the strategic objective of the Beijing Platform for Action on the issue of trafficking. These included the significant revision of the country’s criminal law in 1997, which gave more legal specificity to the provision that deals with the offence of trafficking; the release of the country’s first national anti-trafficking plan in December 2007; and the accession of China to the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children in February 2010. Nonetheless, this article argues that China’s response to trafficking in persons is obstructed by a legal definition in its criminal law that significantly falls short of international standards.

Mapping Forced Migrations from Central America and the Trafficking in Persons along Mexico’s Eastern Migration Routes

Guadalupe Correa-Cabrera, Maria Fernanda Machuca, and Dawid Władyka, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley

The involvement of transnational organized crime in the trafficking of undocumented migrants in transit from Central America to the United States is a key hemispheric problem that has not been well understood, nor appropriately investigated to date. Many researchers and public officials
interested in this phenomenon have relied on informants of dubious credibility and on informal sources that have not been appropriately verified nor systematized. Extensive field research is needed to better understand this phenomenon that involves formal and informal transnational actors, generates billions of dollars in profits, and represents a very complex human problem. Massive forced displacements of Central American people escaping from violence and extreme poverty, as well as recently documented cases of sex trafficking and labor trafficking along the migration routes—that allegedly involve transnational criminal organizations—show the extent of the problem, expose limitations of justice systems in the continent, and reveal the need to further investigate these phenomena.

This paper is part of a project to systematize and analyze the information obtained through a JTIP research grant that involves extensive field research to understand the role of transnational organized crime in the trafficking of migrants in the region. In particular, the aim is to map forced migrations and trafficking of migrants by criminal organizations in Central America and along Mexico's eastern migration routes, Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala. The data was collected through semi-structured interviews and informal conversations with undocumented migrants, law enforcement agents, human rights activists and other specialists in the researched trafficking areas.

5.30. Meeting of the Archiving and Documentation of History of Forced Migration and Refugees (ADHFMR) Group. Room 3.1

6.00-8.00 PM General Meeting, Auditorium Maximum
9.00-10.30
Plenary Session Two. The Present, Past and Future of Refugee Protection and Solutions: Camps, Comprehensive Plans, and Cyber-Communities

Moderator: Dianna Shandy, Macalester College and the University of Minnesota
Alexander T. Aleinikoff, Columbia Global Policy Initiative, Migration Policy Institute (DC)
will talk on Rethinking the International Refugee Regime.

Commentators:
Susan Martin, Georgetown University
Graeme Rodgers, International Rescue Committee in New York

Based on journalist accounts, an archive of oral histories of Indo-Chinese refugees, and academic works on diaspora, the paper examines three forms of refugee communities: communities in refugee camps, resettlement communities, and communities created on-line. I discuss how these forms of community link with concepts of refugee protection and the three traditional “durable solutions”—return, local integration, resettlement. Camp communities represent the present for many refugees; they are not viewed as permanent but are often in fact indefinite. I rely on Ben Rawlence’s account of the Dadaab refugee camp. The Comprehensive Plan of Action for Indo-Chinese Refugees is discussed as a solution of the past, providing resettlement in the US for more than 1 million refugees. As an oral history of one refugee shows, this durable solution poses complex questions of assimilation and integration even as it frequently represents the most sought after solution. Examination of several websites and recent academic work yields a possible third kind of community, created by refugees, exiles and migrants on the internet. It is a question for further research, I suggest, whether the web presences constitute a new form of “refugee consciousness”—one that looks homeward while using virtual space to create a place for politics and culture not available at home.
During current refugee crises millions of asylum seekers have already fled to Europe and more are to come. Their dramatic escape is however only the beginning of the long journey of being accepted as refugees and the process of integration. The process takes place in different dimensions of life (e.g. social, economic, educational, cultural and psychological) and concerns both the newcomers as well as hosting societies. The necessary immediate assistance offered by hosting states and non-government organizations has to be followed by complex integration policies and interventions addressing different dimensions of life and both sides of the integration process. The panel discussion aims to address various challenges and successful solutions to the integration process taking place in different parts of the world and experienced both by the refugees and hosting societies. It will benefit from experiences applied by state agencies and non-governmental organizations.

**Integration goals without means: Lessons from Australia’s humanitarian migrant resettlement programs**

Ibolya (Ibi) Losoncz, Australian National University

The increased demand for refugee admissions and resettlement in developed countries makes it important for host countries to understand the refugee integration process. Yet, the literature on pathways and processes facilitating and driving integration is undertheorised, poorly understood, and needs systematic research. This paper contributes to advancing our understanding of the interaction between human resources, social connections and structural facilitators by using the analytical framework of Merton’s (1968) theory on goals and means, and mixed methods research evidence from Australia. Australia has been involved in the UNHCR resettlement program since 1977 and is been one of the top three resettlement countries in the world. Despite considerable experience and policy and program efforts, humanitarian migrants experience lower economic and social integration than other categories of immigrants even after controlling for a range factors, such as human capital or pre-migration experiences (Hugo, 2011). Drawing on data from an ethnographic study with recently settled South Sudanese refugees and a recently released large sample size longitudinal survey of humanitarian migrants (Building a New Life in Australia) the paper demonstrates how Australian government institutions failed to provide accessible pathways to resettled refugees to turn their personal resources and capabilities into economic and social participation. The paper concludes by considering how findings from Australian experience can be transferred to other countries embarking on administering large scale resettlement programs.

**Resettling Later Life Resources and Family Relationships in the US**

Kimberly Seibel, Northwestern University

This paper focuses on the role of age in integration by examining how displacement and resettlement reconfigure later life resources and family relationships. Based on life history interviews with recently resettled refugees from Bhutan, Burma/Myanmar, and Iraq in Chicago, Illinois, I examine age from the perspective of my research participants as older parents. Drawing upon anthropology and critical
gerontology scholarship, this research advances understandings of age as a key mediator of important power dynamics in processes of migration and redistributive mechanisms of the welfare state. Displacement causes sudden losses that affect the basis of intergenerational relations, such as inheritance, household divisions of labor, and living arrangements. Migration includes “profound reconfigurations of the proper social-moral relationship between individuals, families, and the state, and the very shape and aims of the human life course” (Lamb 2007:139). For example, being able to stop working at the end of one’s life is a luxury that depends on wealth, livelihoods, and/or support from working relatives. These resources are taken for granted when US resettlement agencies categorize refugees 65 and older as “retirement age,” regardless of aspirations to work in later life. Many refugees worked rather than going to school when they were young. The assumption of early age as a time for schooling creates challenges as refugees must learn English to attain citizenship and maintain age-based benefits in the US. Because applying such assumptions about age to refugees can compound lifelong marginalization, I suggest a need to situate age in shifting family and state relationships and resources in refugee policy and research.

Young refugees’ integration into the Finnish labour market – Preliminary findings from the CAGE-project

Eveliina Lyytinen, Institute of Migration, Turku

In this presentation, I discuss some of the preliminary findings from an on-going study focusing on young refugee’s economical integration in Finland. This study, conducted between 2015–2018, is part of a comparative Nordic research project “Coming of Age in Exile (CAGE) – Health and Socio-Economic Inequities in Young Refugees in the Nordic Welfare Societies” (http://cage.ku.dk/) funded by the NordForsk.) The study explores the experiences of young refugees (18–30-year-old, who have arrived to Finland before adulthood) in the trajectory from different types of educational institutions to an active role in the local labour market. Finland is used as a Nordic case study. The study also explores the experiences of employers of employing refugees. Qualitative interviews with young refugees with diverse origins and employers with and without employed refugees are guided by the following questions: What are the barriers and key factors determining recruitment?, Which are the key factors in staying at the labour market after a successful entry? Through which mechanisms and persons have the young refugees found jobs and how have personal networks and connections been involved in this process? What kind of processes are there among those young refugees who are at the moment of interview unemployed? Besides the preliminary empirical findings, this presentation includes discussions on the theoretical approaches to economical integration, the link between work and integration, and youth and integration.

Social response to the refugee crisis

Barbara Franz, Rider University

With the current refugee crisis at hand, one quintessential problem for European governments’ is that many of their citizens feel threatened by refugees and migrants who attempt to enter their countries. In a 2014 PEW poll, surveying 10 EU countries, six-in-ten Europeans (60%) disapproved of their government’s handling of immigration, including around three-quarters in Spain (77%), Greece (75%) and the UK (73%).[1] While more than 3,700 refugees and immigrants have drowned in the Mediterranean Sea and many others have died in vans and ditches this past summer, numerous voices have emerged in almost every corner of Europe, calling for isolation, mass deportations and the construction of more walls and fences. It seems throughout Europe, xenophobia and open racism are running rampant, and nationalist, far-right, parties are gaining ground. For some immigrant communities in Europe nationalism is clearly associated with religious affiliation and some young Muslims find a new piety when following the call of ISIS to fight for the Caliphate in Syria and elsewhere. However, European citizens, often belonging to both the majority society and immigrant groups, also see themselves as isolated and misunderstood, which easily can be turned into rage.
European identity politics has failed. In this paper, I will argue that in the current public opinion climate what is necessary is a reorientation of European society toward becoming a global and truly pan-European civic society structured according to humanitarian principles, based on solidarity and cohesion.

2. Transformations and Transitions of the Displaced in an Age of Climate Change

Chair: Nasreen Chowdhory, University of Delhi, Room 4.8

While the nature-culture debate has been waging for some time in philosophical and social science reasoning, it is only recently that social interaction with nature and its ecological limits has been seriously thought through in academic and policy circles. All of a sudden, the sustainability of human societies is in question as the span and scale of environmental disasters and hazards continue to escalate with the coming of the ‘Anthropocene’ age. Of the variety of environmental challenges which our societies face, global climate change has become the most pressing during the past few decades. Some of its manifestations are increased incidence of droughts, cyclones, tsunamis, shoreline erosion, coastal flooding, contamination of ground water, and rising sea levels and temperature resulting in ‘massive and mixed’ flows of populations. This list is by no means exhaustive but it suggests the need to rethink the complex interdependencies between human societies and their ecological contexts. We intend to engage with the ongoing conversations by addressing some of the key concerns on climate change-induced environmental hazards and degradations, which have profound socio-economic and political consequences. This panel would be attentive to ethnographies and cases from South Asia that deal with risks, transitions, marginalities, migration strategies, livelihood choices and other forms of coping so as to understand the transformations at the human level in relation to climate induced displacements.

Understanding transition among climate migrants

Biswajit Mohanty, University of Delhi

Though there is no predictable correlation that one can establish between climate change and internal displacement nevertheless one can observe “climate canaries” such as long spells of drought, change in rainfall patterns and extreme weather events. These drive home the point that climate change and environmental degradation have visible impact on the social and economic condition of people and cause internal displacement. Adaptability as a condition of negotiating with the routine everyday life world situation is perched within the interstice of transformation and transition. Climate migrants are continuously on the move and as a result they neither have been completely transformed nor entirely adapted to the new social, economic, political and cultural set ups that they encounter and engage with. This sets the stage for phases of uncertainty, tentativeness about accepting prevalent living conditions and incomplete transformative life, all of which can be termed as transitionality: a state of “liquid fear”. Transitionality may be an “empty space” which remains invisible through the journey that migrants undertake – a temporary place they reside in and transform their lives to adapt to. Nevertheless it remains an important contour that has been drawn into their mental map all through their sojourns. My paper deals with the case study of migrants settled in Delhi and tries to understand the processes of transitions that they have been continuously living through during the migration period and temporary settlement in an urban set up.
Climate Induced Displacement and Livelihood Choices: Evidence from Slum Areas in Dhaka Metropolitan City

Meherun Ahmed, Asian University for Women, Bangladesh

People of Bangladesh, particularly in the coastal areas, face serious and relatively rapid alterations to ecological and social systems induced by climatic factors and are forced to adopt migration to cities as a coping strategy. Disasters such as floods, cyclones, erosion of land, tornados, arsenic contamination in ground water, water logging, salinity intrusion are intensifying gradually because of climate change and adding to the risk and vulnerability of the rural and extremely poor community. This paper focuses on the livelihood choices of displaced individuals for environmental reasons in contrast to economic migrants. Using survey data from slum areas in Dhaka Metropolitan city, we try to identify the types of occupation, number of hours worked, the remuneration received and the overall economic well being of the environmentally displaced individuals with a particular focus on women and children. We also investigate whether the nature of climate induced displacement is temporary or permanent and whether this has any differential impact on occupation choice, ceteris paribus. The role of human capital, savings and access to credit for coping in a new, unfamiliar system of social protection is also analyzed. We find that unemployment rate is quite high for both males and females. Some of the occupation choices in the informal sector are propelled by lack of credit and skill deficiency. Women and children are mostly employed as domestic help or begging. We find that more than 85% of the climate displaced individuals earn an average monthly income well below the urban poverty line.

Climate Change and Human Displacement: Concern over Unplanned Urbanization and Health Risks

Shahana Afrose Chowdhury, University of Liberal Arts, Bangladesh

Bangladesh is a country ranked as one of the world’s most vulnerable to climate change. Rising temperatures, increasingly erratic rainfall and worsening storms and flooding linked to climate change have resulted in the loss of homes and assets, land degradation, severe declines in water and food security, increasing pressures on human health and the collapse of rural livelihoods lead to displacement. The perception of cities as hubs of employment opportunities encourages movement from rural areas to urban settlements. When climate migrants settle in cities, they often move into dense informal settlements (slums). Slum dwellers are already experiencing exclusion from basic services and infrastructure, including adequate housing, clean water, sanitation, health care, education and electricity. Insufficient infrastructure and governance mechanisms will also potentially lead to a further decline in living standards and an increase in social disorder. Access to adequate health care is already difficult for the poorest and most vulnerable group, such as women, children, the elderly, and disables. Climate change is expected to increase the risks to human health, since the poor state of the country’s public health infrastructure. Climate displaced people are often forced to relocate to any land available, far removed from adequate and accessible healthcare, which exposes climate them to further health risks. This paper focuses on the health risks relating to poor water and sanitation, quality of the livelihoods, consumption patterns, food security and water availability of the climate induced displaced individuals who are living in of the slum areas of Dhaka city.
Narratives have long been central to the work of refugee and forced migration scholars, practitioners, activists, and affected populations themselves. This panel considers the ways in which stories are told by, for, and about forced migrants and, critically, also the institutions that shape these migrations. Explicitly, or more often, implicitly, the experiences of refugees and forced migrants and their retelling are central to the domains of law, policy, history, anthropology, and any other discipline that seeks to harness the power of the story to bear witness, to change behavior, or to inform. By situating refugee and forced migration narratives within the framework of multiple and competing power relations, papers explore both the process of producing narratives and the outcomes of these situated narratives for individuals, institutions, and the state. We seek original papers and presentations on better understand the use and power of narrative and storytelling approaches in diverse settings. In particular, we encourage submissions that explore or incorporate technological advances in digital media and digital storytelling and its power to engage and influence audiences.

The four linked panels address the following questions:

- How can we capture refugee experiences of movement, mobility, and multiplicity? Do we need new methods, and what would those new methods look like?
- What are the politics of testimony in individual narratives? In state narratives? And what is the interplay between the two?
- Where are the dominant and hegemonic narratives of refugees and forced migration located? Where have alternative or counter-narratives in pursuit of a liberating and emancipating agenda been situated?
- Is there a particular ethics of narrative work with refugees and forced migrants?
- What methodological opportunities or pitfalls do new technologies offer?
- How do new technologies (e.g. social media, interactive digital storytelling) influence narrative outcomes?
- In what ways do narrative and storytelling approaches contribute new knowledge to forced migration studies?
- What are the outcomes for refugee and forced migration studies of narratives in interaction?

In whose voice? and for whom? collaborative filming of narratives of migration

Katarzyna Grabska, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva

The power of the visual in anthropology has now been well established. The spread of digital technology and low-budget filmmaking allows for ‘telling a story’ or ‘narrating a life’ differently, more immediately, often instantly, creating a level of intimacy between the audience and the narrator. Such technologies can be used directly by protagonists to share their ‘own story’, and thus subverting the hierarchical relations of power of talk and voice. Arguably, this creates new possibilities for capturing refugee and migrant experiences of movement, mobility, and multiplicity. Yet, filmmaking and the politics of testimony in individual narratives are located in state, individual and global public and private spaces. This paper considers the experiences of filmmaking and dissemination of a documentary entitled Time to look at girls: migrants in Bangladesh and Ethiopia. The collaboration between professional filmmakers together with feminist researchers and protagonists created a set of points of tension and reflection about ethical considerations over the use of film, filming techniques, and visual methods as such. The protagonists were young women who migrated as adolescents under often dramatic circumstances. Their portrayal as ‘victims’ was often favoured by filmmakers as an effective way of captivating the audience. Tensions arose also around the way protagonists wanted to be portrayed, and what researchers saw as ‘appropriate’ way of representation of their
agency. I argue that this type of collaboration provides insights into the struggle over interpretative power of narratives and images – discussed in feminist writings, yet much less so in refugee and migrant studies.

The refugee, the researcher and the narrative – power relations in narrative collection among displaced people

Magdalena Suerbaum, SOAS

During my ethnographic research among Syrian refugees in Cairo I was frequently confronted with the omnipresence of power relations when engaging in narrative collection. The narratives I gathered were shaped by the knowledge my participants had, or produced, about me. Hence, some stories were shared with me in the hopes of gaining support in return. Often my participants seemed to strategize in what they told me based on the power and influence they assumed I had because of my nationality, presumed networks and financial resources. It has been acknowledged that narratives are a response to the immediate and broader context in which they are told, that narratives are relational and situational, dependent on the roles of researcher and participant and their respective agendas. While this holds true for any encounter between researcher and participant, it can be argued that hierarchies between the two are exacerbated in a research process with refugees, due to the liminality and uncertainty many refugees face. Moreover, I seek to discuss the researcher’s power in interpreting and selectively using collected narratives. Highlighting that individuals socially constructed as vulnerable applied tactics and produced narratives to reach certain goals might reinforce prejudices. Thus, an ethical consideration is crucial beyond the collection of narratives. This paper engages with the question how narrative collection among displaced people can acknowledge and ease the often aggravated power relations between researcher and participant. It further seeks to discuss whether there is a possibility to circumvent that narratives are shaped by the researcher’s positionality.

Digital story-telling as intervention: Responding to individual and collective experiences of distress and social isolation among the internally displaced in Georgia

Namrita Singh, Johns Hopkins University

Global mental health interventions in low-resource contexts, and mental health programming with displaced populations, have emphasized the effectiveness of individual and family-based therapies. Displacement, however, necessarily disrupts communities and dislocates social networks. Mental health programming must consider innovative approaches to improving collective mental health and promoting community recovery and resiliencies. In this paper, I consider the process and benefits of digital story-telling within the context of community mental health interventions. In so doing, I argue that the field of global mental health must engage with collective, narrative-based, and non-clinical approaches in order to strengthen communities, promote psychosocial well-being, and contribute to larger peace-building efforts. This approach is based on my original ethnographic research that was carried out with the long-term internally displaced population in Georgia, a country in the South Caucasus, between 2009 to 2012. This study examined experiences of mental health care-seeking behaviors and informal care-giving. Study participants consistently expressed feeling invisible, abandoned, and forgotten about, struggled with integration into host communities, and sought ways to tell their stories and share their experiences and knowledge. In this paper, I also engage with the process of moving from identifying community interest in story-telling to developing formative research for a digital story-telling intervention. Lastly, I discuss a new collaborative blog project I am leading. This discussion includes assessing applications of collaborative blogging for creating dialogic space with researchers and communities in under-represented settings. I discuss the potential benefits of engaging affected communities in a collaborative auto-ethnography experience.
Forced migration crises in South and Southeast Asia represent some of the most intractable and long-term refugee situations globally, with human rights violations arising from highly complex circumstances whose root causes are numerous and longstanding. Both the causes of and responses to these situations have been multi-spatial – stemming from and embedded in local, regional, and international elements, and the responses have been inconsistent and ad hoc in nature.

The panel aims at analyzing, from conceptual and practical perspectives, the multi-spatial responses to forced migration in South and Southeast Asia. The three papers present some of the region’s most intractable situations, both historical and contemporary, and examine how different spatial terrains understand, make sense of, and conceptualize solutions to the forced migrants in their territories. The papers cover a wide range of stakeholders, including international norms, regional institutions such as ASEAN, and local activists and members of civil society.

**ASEAN Community, Stateless Persons: Integration yet Exclusion**  
Sriprapha Petcharamesree, Mahidol University, Thailand

The paper aims at mapping and assessing the situation of stateless persons in ASEAN. It also aims at examining the concept and the perception of ASEAN and ASEAN member states (AMS) vis-à-vis statelessness and stateless persons. The paper argues that the concept of statelessness has hardly been well understood and accepted in the AMS and that ASEAN as a group does not have proper policy to deal with the plight of stateless persons due to its perception about who is “member of community”. If some do, it is mainly based on humanitarian perspective rather than human rights perspectives. Based on the concept of “imagined community, the paper concludes that while ASEAN is moving towards forging an ASEAN Community, those who are not considered “members of the political community” are still excluded due to ASEAN’s imagined “Community.

**Risk and Precarity on the Thai-Myanmarese border: homeland activism then and now**  
Susan Banki, University of Sydney

Refugees and migrants from Myanmar have asserted their political voices in numerous ways over the past 30 years, from lobbying ASEAN leaders to producing widely distributed research reports. Scholars have noted how these transnational practices mirror an agentic view of the homeland activist but rarely consider the empirical impact of risk on precarious activists’ actions. Drawing on the precarity literature, activists’ research reports, and primary field research, this paper analyses the motivations, activities, and micro-mobilities of border activist groups located in Thailand and demonstrates how precarity shapes the modes and mechanisms of political activism, comparing homeland activism directed toward Myanmar in the pre- and post-reform period.

**Protracted Refugee Situation in Nepal and Bangladesh: A Sorites Paradox**  
Hugh S. Tuckfield, USYD

While much research has been undertaken to explore the causes and consequences of protracted refugee-hood, existing IR literature on responses to forced migration has examined the conditions under which international cooperation has taken place in the refugee regime examined the role of the UNHCR. However, sparse research exists that either examines or contributes directly to theory about the phenomenon of the termination of a protracted refugee situation. The purpose of this research is to describe the processes and conditions under which socialization of states or state agents occurs (or not) in two South Asian countries, Nepal and Bangladesh, such that they are
induced (or not) to adopt the norms of the international refugee regime as they relate to formulating an end to situations of protracted refugee-hood. To explain the variations in the behaviour of the governments, this paper examines two populations of refugees in protracted situations in two host countries: the Bhutanese in Nepal; and the Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh. The cases (or countries) selected illustrate the full range of the diverse policy outcomes of the Government of Nepal and the Government of Bangladesh for the respective refugee populations. The cases represent the phenomenon of the termination of refugee-hood and the sub-classes of repatriation, integration and resettlement as well as the phenomenon of non-termination.

**The Future Geopolitics of ASEAN on Migration Policy: Rohingya Experience**

Jeanne Francoise, Indonesia Defense University

This paper has an hypothesis that the future geopolitics of ASEAN, to be more united and to be more integrated, is the best approach of humanitarian diplomacy on Rohingya by applying law enforcement for Myanmar government and international community to recognize Rohingya people’s nationalism identity, at a time, by protecting human rights of Rohingya people as human-being with full of dignity in the universe. Regarding of some refugee cases that Security Council of United Nations is actively conducting now, surprisingly, that if we type the word “Rohingya” on UNSC website, the result is zero. Rohingya case is widely connected as “internally displaced persons issue” by the experts, but nowadays, due to the detail observations by UN bodies and NGOs, Rohingya case is more than IDP issue. It is also the issue of conflict resolution and geopolitics.

In a fundamental geopolitics assumption, a geographical destiny of countries create unity and integrity solutions of the regions to solve a problem of a country member, for example Rohingya case. Rohingya question could be viewed as national problem of Myanmar, but based on Polemology theory, this case is highly potential creating the credibility of ASEAN itself of handling human rights and IDP case to the international community.

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**5. Round Table: Environmental Resource Management in Refugee Camps and Surrounding Areas: Lessons Learned and Best Practices**

Chair: Nili Sarit Yossinger, Georgetown University, Room Eta

While recent trends in research have concentrated on environmental change as a driver of displacement, this roundtable will focus on how the presence of large populations of refugees in camps over long periods of time has affected the quality, quantity, and usage of natural resources, particularly in arid and semi-arid countries that are affected by climate change. In 2005, UNHCR released a framework intended to safeguard environmental resources for humanitarian operations and refugee camps, but it remains underutilized due to increases in quantity and size of humanitarian emergencies, as well as underfunded mandates. There is little research to aid organizations, policymakers, and other key stakeholders in implementing appropriate measures of environmental protection. Yet, stakeholders agree that humanitarian operations and responses to forced migration must consider the long-term impact on the host environment; a balance must be struck between addressing the immediate needs of refugees and employing sustainable practices. The extent of environmental degradation is particularly acute in the Horn of Africa; in addition to being host to a number of protracted refugee camps, fresh water in the region is scarce and infrastructure is fragile, increasing the strain on natural resources and the competition for food and livelihood. The longer the period of displacement, the longer the period of resource over-exploitation that occurs. As climate change exacerbates drought in the Horn of Africa and leads to greater water
scarcity in areas with significant displacement, identification of new environmental management processes in refugee and displaced persons camps is essential. During this roundtable, the researchers will present preliminary findings on the extent of environmental degradation and local perception of resource usage and availability from fieldwork in Ethiopia and Djibouti. Research methods include interviews with refugee and host populations in both countries and assessment of natural resource change based on key informants and geospatial analysis. Findings from interviews and meetings with key stakeholders such as government officials and humanitarian workers in the Horn of Africa will also be discussed and analyzed. Our work will include comparative evidence-based assessments and actionable best management practices for restoring environmental integrity in these communities that reflects local and regional context but which can be implemented in other types of climate. Necessary measures for future practice concerning humanitarian operations in protracted camp situations will also be shared. These discussions will enable the team to consider the input of IASFM participants in the final report that will be provided to stakeholders for future planning.

Lahra Smith, Georgetown University
Susan Martin, Georgetown University
Lara Kinne, Georgetown University
Nili Sarit Yossinger, Georgetown University
Douglas Howard, Georgetown University


Chairs: Sarilee Kahn, McGill University, Canada, Edward Alessi, Rutgers University, USA, Room Zeta

Recent progress in analyzing and interpreting the concepts of sexual orientation and gender identity in the context of refugee law has helped to facilitate LGBTQ-based refugee and asylum claims around the world (UNHCR, 2008). Research on sexual and gender minority (SGM) forced migrants has only recently emerged, and findings have explicated: the abuse experiences of SGM children and youth in countries where few rights and legal protections for sexual and gender minorities exist (Alessi, Kahn, & Chatterji, 2015); mental health challenges in the host country stemming from past traumatic events and the exigencies of asylum claims and resettlement processes (Shidlo & Aloha, 2013); the paradoxical relationships between LGBTQ forced migrants and religion/faith (Kahn, 2014); and, issues of identity and belonging (Lee & Brotman, 2011).

This two-part panel takes a creative approach to these emerging themes by engaging in cross-disciplinary dialogue. We present qualitative and quantitative research representing service providers and LGBTQ forced migrants themselves, from the disciplinary perspectives of law, sociology, anthropology, the humanities, and social work. We seek to illuminate the experiences of queer forced migrants as they seek asylum and settle in a host country. Recommendations are presented for policy-makers, advocates, and service providers to help ensure adequate protection and support for SGM individuals seeking and obtaining refuge in host countries.

UNHCR and EU: Policy Evolution and Protection Gaps for SOGI-based claimants

Denise Venturi, Scuola Superiore Sant’Anna, Pisa, Italy and KU Leuven

Although the Refugee Convention does not explicitly include sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI) among the grounds of persecution, SOGI-based claims have been traditionally accepted under

Navigation Panel
the 'particular social group' ground. Such inclusion has been possible thanks to the interpretation given by domestic courts, as well as by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). At the regional level, sexual orientation and gender identity are mentioned by the European Union (EU) Qualification Directive as reasons to define a 'particular social group'. However, as scholars pointed out, these developments have just created the possibility for lesbian, gay, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) people to apply for refugee status. As a matter of fact, many issues still remain unresolved, especially when it comes to the assessment of these asylum claims. The paper aims to shed light on the protection gaps that are still being faced by LGBTI asylum seekers. The first part of the paper will provide an overview of how SOGI-based claims have evolved under the Refugee Convention. To this extent, relevant case-law and the position of UNHCR will be taken into consideration. Then, the paper will discuss the challenges related to the assessment of sexuality-based claims, with a specific focus on the EU. Particular attention will be devoted to the cases of 'sur place' claims and late disclosure. Eventually, the paper will attempt to draw some conclusions on whether the Refugee Convention can really be considered a universal instrument when it comes to LGBTI refugees.

“Coming Out” Under the Gun: The Psychological Toll to LGBTQ Persons Presenting ‘In-Land’ Refugee Claims in Canada

Sarilee Kahn, McGill University School of Social Work, Montreal

This paper considers the perspectives of service providers (attorneys, mental health providers, and advocates) on the challenges facing LGBT individuals seeking asylum in Canada. Qualitative interviews with 22 providers across Canada were conducted in 2015 to explore providers’ perspectives of the psychological and emotional challenges posed by the burden of proof in Sexual Orientation/Gender Identity (SOGI) claims, particularly in light of the 30-day timeframe currently imposed by the Canadian immigration system. Although Canada is considered a safe haven for LGBT refugees, current policy creates a ‘coming out’ paradox for claimants. Forced to hide their non-conforming gender expression and sexuality in their countries of origin in order to survive, they are now ‘forced’ to disclose these identities in as few as 30 days after arriving in Canada. Furthermore, proof must be in accordance with categories and stereotypes constructed in the West. The result, according to persons most intimately linked to claimants during this time frame, is heightened anxiety and identity stress that may compound pre-existing impacts of chronic victimization in their home countries. Access to formal mental health services may be difficult, if not impossible, due to long waiting lists and linguistic and/or cultural barriers. While Canada is in the process of writing its Directives on SOGI claims, the findings presented here call for attention to cultural experiences of sexualities and gender identities within policies built for expediency. Recommendations are also presented to bridge these gaps, including policy reforms, training for adjudicators, and specialized support for SOGI claimants.

Intersectional Identities in Processes of Power: The Case of ‘Gay’ Syrian Men Seeking Refugee Status in Lebanon

Matthew Clare, Oxford University

This paper explores the experiences of self-identified gay Syrian men in Lebanon claiming refugee status on the grounds of sexual orientation persecution. The empirical data, collected through semi-structured interviews with five men in 2014 in Beirut, questions what it means to be simultaneously gay, Syrian, and a refugee in Lebanon currently. This research queries how the men intersectionally interact with various regimes of power - the Lebanese state, wider society, and the UNHCR refugee procedure. Oscillating between the local and the global, this paper employs a theoretical framework which challenges how 'the figure' of the refugee interacts with processes of power, and accounts for the various ways in which participants appropriate such processes to understand their position in the social world. This work highlights how the intersectional constructs of sexuality, nationality, and
refugeehood play into varying systems of oppression and resistance, and argues how queerness and migration are more widely implicated within practices of exclusion which shape pathways to social justice in a Middle Eastern context. It argues that we must see through singular facets or faces of oppression and resistance and let intersectionality prove itself by attending to injustice on multiple levels. It works to cautiously proceed through the migration-to-liberation discourse and reifying Orientalist connotations, which so often arise in similar literature. Instead, this research champions how alternative routes towards social justice must be contextually grounded. This paper underlines new ways of organising bodies, and how distribution is compromised by a sustained desire, and need, to be recognised.

Translating Sexuality: The Case of SOGI-Based Asylum Seeking in Norway  
Deniz Akin, Norwegian University of Science and Technology

In the absence of standardized procedures and disagreements concerning the understandings of sexual orientation, queer asylum seekers are “burdened by proof” (Dauvergne and Millbank 2003). This paper draws upon the burden of proof that queer asylum seekers encounter in Norway, and analyses their way of addressing it. Based on the interviews conducted with ten asylum seekers, this paper seeks to answer the question of how and in what ways sexuality is narrated and shaped, sometimes strategically, to become readable and worthy of protection in the Norwegian asylum context. The paper considers that queer claimants go through various (un)official evaluation processes of their sexuality by different actors during their quest for protection which inform and shape their strategies to increase their perceived credibility and their chance of receiving a residence permit in Norway. The accounts interpreted in this study indicate that informants have diverse migratory processes, self-perception and enactment of sexualities and that they have different ways of translating and communicating their sexuality. The paper highlights how the translation of sexualities follows different variables such as race, gender and financial background for queer asylum seekers and the normative implications of the way informants communicate their sexuality according to what they consider to be correct and legitimate in Norway.

7. Power Dynamics and Refugee Resettlement from the Local to the International Level  
Chair: Adèle Garnier, University of Montreal, Room 3.1.

This panel is based on our book Refugee Resettlement: Power, Politics and Humanitarian Governance edited by Adèle Garnier, Liliana Jubilut and Kristin B. Sandvik (Berghahn Books, forthcoming 2017). The volume investigates refugee resettlement as an instrument of international protection with high symbolic value, and as a powerful form of humanitarian governance fraught with numerous problems. As the world is facing the worst displacement crisis since the Second World War, of which the Syrian crisis is the most visible element, refugee resettlement has arrived at the heart of global politics. UNHCR and resettling countries emphasize and appreciate the possibility of organizing the orderly and long-term relocation to safety of individuals in dire need of protection. At the same time, the management of resettlement programs is complicated and cost intensive, with significant risks of corruption, fraud and mismanagement, as well as very limited offering of places. We argue that multi-scalar power dynamics are at the core of refugee resettlement and will explore these dynamics at different levels and in different locations in our four papers, which all draw on forthcoming chapters for the volume.
**Power dynamics in the selection of Congolese Refugees for resettlement**

Marnie Jane Thomson, University of Colorado

“I don’t ever want that kind of power over other people’s lives.” This comment from an expatriate IRC representative at Nyarugusu refugee camp in Tanzania referred to the power held by the few other expatriate aid workers in the area: UNHCR resettlement officials. It acknowledged the power of those who preside over resettlement cases for Congolese refugees in Nyarugusu, a power not held by IRC and other aid workers. The official line—recited by UNHCR officials and by some refugees who have come to learn it—is that resettlement is afforded to those who cannot return to their country for legitimate fear of persecution. But in practice, Congolese refugees, Tanzanian government officials, and aid workers all recognize that the resettlement process is fraught with political motivations and decisions. This paper focuses on refugees’ experiences with the selection process for resettlement, drawing from years of ethnographic research conducted in refugee camps, aid compounds, and government offices across Tanzania as well as UNHCR regional and global headquarters. Refugees’ stories reveal the ways in which resettlement selection varies case by case and depends on the discretion of case evaluators. Their stories also reveal the risks refugees are willing to take in order to convince resettlement officials to select them. Some refugees admit to partaking in fraud; from their perspective such actions implicate corrupt resettlement officials or at least an unjust system. Resettlement selection decisions may represent aid workers’ control over refugee lives, but being selected signals refugees’ regaining power over their own lives.

**Resettled refugees and work in Canada: The inconsistencies of pro-market humanitarianism**

Adèle Garnier, University of Montreal

Using the instruments of policy analysis, including interviews with settlement agencies and refugees in the Montreal region, my paper will focus on the tensions between contemporary political discourse in Canada and Québec regarding priorities in refugee resettlement and resettled refugees’ labour market outcomes.

With the adoption of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (IRPA) in 2002, Canada committed itself to increase the weight of humanitarian criteria in the admission of refugees. As a result, and as the first section will explore, the profile of resettled refugees changed, with the arrival in larger numbers of more vulnerable refugees with little knowledge of Canada official languages and limited education. This humanitarian shift in refugee selection occurred as federal politics and policies became increasingly pro-market, resulting in a stronger emphasis on the economic value of immigrants—an evolution that reverberated in Québec.

The second section will focus on the local impact of this shift. Refugees’ labour market participation has long been a challenge, yet the evolving profile of resettled refugees increased the difficulty of becoming upwardly mobile. At the same time, settlement agencies, which traditionally provide the same services to immigrants and refugees and do not see themselves as job placement agencies, face increasing budgetary and organizational constraints.

The conclusion will discuss to what extent pro-market humanitarianism has entrenched itself, hence reflecting on the transformation of power dynamics in Canada’s refugee resettlement policies. Adèle Garnier, University of Montreal.

**Germany’s Humanitarian Admission Program for Syrian refugees: Resettlement light or leadership?**

J. Olaf Kleist, University of Osnabrück, Germany

In 2013, the German government decided to grant visas to select Syrian refugees in a novel Humanitarian Admissions Program (HAP). In 3 consecutive phases of HAP over 40,000 refugees received temporary protection in Germany. At the time, this program was one of the very few state initiatives to grant to Syrian refugees access to Europe and was lauded internationally by many for its exemplary scheme in the face of the looming refugee crisis. Domestically however, it received...
criticism for the selection criteria it set, failures in its implementation and limitations on protection. Ultimately, HAP inadvertently introduced a new variant of refugee resettlement into the toolbox of global refugee policies.

This paper traces the origin and development of HAP in German domestic politics throughout its three phases; it will look at its implementation in Lebanon, where the first cohort of Syrians was selected, and the refugees’ reception in Germany; it will consider UNHCR’s involvement and how HAP shaped a new approach to responsibility-sharing in the Syrian refugee crisis. Finally, the merits and challenges of HAP as a new approach to refugee resettlement will be discussed. Thus, the paper contributes to recent attempts in Global Refugee Policy analysis to link domestic and international humanitarian policies, of which HAP, and refugee resettlement generally, are important examples.

**How does development-forced displacement and resettlement affect material, relational and subjective wellbeing?**

Dhammika Herath, University of Peradeniya, and Rajith Lakmashman, IDS, Sussex

There is a widely shared notion in the literature concerning development-forced displacement and resettlement literature that urban displacement can cause severe damage to wellbeing among the affected populations. Among the many negative consequences, scholars have highlighted homelessness, landlessness, and losses in terms of livelihood, economic assets, social network, and educational opportunities for children, as well as increase of poverty and crime. In this paper, we are talking the fast developing city of Colombo in Sri Lanka to determine whether displacement and resettlement in this city causes loss of wellbeing. Currently, Colombo is the site of a massive urban regeneration program driven by the government of Sri Lanka that also involves private business. One of the main components of this regeneration program is acquisition of lands from the urban slums and shanties and their subsequent resettlement in multistoried housing complexes. This paper is an effort to understand the processes and consequences of this urban regeneration program with respect to the wellbeing of the affected population. The paper presents findings from a three-year research study, funded by the Safe and Inclusive Cities program of the IDRC, Canada.

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**8. Externalization of Asylum Policy in Australia and the EU**

*Chair: David FitzGerald, University of California, San Diego, Aula prof. Ziembińskiego*

Governments across the Global North are increasingly using tools of “remote control” to limit the numbers of people able to approach their borders to ask for asylum. This panel examines policies that externalize national borders in the EU and Australia with the goal of explaining their major consequences.

*Regional responses past and present relating to refugees in Australia and Southeast Asia: Practical lessons for future arrangements*

Samuel Tyrer, Australian lawyer, LL.M (Candidate) | Trinity College Dublin

Regional responses must incorporate refugee protection aspects. This is needed in Australia and Southeast Asia (collectively, ‘the region’). The crisis in May 2015 in the Strait of Malacca and the Andaman Sea, where up to 8000 Bangladeshi and Rohingya persons on smuggler boats were left stranded in desperate conditions, illustrates this. Diversity within the region creates particular challenges. This paper considers past and present regional arrangements entered into by Australia. A core argument of this paper is that those arrangements fail to properly take account of local context, and consequently have been an inadequate response to forced migration. The failed Arrangement between the Government of Australia and the Government of Malaysia on Transfer and
Resettlement (25 July 2011) will be explored as a way of making that argument. Australia's widely criticised 'Pacific Solution Mark II', the name given to offshore processing arrangements Australia has entered into separately with Nauru and Papua New Guinea, will also be considered. The paper seeks to draw out the lessons from the Australian experiences within the region, and where appropriate situate these in the broader global context. Future regional arrangements, both within the region and elsewhere across the world, may usefully benefit from the lessons described.

**Off-Shoring and Out-Sourcing: The Externalization of EU Border Control and Management**

Stefan Brocza, University of Vienna

The paper deals with the EU concept of “externalization” in the field of border control and management. The so called “external dimension” covers all aspects of the engagements and policies directed towards (and through) the external side of its borders, including the extra-territorialisation of border management policy. The externalization process means the reproduction of the internal policy of the EU in third countries, following an agenda of European interests. It includes the link between policy and territory and sovereignty, in the sense that policy-making decisions, and the implementation and outcomes of this policy, differ territorially. The basis for this policy concept forms the EU Strategy on the External Dimension of the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice. The paper gives a general introduction and theoretical analysis of the concept of externalization. In the second part, the border control and management elements of the EU Strategy for the External Dimension of Justice and Home Affairs (JHA) are discussed; as well as border aspects in the several “action-orientated papers” foreseen by the Strategy. The third and final part will focus on a stocktaking exercise, indicating all aspects of border control and management covered by the so called JAIEX process, e.g. the ongoing contacts with third countries in numerous meeting foras within the field of JHA.

**Extraterritorialization of EU Refugee and Asylum Approaches: Comparing Practices of Refugee and Asylum Management at External Land and Sea Borders**

Benjamin Globerman, and Martin Geiger, Carleton University

The communitarization of asylum politics and the differing capacities of European actors have hindered a common European response to the ever-growing 2015 “Refugee Crisis.” The European Commission has advocated for a return to the Dublin Regulations and a strengthening of external borders. In response, periphery states are increasingly looking to offshore their asylum problems through a variety of measures that challenge the non-refoulement clause enshrined in the 1951 Refugee Convention and subsequent UNHCR announcements and advisory opinions. In an effort to both maintain relevance and advance their own agendas, international and private organizations are increasingly assisting to normalize non-refoulement practices, particularly in the Mediterranean. This paper focuses on the variety of actions international and private organizations are taking, and seeks to explore and compare these IO’s different methods of asylum management schemes, with a particular hope to identifying and discussing the differing responses between land (Eastern Europe) and sea (Mediterranean Europe) migratory routes.

**Asylum vs Sovereignty in the 21st Century UK**

John Campbell, SOAS, University of London

Asylum was created by the international community in the 20th century to provide humanitarian protection to individuals fleeing persecution by nation states, but the ability to obtain asylum has been fundamentally reshaped by sovereign national interests in the 21st century. I look at asylum policy and practice in the UK to examine where state policy is in tension with a state’s international legal obligations. I focus on policies which nation-states have adopted to prevent asylum seekers from gaining access to their territory, which criminalise those who enter a country of asylum and frustrate their ability to obtain asylum.
Often movement is defined as a process consisting of from and to that encompass an idea of crossing. Most population movement carries a strand of involuntariness, wherein people are forced to leave to cross international borders. In most instances, crossing international borders or history of movement across borders is a history of its description. Syria is going through an unprecedented political strife and a civil war generating extreme violence and insecurity. Since the uprising in 2011, Syrian civilians have been forced to flee their homes, cross the borders and seek protection in neighbouring countries such as Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq, Egypt and Jordan. Similarly, the migratory pattern of Rohingyas/boat people has rendered them stateless community by the UNHCR. They are basically asylum seekers escaping persecution, yet they have been turned away by Malaysia, Thailand and neighbouring countries. As a result sea migrants have increased, along with sharp rise of middleman and traffickers and large number of brokers and agencies operating in sea crossings.

This panel will undertake a comparative study of crossings of Rohingyas and Syrian refugees to examine their narratives of exploitation, engagement with state as thousands march towards safety either in Europe or Asia to secure safe haven in countries of asylum. The panel will explore the following issues: 1) Collective voices and mass movement; 2) voices from within, i.e., women refugees and 3) Social, political, and economic movement and mobility.

What is a Refugee Crisis? The Case of Rohingyas and Syrian Refugees

Ranabir Samaddar, Calcutta Research Group

The disturbing image of a dead Syrian toddler named Aylan brought ashore in Turkey in 2015 shook the world conscience and marked the pinnacle of the ongoing refugee crisis in Europe. The world as if overnight woke up to what had been going on for some time now. This not only forced open the gates to a massive flow of people, probably the greatest since the Balkan wars in the nineties, but also called for a review of the refugee policy in the European countries. Yet Aylan’s death was not the climax. It was followed by an inordinate number of deaths in the Mediterranean and Aegean Sea of migrants trying desperately to reach Greece from Syria in risky flotillas. Likewise, the Rohingyas, a stateless community from Myanmar, too came under the limelight during this phase. Although they have embarked on sea voyages from Bangladesh to the Southeast Asian countries for twenty years, international media paid heed only after the European migration crisis hit news headlines. From the media coverage, international policy response and global humanitarian response, the world was suddenly faced with a global refugee crisis.

The crucial question is when, how and which refugee migration emerges as a crisis? The paper would trace the migration in both Europe and Asia in historical and contemporary contexts to situate the present flow of Rohingya and Syrian refugees and critically interrogate the question of crisis highlighting the politics of what makes a crisis visible to the international community, global humanitarian response and the mechanisms of dealing with it.

Rohingya Women in Indian Jails: Special Tribulations of Forced Migration

Paula Banerjee, University of Calcutta

One of the great ironies of international law is that the “other” of a citizen is neither a refugee nor a person who has dual or multiple citizenships but a stateless person. And a great fallacy of international law of statelessness is that a stateless person is defined by his/her lack. This fallacy of
law has given rise to animated debates between jurist, legal and rights based activists and social scientists and I will contribute and add to the post-colonial gendered dimension. That women among the forced migrant populations are even more vulnerable than their male counterparts is an acknowledged fact. What happens when that category of women are neither accepted by their country of origin nor by their host communities as someone who belong. Thus, the two countries let them remain as “in between” people or people with indeterminate nationality/ indeterminate status of statelessness, thereby adding to their vulnerability, rightlessness and discrimination. They are truly the permanent exception to any know laws of citizenship. This paper will map the trials of Rohingya people in Indian jails and discuss how failing to define them as any known category of people in the grid of citizenship they criminalize them thereby forcing them to live lives of perpetual punitive control. Without a citizenship status they become the criminals who are in permanent states of persecution.

**Interrogating Camp and Refugees as the Place of Exception in Forced Migration Studies**

Nasreen Chowdhory, University of Delhi

My paper will analyses the space within the domain of forced migration studies and suggest that like the refugees, camps too have become tools of society when it should have been rather a place of exception. The paper will engage theoretically with camps as loci within forced migration studies while critically addressing the *place of exceptionality*. In order to do the task, the paper does the following: (a) discusses the refugee-subject in developed and developing world, (b) engage theoretically with camp as a space in forced migration studies in historical lens (c) interrelation between refugee subject and camp and usefulness of camp as an analytical tool to understand forced migration study.

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Chair: Alexander T. Aleinikoff, Columbia Global Policy Initiative, Migration Policy Institute (DC), [Aula prof. Radwańskiego](#)

The dangers inherent in armed conflict and violence are the major causes of refugee movements in the 21st century. These conflicts have spread in unpredictable ways and their conduct has become increasingly complex because of their fluidity and multiplicity of actors involved. No one can contest that people should not be returned to the dangers of war and need to be protected. Yet when it comes to people fleeing armed conflict and violence different practices are discernible, including in relation to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol. The discrepancies between refugees recognised under the 1951 Convention/1967 Protocol on the one hand and the broader group of persons in need of international protection on the other arise in part from the way in which the definition of ‘refugee’ in the 1951 Convention has been interpreted and applied by some states, and in part from limitations inherent in the instrument itself. Over time, these discrepancies have been reduced through inter alia the subsequent adoption of regional refugee instruments in Africa – the 1969 OAU Convention governing specific aspects of refugee problems in Africa – and Latin America – the 1984 Cartagena Declaration on Refugees –, and the subsidiary protection regime in the European Union.

Challenges remain as to understanding the complexities of modern day conflicts and gathering relevant information required for a proper assessment of asylum claims, as well as challenges regarding the application of the 1951 Convention/1967 Protocol to ‘war refugees’, and the interpretation of the refugee definition in particular, and the relationship between the 1951
Convention and its regional counterparts in Africa and Latin America and the subsidiary protection framework in the EU.

In 2012, UNHCR embarked on a consultation process towards the elaboration of Guidelines on International Protection with the purpose of providing substantive and procedural guidance for assessing claims to refugee status related to situations of armed conflict and violence. This consultation process has included several background studies and expert roundtables, as well as, inter alia, a panel discussion on “Conflict, other situations of violence and the protection granted under the 1951 Refugee Convention and Cartagena Declaration” at the 15th IASFM Conference in 2014.

Because UNHCR’s Guidelines on International Protection on “Claims to refugee status related to situations of armed violence and conflict under Article 1A(2) of the 1951 Convention and/or 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees and the regional refugee definitions” are scheduled to be published in 2016, UNHCR is proposing to organize a panel introducing the Guidelines and addressing the following three questions:

1. Can people fleeing situations of armed conflict and violence be refugees within the meaning of the 1951 Convention definition of a refugee?
2. What is the relationship between the 1951 Convention and the regional refugee instruments in Africa and the EU subsidiary protection regime?
3. How can decision-makers understand the character and complexities of today’s armed conflicts to allow for a proper assessment of asylum claims?

**UNHCR’s Guidelines on International Protection and addressing the 1951 Convention definition of a refugee related to situations of armed violence and conflict**

Cornelis (Kees) Wouters, UNHCR

**The 1969 OAU Convention extended definition of a refugee and its relationship with the 1951 Convention definition of a refugee**

Marina Sharpe, University of Oxford

**The subsidiary protection regime in the EU and its relationship with the 1951 Convention**

María-Teresa Gil-Bazo, Newcastle University

**Challenges in understanding situations of armed violence and conflict to determine eligibility for international protection**

Katinka Ridderbos, UNHCR

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12.30. Emerging Scholars and Practitioners on Migration Issues Network (ESPMI) General Meeting. Room 3.1

12.30 Meeting with authors of recently published books on forced migration, at a designated table during lunch

13.30-14.30 Site visit to Migrant Info Point (MIP) in Poznań

Chairs: Halina Grzymała-Moszczyńska, Jagiellonian University, and Karolina Łukasiewicz, Jagiellonian University, New York University, Room Delta 1

During current refugee crises millions of asylum seekers have already fled to Europe and more are to come. Their dramatic escape is however only the beginning of the long journey of being accepted as refugees and the process of integration. The process takes place in different dimensions of life (e.g. social, economic, educational, cultural and psychological) and concerns both the newcomers as well as hosting societies. The necessary immediate assistance offered by hosting states and non-government organizations has to be followed by complex integration policies and interventions addressing different dimensions of life and both sides of the integration process. The panel discussion aims to address various challenges and successful solutions to the integration process taking place in different parts of the world and experienced both by the refugees and hosting societies. It will benefit from experiences applied by state agencies and non-governmental organizations.

What if...: potentials and threats for adaptation of Syrian refugees in Poland

Halina Grzymała-Moszczyńska, Jagiellonian University

Since Poland is facing in 2017 resettlement of group of Syrian refugees it is worthwhile to consider what could be expected as an outcome of such process and what need to be done in order to avoid possible problems. Predictions could be built on several years of Polish experience with Chechen refugees who are currently living in Poland. Three aspects of adaptation of Syrian refugees will be analyzed: social stereotypes pertaining to refugees, religious differences between Poles and Syrians and school performance of refugee children. Based upon already present experience with social inclusion of Chechens success for Syrians is rather problematic. Major difficulties could be expected on the job market and in educational system. Awareness of previous negative experiences could help to build a template for preventive measures, administrative, informative and educational which will help to build less problematic strategies towards inclusion of Syrian refugees.

School Outside these Four Walls: Contesting Irregularization Through Alternatives to Education

Tanya Aberman, York University, and Philip Ackerman, University of Toronto and FCJ Refugee Centre

Over the last decade, Canada has witnessed a complete overhaul of its refugee and immigration processes, resulting in the unravelling of a longstanding history of humanitarian contributions. As migrants’ situations become increasingly precarious, and pathways for permanent residence are quickly eroded, one area of bordering that has importantly impacted migrant youth involves access to education. While there are a limited number of concessionary policies that promote some level of access at elementary and secondary levels (but none at the tertiary level), many youth remain burdened with feelings of being othered, disengaged and illegalized, throughout their educational trajectories. The weight of this exclusion is exacerbated by additional factors including: fear of deportation, non-recognition of home country credentials, negative racialization, feelings of being derailed from their professional path, and other intersections of precarity and dispossession. This paper will explore the intersection of irregularization and access to Canadian education systems; it
will draw attention to emerging solutions to these exclusions through community-driven, humanitarian and activist responses at all levels of education. Particular attention will be paid to the needs-based development of alternatives to education, highlighting the projects of a Toronto-based organization, the FCJ Refugee Centre, including two “free schools” for precarious status migrant youth, a youth-led participatory research project, and several arts-based, awareness-raising initiatives. These projects are all unique in their capacity to value the diverse social locations of precarious status migrant youth as they attempt to navigate Canadian education systems.

Polish and Austrian higher education respond to the refugee crisis: in search of a long-term approaches

Daniel Kontowski, and Madelaine Leitsberger, University of Winchester

In order to meet the multi-faceted challenges of the massive inflow of refugees to the EU, higher education institutions begin to play a more strategic role (Campaign for the Public University, 2015; European University Association, 2015) for social inclusion as well as the development of the incoming human capital (Altbach & de Wit, 2015). We would like to investigate how those two dimensions are present at Austrian and Polish HE systems in the wake of the Syrian refugee crisis from September 2015 onwards. Austrian public universities are characterised by a widely coordinated approach via the Austrian university conference (uniko) while in Poland support is autonomous, declarative (as of now) and limited to only a small portion of public HEIs. In both cases, we will assess and compare existing practices from two perspectives: 1) Firstly, we will examine how universities help refugees. We believe only a holistic approach - understood as relating different kinds of support, covering all relevant areas – can ultimately bring about the goals of academic achievement, employability and social inclusion of refugees. 2) The second perspective, that has not yet been adequately acknowledged by universities, focuses on how refugees could influence universities. Here a holistic approach would include adaptations and extensions based on the refugees’ background, making campus culture truly inclusive, further internationalization and improving the research base of the institution and quality of instruction. Our presentation closes with the societal and institutional challenges that have to be faced by the universities willing to engage in support.

Durable solutions. Moving beyond short-term interventions in Psychosocial Support: A proposal from the borderlands

Claudia Diaz, EHESS-Paris

In humanitarian situations, actions were traditionally aimed at addressing the physical damages of war through relief and medical assistance. Moreover, the population’s wellbeing has become an important aspect for international agencies and NGOs working in both emergencies and durable solutions programs. Nowadays, the relevance of this thematic goes beyond particular programs and is becoming a central approach in global humanitarian governance of forced migrations. In consequence, specialized knowledge in Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) has been developing and standardizing at a global level.

Despite this effort, programs are usually subject to constraints of a multiplicity of social and cultural issues, available resources, different interests and local resistances. In consequence, psychosocial interventions are usually limited to short-term actions among passive receivers of external aid. In this presentation, we analyze these factors through our experience working with adult and young forced displaced women in Lago Agrio, the Ecuadorian border town in which most of Colombian forced migrants are living. Firstly, we discuss the principal issues in psychosocial interventions which make difficult to overcome the short term actions in this trans-bordering situation. Secondly, we present a proposal to transcend this situation through an intervention from a long term perspective, constructed thanks to the active participation of both recipients and professionals. This approach inspired by the pedagogy of peace’s framework try to accompany the growing of a communitarian...
support group. In this process, recipients are not passive subjects that have cut off their relation with their home country. On the contrary, they are social and political actors involved in peace construction in their home country as well as in collective wellbeing in their host community.

The Role of Art, Religion, Spirituality and Rituals in the Refugee Acculturation Process– ICORN Case Study

Małgorzata Różańska-Braniecka

The paper aims at presenting practical experience as a culture manager working in an NGO with persecuted artists in refuge (the Villa Decius Association, Krakow, Poland), and preliminary research results from a study of The Role of Art, Religion, Spirituality and Rituals in the Acculturation Process among refugees - persecuted artists. The study is based on a case of the International Cities of Refugee Network (ICORN). The study was conducted among ICORN coordinators in over 40 cities worldwide. It also included qualitative research with Refugee-Writers' from ICORN concerning their acculturation process and focus on the roles of art, religion, spirituality and rituals within this process. The results from the research among ICORN coordinators have shown that some solutions concerning the acculturation of Refugee-Writers' which are implemented by ICORN, can be perceived as the best practice models. The findings of the qualitative study should identify efficient acculturation strategies and a further creation of a broadly applicable work model comprising these strategies.

2. Framing and Regulating International Marriage Migration.

Framing Marriage Migration within the Context of ‘Forced Migration’

Chair: Susan Kneebone, Melbourne Law School, Room 4.8

The phenomenon of international marriage migration (IMM) affects all countries and regions. In particular it is seen as an outcome of economic development and demographic change in ‘receiving’ countries, which involves movement of (mostly) women from less developed countries. In this context the issue is often seen in gendered and securitised terms, and as requiring a strong regulatory response. In fact the evidence suggests that the issue is more complex, involving imbalances of power and requiring both social and political adjustments by states. This panel aims to compare research on the effects and responses to IMM in different regions and from the perspectives of different disciplines in order to provide fresh insights on the issue. Some issues which will be considered by individual paper presenters include:

- IMM as a gendered and development issue – inequality, socio-economic factors and forced migration;
- IMM as a ‘state project’ – the public-private divide;
- Interrogating the ‘forced marriage’ and human trafficking paradigms;
- Models of regulation of IMM – the interplay between family and migration laws, and securitisation;
- The importance of nationality / citizenship – ethnicity and belonging including ‘multiculturalism’;
- Two sets of rights? ‘women and / or children’;
- International, transnational and regional – models of cooperation

Navigation Panel
"A Marriage of Frameworks": The cooperation of Cambodian and Chinese legal systems in regulating international marriage migration
Brandais York, Melbourne Law School

In recent years, a new trend within the existing history of international marriage migration has emerged: the previous movement of women migrating from Southeast Asia and Mainland China to other countries in East Asia for marriage has shifted to include the movement of Cambodian women to China. In the wake of this new pattern, both the Cambodian and Chinese governments have sought to establish legal mechanisms to deal with the broad range of issues that sometimes follow this trend, including nationality, repatriation, and the children that are produced through these marriages. However, while the women involved have cited their motivation for migration as an attempt to better their own lives, the issue has often been conflated with either illegal labour migration or human trafficking at the domestic and regional governing levels. To date, the Cambodian government has approached this as an issue of human trafficking, while the Chinese government has dealt with it through the Ministry of Public Security. As a result of these unmatched institutional approaches and distinctly different legal systems, negotiations aimed to establish a bilateral agreement may result in few changes on the ground. Either way, the manner in which each state has chosen to legally define the women involved has failed to view the issue within the full context of the social structures and economic conditions that have left them vulnerable to the negative impacts of unregulated international marriage migration. Consequently, both governments have seemingly left the option for controlled and legal international marriage migration off the table, leaving doubts that the legal mechanisms they have proposed will curb the flow of hopeful brides. This paper will examine how the current approach to this issue has been hindered on both sides by a failure to understand the motivations, expectations, and ambitions of the women who choose to migrate for marriage.

Syrian Refugee Brides: Sisters, Victims or Agents? An Exploration of Syrian Women’s Survival Mechanisms in Egypt
Dina M. Taha, York University, Toronto

The Syrian refugee crisis has produced over four million displaced people, 23% of whom are women between the ages of 18 and 59. As of July 2015, the United Nations High Commission on Refugees (UNHCR) confirmed over 130,000 registered Syrian refugees in Egypt alone (UNHCR, 2015b). Fleeing one of the worst humanitarian crises since World War II, Syrians, whose influx peaked in 2013, arrived in an economically troubled country to face a lack of opportunities and a high cost of living. Several Syrian women have drawn the attention of the media, religious leaders, and advocacy groups because they married Egyptian men they barely knew. A significant number of these marriages were organized through religious groups and via social media (Geha, 2013). Different political and social actors in Egypt have constructed this trend of Syrian refugee women marrying Egyptian men in different ways. For instance, women’s groups, both international and Egyptian, defined these women as victims; while many men, who consider themselves too poor to marry an Egyptian woman saw the situation as an opportunity, viewing the “Syrian refugees are cheaper, prettier, better cooks and easier to marry”. Alternatively, some religious preachers encouraged Egyptian men to marry Syrian refugee women as a form of Jihad (here meaning spiritual struggle to be better Muslims through aiding Muslim sisters) (Youssef, & Ismail, 2013). Thus, a central objective is to use this case to revisit the concepts of survival, victimhood, and agency, significant flashpoints in recent feminist debates, that are in urgent need of more nuanced, empirical analysis, particularly from life worlds outside the “West.” This paper will shed some light on the social repercussions and densely gendered structure of the current global refugee crisis. In particular, through a focus on how Syrian women refugees understand their decisions to marry Egyptian men, the paper examines the context, dynamics and motives of such relationships to reveal the interplay between two concepts that could explain them: agency and victimhood.
Nationality and identity in regulation of international marriage migration in Southeast and East Asia: Children as pawns of the state?

Susan Kneebone, Melbourne Law School

The prevalent issue of marriage migration between (mostly) women from Southeast Asian ‘sending’ countries and men in ‘receiving’ countries in East Asia gives rise to many socio-legal issues about identity and nationality. Since the 1990s, the phenomenon of international marriage migration (‘IMM’) to more developed countries in the region has led to changes in laws and policies on nationality. By examining IMM through the lens of nationality and belonging, it becomes clear that it is ‘a critical project for the nation-state’ (Toyota 2008), which includes both ‘sending’ and ‘receiving’ countries. In the literature, IMM is often described as a transnational phenomenon, which highlights both the cross border and regulatory aspects of IMM, but which risks conflating IMM with human trafficking. In this paper I focus on nationality and identity in the context of IMM. I do so to highlight principles of international law, and the role of the nation-states in the region as international, regional and domestic actors. I highlight the effect of IMM on the nationality of children of such marriages.

Will marriages to local citizens provide a durable solution to refugees? Sri Lankan Tamil refugees and policies in India

Bharath Kumar, Reliance Foundation, India

This paper presents doctoral research on Sri Lankan Tamil refugees in India, and the issue of refugees marrying with the local citizens. While local integration is one of the durable solutions for refugees, this process depends on the refugees as well as the receiving state. The Sri Lankan Tamil refugees have close connections with the host country citizens as almost 44% of them reported so while 23% have had ancestral connections. Tamil Nadu, the state of southern India, is known for marriages and inbreeding within first/cross cousins. In this paper, findings from the research are presented along with the legal obligations circumventing it.

The findings show that refugees with family members married to locals have better adjustment and lower intentions to return to their country of origin (p-value < 0.05). Discussion with them shows various motivations besides their intention to stay \\ integrate in India. Those are mainly around their wellbeing and a better future for their children. These marriages, however, raise the point that India is not a signatory of the 1951 Refugee Convention and the country regulates the refugees under its Foreigners Act. Under the Act, it is essential to register all such marriages. To contrast, the civil registration system in India is weak and hence many marriages go unreported and unregistered. On the other hand, the State government’s guideline on refugee protection is silent about the management of such marriages. Though these are systemic loopholes, the method of integration serves for the betterment of a small section of the refugee population.

3. Advantages and Disadvantages of Categorizing Forced Migrants

Chair: Michael Kagan, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Room Epsilon

Refugee law is built on definitions. These definitions are supposed to separate refugees from other migrants, and in theory should facilitate the protection of refugees’ human rights. This panel will highlight the many ways in which these definitions do not always achieve these goals. The precise boundaries of the legal definitions have long been contested, and there continue to be competing criteria used de jure or de facto in different regions and different countries. There are continuing
questions about whether refugees can or should be meaningfully separated from other migrants. In some countries, the categorization of a group of migrants as refugees and asylum-seekers seems to trigger a negative political backlash, rather than encourage more favorable treatment. Finally, implementation of a refugee definition requires a process – refugee status determination – which is easily manipulated by governments, and difficult if not impossible to carry out with large migration flows. Highlighting these challenges and focusing on examples from around the globe, the panelists will wrestle with the continuing relevance of refugee definitions, along with the challenges that such definitions impose in practice.

**Who counts as a refugee? Comparative analysis of the EU and US perspectives**
Marta Pachocka and Jan Misiuna, Warsaw School of Economics

The current refugee and humanitarian crisis in the EU forces researchers and policy-makers to rethink the definitions, methods and tools used in the analysis of forced migration. Although multisector debates on how to face and solve this crisis have been conducted for many months at the national, EU and global levels, they seem to be far from reaching any form of a mid- to long-term international policy agreement. It may be partially explained by the fact that countries, international organizations and other stakeholders (e.g. think tanks) often refer to different concepts and understanding of the term “refugee”. Since the definitions used strongly influence the data collected, they also have a strong impact on the content of the policies formulated on their basis. In our paper we briefly analyse the current refugee situation in two highly developed regions of comparable population and socio-economic potentials: the EU and the USA, to provide a background for the discussion who counts as a refugee in both cases. To that end we use the data provided by government organizations and research EU and the USA. Having mapped the differences in understanding of the fundamental definitions, we analyse their consequences for the EU and the US policies towards refugees during the present crisis. We conclude that to solve the global refugee crisis, a shared understanding and aligned definitions are needed, so common policies based on shared values can be enacted.

**The End of Refugee Status Determination?**
Michael Kagan, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Individualized refugee status determination (RSD) has long been central to international refugee law, even though most refugees have never had access to such a procedure. Today, RSD may be further declining in significance, even in those places where it was long central to refugee policy. In both the global north and the global south, we see RSD systems so overwhelmed that asylum-seekers must wait years to have their cases decided. Such delays make it impossible for RSD to serve the gatekeeper function which in theory it should. As a result of this trend, RSD will be forced to evolve. The natural pressure from governments will be to streamline procedures in the interest of efficiency and (for some countries) with the goal of rejecting more applicants more quickly. RSD may also be tied more extensively to resettlement criteria or to vulnerability factors that are not part of the refugee definition, or it may simply decline in practical significance. Group-based status determination is likely to increase in importance. But these techniques are all closely connected with an erosion of refugee rights. In this paper, I will highlight both the growing RSD crisis, as well as the alternatives that may be developed that would increase efficiency will maintaining individual human rights for refugees.

Heru Susetyo, University of Indonesia, Jakarta

Indonesia is not a state party to 1951 Refugee Convention yet. However since 1970s it has been a transit country for asylum seekers who usually long to seek refuge in Western Countries (usually Australia, New Zealand or any countries in Western World). Indonesian experience as transit country started from Vietnamese-Cambodian Asylum Seekers in 70s, Iraqi-Afghan-Srilankan Asylum Seekers in 90s up to 2000s and eventually Rohingya-Myanmar Asylum Seekers in the late of 2000s continued to present.

This paper would like to explore the responsibility of Indonesia as non state party to 1951 Refugee Convention towards Rohingya Asylum Seekers who currently (in 2012-2015) stranded in Indonesia. It will display the practices, responses, problems and challenges faced by Indonesia in coping with the Rohingyan presently residing in this country.

At the end, this paper is eager to scrutinize the minimum standards and practices of country in dealing with refugees and asylum seekers in their own territories, irrespective whether they have ratified 1951 Refugee Convention or not.

4. Protecting the Rights of Those Displaced by Environmental Changes: Policy Options and Empirical Realities

Chair: Francois Gemenne, University of Liège, Sciences Po, Room Gamma

Discussions on addressing climate change have increasingly featured some of the concrete and visible impacts on human mobility. Human mobility, including migration, displacement and planned relocation, in the context of environmental degradation and hazards is a reality in many countries already today. While research on displacement in the context of environmental change and disasters has been increasing, comparative and representative approaches that can inform policy are still lacking.

This panel on “Displacement and adaptation to climate change and disasters: New evidence and policy implications” aims to present the comparative findings produced in the context of the “Migration, environment and climate change: Evidence for policy” (MECLEP) project. The panel covers theoretical and methodological considerations when studying displacement in the context of adaptation to environmental and climate change, as well as case studies from Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Kenya, Mauritius, Papua New Guinea and Viet Nam and the policy implications of the findings from those countries.

From the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement to the Nansen Initiative: What the Governance of Environmental Migration Can Learn from the Governance of Internal Displacement.

François Gemenne and Pauline Brücker, Sciences Po, Paris

Environmental migration is often presented as one of the gravest consequences of environmental disruptions – climate change in particular, and is already a reality in many parts of the world. Yet the protection of these migrants is not adequately addressed in the international normative frameworks on migration. As a result, a growing number of scholars and advocacy groups have sought to create a special convention and/or an ad hoc status for these migrants, while others have contended that such a legal status is not the answer. As a result, the protection of environmental migrants is currently the subject of vigorous debates amongst scholars and policy-makers, and no clear solution is yet in sight. Research however has little considered the debates that surrounded the protection of
those displaced within their countries (IDPs) in the 1990s. Both phenomena have sometimes overlapped, especially as environmental displacement is often internal. Yet, the debate on IDPs has had some significant success, in particular, the adoption of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement in 1998, and the signature of the Organization for African Unity’s Kampala Convention in 2009. This paper argues that important lessons can be drawn from the protection of IDPs in order to inform the current debates on the protection of environmental migrants, as the political contexts and policy challenges associated with both crises of the migration regime are often similar. The article identifies such lessons and assesses the opportunities and caveats of applying a similar approach of soft law to environmental migration – and what would be needed to achieve it.

Climate change, land grabbing, and forced displacement
Sara Vigil, University of Liège

The conjunction of recent global crises (environmental, financial, and food) has contributed to an intense revaluation of land and a rush to acquire it, primarily in the Global South. Whilst the human rights consequences of land grabbing have been well documented, and the study of the connections between climate change and mobility have made substantial progress, very little attention has been given to the interactions between (in)direct climate change impacts, land grabs, and (im)mobility. There is still no mention of land or resource grabbing in climate agreements, nor in regional or global forums dedicated to migration, and they remain absent from the debate on climate-induced displacement. Based on a multi-sited qualitative study in both Senegal and Cambodia, involving more than 150 participants in semi-structured interviews and focus groups affected by four different agribusiness projects, this paper will show how these three major contemporary challenges are interrelated, and why addressing them together can advance global governance. Notwithstanding context specificities, findings across all areas show that 1/ when land transactions fail to follow a human rights-based framework with full consideration of existing land rights, they result in added socio-environmental pressures that deeply affect forced (im)mobility outcomes, and that 2/ fragmented research areas and governance structures hinder the possibility of effective responses to these challenges.

Resettlement and relocation following disaster: Lessons from ECOWAS
Julia Blocher, Dalila Gharbaoui, Nakia Pearson

West Africa is known across the world for its admirable adherence to its long-held principles of hospitality and inclusion. It is also a sub-region whose population shares a deep common history, a fact that is ever more evident in the on-going integration of the politics and communities of this highly mobile area. States in the regional have advanced measures for disaster risk management and response, and are looking forward to the implications of climate change. Many relocation projects have already been developed and implemented in some West African countries, generally within national borders, in response to environmental disasters (e.g., contamination of the Niger River) or for economic reasons (e.g., villages relocated in western Ghana to make way for mining companies). Although fewer examples exist, some relocation projects specifically concerned persons vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

This paper provides concrete suggestions for how regional cooperation can build on existing free movement and transhumance-related instruments to enable cross-border mobility and resettlement for people affected by disasters. Durable solutions need to be expanded for people living in protracted displacement following natural hazard induced disasters, an increasingly important question exemplified by the case of the floods in Nigeria in 2012 and in 2014. Furthermore, circular movement enabled by labor and free movement protocols could be extended to enable people to gain necessary resources to rebuild their homes, rather than sentencing them to cope in situ. Regional solutions such as those presented in this paper may prove fundamental to enabling people to reconstruct their lives.
Forced (im)mobility in areas affected by environmental change
Caroline Zickgraf, University of Liège

‘Climate refugees’ have been at the forefront of public and policy concern over the human impacts of climate change, with governments and civil society keen to minimise the forced displacement of affected populations. However, those people unable to move in the face of environmental degradation have received scant attention, the assumption (often stemming from a sedentary perspective) being that those who stay are ‘better off’ than those who are forced to move. In fact, these ‘trapped’ populations – elsewhere termed ‘climate hostages’ – pose just as important of a policy concern as those forced to migrate because of climate change or other environmental changes (Foresight 2011). This contribution thus turns the forced migration paradigm on its head by reviewing the empirical evidence for forced immobility in situations of environmental disruption (of varying character from slow-onset to sudden shocks, man-made and climate change related).

Forced immobility in practical terms encompasses individuals, households and populations who cannot move out of risk zones for a variety of reasons (social, economic and political constraints for example). The paper also considers the spatio-temporal dimensions that, in conjunction with mobility, occur along a continuum of (im)mobility such as those people who become trapped or stuck in transit (e.g. IDPs unable to return to their homes nor to engage in long-term ‘voluntary’ migration) or those forced into sedentary lifestyles (e.g. nomadic pastoralists who become immobilized). Therefore, alongside reviewing existent empirical evidence, this contribution posits a typology of forced (im)mobility and, finally, addresses its practical and theoretical implications.

Limits to Adapting to climate change in Fiji and New Caledonia; Loss of land and cultural heritage through climate-induced relocation
Dalila Gharbaoui, University of Liège, Belgium and University of Canterbury, New Zealand

This paper studies evidences from Fiji and New Caledonia ethnographic field research that have shown that loss of culture are unavoidable results of relocation if customary land tenure is not considered at very early stage at relocation process. Good governance and best practice addressing limits to adaptation should include this dimension. Post-relocation vulnerability associated to land-based conflicts and the loss of customary land systems need to be considered when planning for relocation as sustainable adaptation strategy to climate change in the Pacific region. The diversity of customary land rights in the Pacific makes relocation a particularly complex process that needs to include negotiation at early stages of the process, including Governments, local leaders and both relocatees and hosting communities. Understanding this dimension is crucial and without deep comprehension of community-based adaptation strategies and planning around land management, the relocation process is likely to be unsustainable as it will lack the important cultural heritage and the essential link between Islanders and their land, which is considered an extension of one’s own self. Customary authorities and institutions are legitimate governance actors holding their own governance mechanisms in the Pacific region. Strategies addressing climate change adaptation in the Pacific should include both state-based governance mechanisms combined with customary non-state institutions. In order to combine those two forms of governance, it is necessary to include traditional authorities to the decision-making process on relocation. This cannot be done without a deep respect for their view of the world, a profound understanding of how they represent climate change and migration within their belief systems and how traditional knowledge directly addresses those questions.
5. Unaccompanied and Separated Children Seeing Refuge: Durable Solutions in the Best Interest of the Child

Chairs: Mark Canavera, Columbia University, and Francesca Meloni, University College London, Room Eta

Children and youth constitute a large proportion of forced migrants. In this session panelists focus on different groups of forced migrants under the age of 18, including asylum seekers, unaccompanied minors, and child soldiers. The panelists explore the different institutional and practical challenges the children and youth face in detention centers, asylum proceedings, and local communities. The empirical data that informs this session come from Australia, the European Union, Mozambique, and the United States. The presenters seek to inform both policy-making and programming by promoting sustainable durable solutions. In their recommendations, presenters consider the best interest of the children and youth.

Becoming refugees: an ethnographic account of youth asylum seekers’ struggle to conform to the western categories of the United States asylum system

Chiara Galli, University of California Los Angeles

In 2014, the United States declared that a ‘humanitarian crisis’ was underway as thousands of unaccompanied minors from Central America arrived seeking asylum. Through ethnographic observations of interactions between youth migrants and the legal intermediaries who prepare their asylum cases, I analyze how accounts of forced migration are fashioned to meet the demands of a restrictive asylum system, which excludes most applicants by criminalizing them as economic immigrants while letting in a select few who fit a victimized profile of refugee. My findings suggest that, while youth benefit from novel policies that protect their due process rights as legal minors and promote their access to asylum, they are concurrently held to stringent demands that are not objectively defined by asylum law but rather by its subjective interpretation and implementation within a culturally defined system of western norms and preconceived notions about childhood, as well as forced migration. Indeed, adolescent asylum seekers are not only in legal limbo between the categories refugee and “illegal” immigrant but they are also in limbo between the life-stages of childhood and adulthood. I argue that, to meet these two sets of expectations, youth migrants must undergo an infantilizing “rite of reverse passage” during their asylum applications as legal intermediaries shape their accounts to distance them from adult and criminal identities and instead associate them with the identity of vulnerable child-refugee deserving of protection. In this way, the asylum process shapes the formation of the social identities of young forced migrants in the receiving society.

What Kind of Welcome? Addressing Integration Needs of Central American Children and Adolescents in Local Communities in the United States

Elżbieta M. Goździak, Georgetown University

Unaccompanied children from Central America and Mexico arriving at the U.S. southern border became national news in the summer of 2014. A multitude of front-page stories about the influx of unaccompanied children travelling to the United States to seek refuge from violence—rape, gang recruitment, and murder—in Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Mexico followed. Advocacy groups and UN agencies produced reports urging international protection for the children. Migration policy advisors and congressional researchers also chimed in. Journalists wrote about anti-immigrant sentiments reaching fever pitch over the arrival of these youngsters. CNN reported that in places such as Murrieta, California, and Oracle, Arizona, the message was clear: children fleeing Central America are unwelcome in Small Town USA. Child advocates called for protecting the children and ensuring due process in immigration proceedings. The attention centered on the push factors driving the arrival of unaccompanied children to the U.S. and their treatment while in government custody.
Fewer advocates focused on how these children fared once released from detention centers. In this paper I focus on integration challenges these young people face while awaiting their immigration hearing in local communities. I ask the following questions—How will they fare in the families and communities to whom they have been released? Will their relatives embrace them? How will anti-immigrant sentiments affect their daily lives? Will they be integrated into American schools or even go to school? Who will support them? Finally, I analyze short- and longer-term durable solutions that need to be undertaken.

**Uncertain transitions: Unaccompanied young people’s experiences of ‘becoming adult’ in the UK**
Francesca Meloni and Elaine Chase, University College London

This paper considers the multiple transitions and pathways of unaccompanied young people in the UK, as they “become adult.” Drawing on emerging findings from an ESRC-funded longitudinal study about the experiences of former unaccompanied children from Eritrea and Afghanistan in the UK (www.becomingadult.net), this paper discusses how young people navigate the uncertainty of their positions and their circumstances, and how they reconstruct various possible futures. Through the perspectives of young people with different legal statuses juxtaposed with the perceptions of institutional stakeholders, we explore how pathways into adulthood are planned and negotiated by different subjects. While immigration and social care policies and practices often impose straight line trajectories between dependency and independency, childhood and adulthood, present circumstances and future plans; young people find ways through these institutional constraints, by reimagining themselves and recreating their futures across different spaces.

**Escaping from child soldier to be a refugee in a Portuguese country: Challenges of Children from the Great Lakes of Africa in Mozambique**
Ines Raimundo, Eduardo Mondlane University

Large numbers of people seeking refuge have crossed internal borders seeking safety in towns or cities of Mozambique. The migrants entering Mozambique claim to have been persecuted, have fled human rights violations, human trafficking, repression and armed conflict. Several of these refugees are children who arrive with their mothers, fathers, uncles and even strangers. The UNHRC 2010 discloses that in Africa, the bulk of refugees are from Somalia, followed by Sudan, DRC, the Central African Republic and Mauritania. A pertinent but mostly unanswered question is: how many children are included in these numbers? Under what conditions did these children become refugees? Previously kidnapped children have escaped forced military service while others have fled human trafficking. In either scenario, these children end up in refugee camps with no hope. What does the future hold for them? In refugee camps, children seem to be defeated by life. They are lonely, frightened and face numerous survival situations. So, who cares? No-one. The luckiest of refugee children are with their mothers who provide some level of comfort and the hope of a better future. There are many questions that need answers. So, this paper reviews the testimony of mothers in refugee camps, community leaders and NGOs dealing with refugees living in Mozambique; aiming to answer the questions that puzzle researchers and policy-makers including agencies such as UNHCR.

**Common Sense Kinship: Determining Acceptable Customary Caregiving Arrangements with Congolese Refugees in Rwanda**
Mark Canavera, Columbia University

This presentation will feature both the process and the findings from a recent attempt to better understand customary care giving arrangements for refugee children living in two camp-based populations in Rwanda. The study emerged from UNHCR’s recognition that although the globally prescribed definitions of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) do allow that children in "customary care" are neither unaccompanied nor separated, most children living with their extended
families were in fact being classified as UASC. In Rwanda, UNHCR noted that the inclusion of children who are living with customary caregivers—in some cases the same customary caregivers with whom they were living before fleeing their homes while, in other cases, new customary care arrangements in which they had come to live in the camp settings in subsequent years—within their definitions of UASC had created a tremendous administrative burden on UNHCR staff and processes. Indeed, the estimated backlog of UASC in 2014 was estimated to require some six years to process administratively, taking precious time away from the agency’s ability to focus on urgent child protection needs and vulnerabilities while these so-classified UASC were living in customarily acceptable settings, mostly with extended family members. This study, then, sought to explore if and how a more grounded definition of customary care giving might, in fact, determine that many children classified as UASC are in fact living in customary care giving arrangements that are socially and customarily acceptable for the populations living in these camps, care arrangements that do not inherently or implicitly create more vulnerability for the children living in them.


Chairs: Sarilee Kahn, McGill University, and Edward Alessi, Rutgers University, Room Zeta

Recent progress in analyzing and interpreting the concepts of sexual orientation and gender identity in the context of refugee law has helped to facilitate LGBTQ-based refugee and asylum claims around the world (UNHCR, 2008). Research on sexual and gender minority (SGM) forced migrants has only recently emerged, and findings have explicated: the abuse experiences of SGM children and youth in countries where few rights and legal protections for sexual and gender minorities exist (Alessi, Kahn, & Chatterji, 2015); mental health challenges in the host country stemming from past traumatic events and the exigencies of asylum claims and resettlement processes (Shidlo & Aloha, 2013); the paradoxical relationships between LGBTQ forced migrants and religion/faith (Kahn, 2014); and, issues of identity and belonging (Lee & Brotman, 2011).

This two-part panel takes a creative approach to these emerging themes by engaging in cross-disciplinary dialogue. We present qualitative and quantitative research representing service providers and LGBTQ forced migrants themselves, from the disciplinary perspectives of law, sociology, anthropology, the humanities, and social work. We seek to illuminate the experiences of queer forced migrants as they seek asylum and settle in a host country. Recommendations are presented for policy-makers, advocates, and service providers to help ensure adequate protection and support for SGM individuals seeking and obtaining refuge in host countries.

Violence and Protection Gaps Facing LGBTI Refugees and Refugees Engaged in Sex Work: Opportunities and Challenges in Urban Settings

Jennifer S. Rosenberg, Women’s Refugee Commission, New York

This paper discusses findings from a 2015 study by the Women’s Refugee Commission (WRC) to document the risks of gender-based violence (GBV) encountered by urban LGBTI refugees, to inform ‘what works’ in helping to mitigate those risks. Through focus group discussions and individual qualitative interviews with lesbian, gay, and transwomen refugees in four different cities with large refugee populations -- Beirut; Kampala; Quito; and Delhi -- WRC identified a diverse range of daily gender-based violence risks from host community members and from other refugees. This paper documents that, in comparison to other urban refugees, LGBTI individuals are subjected to increased violence when seeking shelter, entering public spaces, and attempting to earn income. For the more
than 50% of study participants, and 80% of all transwomen, who engage in sex work as their livelihood, additional risks are encountered, as well as stigmatization by fellow refugees and service providers; this compounds their isolation and vulnerability. Whereas other refugees are sometimes able to access host community services, such as emergency shelters for GBV survivors, LGBTI refugees are not. Results of this study underscore the need for more training and capacity-building among humanitarian actors, and tailored services and targeted outreach that invite LGBTI refugees to help shape how, where, and when they access services, and from whom. It also presents recommendations for policymakers, donors, and practitioners, including concrete actions that field staff can take to mitigate LGBTI refugees’ short term risks – even in countries where few social and legal protections for sexual and gender minorities exist.

TransGender Refugees in South Africa: The ‘Common Sense’ Paradox

B Camminga, University of Cape Town

South Africa is unique on the African continent in relation to refugee regimes in that it is the only country that recognises and constitutionally protects transgender refugees and asylum seekers. In light of this, in recent years it has seen a marked rise in the emergence of this category of person within the asylum system. Drawing on research carried out between 2012 and 2015 this paper argues, that transgender identified refugees and asylum seekers or ‘gender refugees’, living in South Africa, rather than accessing safety and refuge continue to experience significant hindrances to their survival comparable with the persecution experienced in their country of origin. I argue that this is in part due to the nature of their asylum claim in relation to gender as a wider system of dichotomous administration, something that remains relatively constant across refugee receiving countries. In essence what welcomes gender refugees in South Africa is not a gender free egalitarian utopia but rather a society constructed in similar ways to the ones they have left - with concomitant gendered norms and expectations. The only difference is the presence of rights, gender affirming healthcare and perhaps a term of self-description in slightly wider circulation - transgender. Arguably in day-to-day life, in a country which practices a system of local integration, readings of sex/gender in interactions with communities and individuals continue to be based on ‘common sense’ - classification based on the assumption gender is obvious, clear, and legible and coheres to male/masculine/man and female/feminine/woman. This ‘common sense’ reading I argue reignites the processes of exclusion experienced in countries of origin ensuring that rather than being acknowledged and protected gender refugees, because they are read as violating the rules of normative gender, find themselves paradoxically with rights, but unable to access traditional asylum support structures such as communal and familial networks and excluded from employment and shelter systems.

Violence, Victimization, and Mental Health: A Qualitative Study of LGBT Refugees and Asylees in the US and Canada Pre- and Post-Migration

Edward J. Alessi, Rutgers University

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) forced migrants are a particularly vulnerable subset of an inherently vulnerable refugee population. However, no empirical studies have explored the effects of pre- and post-migration victimization on their mental health and resettlement. This paper presents findings from qualitative interviews with 26 LGBT individuals obtaining refugee/asylee status in the United States or Canada. Participants reported multiple traumatic events including physical and sexual assault, threats and violence toward family members, corrective rape, and severe verbal abuse; those who sought help from teachers, police, or relatives frequently suffered further victimization or were blamed. Upon arrival to the host country participants reported depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress symptoms, and suicidal ideation; they had difficulty finding housing and struggled financially. The majority of participants struggled to connect with other LGBT individuals or meet new people. Participants experienced discrimination based on their immigration
status, and sexual prejudice by members of their racial/ethnic community, further complicating their resettlement, which exacerbated feelings of isolation, futility, and hopelessness. The study finds that LGBT forced migrants faced multiple risk factors shown to implicate resettlement, and lacked many of the protective factors shown to mitigate the effects of trauma in the general refugee population. Finally, the paper offers practice and policy implications based upon the data, for easing the resettlement of LGBT forced migrants.

7. Researching Refugee Resettlement. Part One

Chairs: Linda Tip, University of Sussex, and Naoko Hashimoto, University of Sussex, Room 3.1

Refugee resettlement has long been acknowledged as one of the durable solutions to protracted refugee situations, along with voluntary repatriation and local integration. For the past decade, a rough average of 100,000 persons have been resettled every year worldwide, although this only represents 10% of the refugees assessed by UNHCR to be in need of resettlement. During the ongoing refugee "crisis", the importance of refugee resettlement has been widely recognised and countries are encouraged to launch and/or expand their resettlement quota. Meanwhile, academic research on refugee resettlement has been extremely limited in all disciplines. If one is to further promote and expand the resettlement opportunities for refugees, it is of paramount importance to improve and share our knowledge on refugee resettlement from the viewpoints of anyone involved in the resettlement process. This panel combines research from a variety of academic disciplines from various parts of the world looking into the refugees resettled and the states or organisations managing a resettlement program. This panel falls under the IASFM sub-theme number 7: “Towards durable solutions for refugees, internally displaced, trafficked victims, and other forced migrants: Beyond immediate assistance and protection.”

Ethical dimensions of global resettlement programs: The establishment of a multilateral system to guarantee the perception of legitimate claims made by refugees and democratic states

Johanna Gördemann, Universität Duisburg-Essen

Actors involved in international refugee protection are confronted with the incompatibility of differing interests, claims and duties, especially with regard to the high numbers of those who seek asylum and those who lack the sufficient political will to receive refugees. While philosophers mostly comment on the moral tenability of open/closed borders and on the significance of an international right to freedom of movement, deliberations on matters of the ethical dimensions of resettlement and fair burden-sharing between states are often left out of consideration. This is based on an unclear conglomerate of rights and duties at the international level whose vagueness leads to problems in addressing the relevant political actors.

This presentation aims to elucidate different stakeholders, the moral foundation and legitimacy of their claims, as well as the role of states in the context of human rights violations. I will argue that ethical comprehensible resettlement needs to consider three moral objections: First, it appears that the definition of a refugee, to which resettlement refers, is not suitable and needs to be broadened. Second, I will show that neither involved states nor international institutions are encouraged to take account of the interests of the refugees who are to participate in the decision-making processes that determine their future homes. Finally, this runs congruent with the problem that these unilateral processes are the results of admission criteria whose content is solely determined by the receiving states. Building on this moral screening, I propose a multilateral resettlement model that perceives refugees as agents and decision makers.
Resettlement, humanitarian admission and family reunion: Navigating the intricacies of Germany’s “legal entry” regimes

Christoph Tometten, Contact and Counselling Centre for Refugees and Migrants, Berlin
Several programs allow refugees from third countries to enter Germany lawfully, obtain residency status and thus access international protection. In addition to a permanent resettlement program, the federal government launched three so-called humanitarian admission programs for a total of 20,000 refugees from Syria in 2013 and 2014. The Länder (except Bavaria) launched their own humanitarian admission programs for refugees from Syria, most of which were aimed at relatives of Syrians and Palestinians from Syria already living in Germany. These programs provide for different scopes of protection, different rights and different guarantees, even though their beneficiaries generally qualify for refugee status. This “legal entry” framework fails to offer an adequate, coherent and sustainable solution to refugees in acute need of international protection. It should therefore not serve as a model for an adequate international response to protracted refugee situations.

Why do countries accept refugees through resettlement? The case of Japan
Naoko Hashimoto, University of Sussex
Refugee resettlement has been known as one of the international “responsibility-sharing” mechanisms in protecting refugees. Under the current international refugee protection regime, however, no country has the legal “responsibility” to accept refugee through resettlement, while over 30 countries have already established a regular resettlement scheme. Why do countries accept refugees through resettlement, when it is not even required under the international law? This paper tries to explain the reasons by scrutinising the case of Japan, which is probably one of the most puzzling cases among the resettlement countries. Japan has been traditionally known as a completely non-immigration country and adopted an exclusive immigration policy, despite the acute demographic crisis. It has also been widely accused that the country has not complied with the international standards of refugee protection in the form of asylum, even though it has been a state party to the 1951 Refugee Convention since 1981. The only exception was the unwilling admission of 11,000 Indo-Chinese refugees since late 1970s due to the strong foreign pressure mainly from the US. However, it has suddenly and voluntarily started refugee resettlement in 2008. Why did Japan start refugee resettlement? The paper will test various theories of International Relations and Politics to see which theory can explain Japan’s decision making process better. By following the process-tracing model at both international and national levels, the paper will empirically analyse how the idea of refugee resettlement diffused into the domestic politics, particularly by the help of specific agents (individual actors). After identifying the “recipe for success” in persuading even such a strictly non-immigration, exclusive country as Japan to accept refugees through resettlement, the paper will conclude by suggesting how the basic methodology used vis-à-vis Japan might be employed by international organisations and other entities when trying to convince other governments to consider expanding or starting resettlement.

Politics of resettlement: expectations and unfulfilled promises in refugee resettlement in Chile and Brazil
Marcia Vera Espinoza, University of Sheffield
The paper explores the negotiations and power relationships between the actors involved in the resettlement of a group of Colombian and Palestinian refugees in Chile and Brazil. I do so by identifying and discussing the tensions among different actors (refugees, UNHCR, NGOs and government) and asking how their relationships affected the resettlement experience. In order to explore these dynamics, the paper aims to ground the politics of resettlement by tracing everyday encounters and perceptions between refugees and the institutions running the resettlement programs in Chile and Brazil. I argue that both resettled refugees and the resettlement programs in
each country created a set of expectations around resettlement even before refugees arrived. The paper discusses how expectations varied (or not) between groups and host countries, and how they shaped the resettlement experience when those expectations were unmet. In many cases, refugees’ expectations of resettlement turned into ‘unfulfilled promises’ generating frustration and mistrust between refugees and the resettlement program. I argue that due to the tensions emerged between actors and refugees’ disappointment in the host country, refugees’ radical uncertainties (Horst & Grabska 2015) created by displacement and conflict, extended into resettlement, shaping their experience as one of ‘unsettlement’.

The paper draws on data collected during two extended fieldwork in Chile and Brazil, where I interviewed more than 40 resettled refugees and 30 other actors involved in the program in both countries.

8. Forced Migrants in Poland: Public Debates, Local Responses and Mobilization of Diasporic Communities
Chair: Łukasz Kaczmarek, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Aula prof. Ziembińskiego

In 20th Century Poland’s territory has been left by over 20 million migrants. Millions of people have been also displaced within the country borders or forcibly “repatriated” to Poland from the areas that have been seized by the USSR. Many people has been forced to migrate by harsh economic conditions and out of the political reasons including wars, ethnic cleansings, deportations and open discrimination by the Totalitarianisms and a subsequent Polish People’s Republic nationalist regime. In the prevailing narratives on identity and history, Polish society is represented as a victim and not the oppressor; as a “subaltern”, “passive” and defenceless actor of the events. Recently, over 2 million of 38 million of Polish citizens have freely emigrated to other EU countries after Poland’s accession in 2004, mainly as a “cheap labour force”. It evoked new narratives of a “gaping demographic hole”, and of the “proud Polish workers” stimulating foreign economies and demography, and learning how to live in the West with the bilateral benefits.

Considering those experiences and narratives one could expect the high level of sensitivity and empathy in the context of the present “refugee crisis” preceded by a “Polish hospitality tradition” of providing haven especially for those who have been forced to flee from expansion of the new Russian Imperialism in the last decades (namely Georgians and Chechens). Polish authorities are also obliged to fulfil the international standards of Human Rights protection (including refugee protection conventions), additionally incorporated and secured in the Treaty of Accession to the European Union that have been accepted in the Referendum of 2003.

However, the Polish political mainstream attitudes towards the migrants are rather averse. Two dominant political parties ruling alternately since 2005, liberal-conservative PO and nationalistic-conservative PiS, have made the “migrants issue” the leading motive of the parliamentary campaign of 2015, bidding reluctance towards a “cultural otherness” in the name of egoistic “real politics”, and opposing an “European dictate”. This rhetoric was fuelled by other campaigning forces: populists, nationalists supported by some Catholic priests, and SLD - main left-wing party. An image of migrants from multicultural areas of Asia and Africa has been reduced to the essentialized representation of the “Muslims going to Islamise Europe” and “unable to assimilate”. This led to increasing Islamophobia and anti-refugees hysteria in the right-wing media and politically appropriated in 2016 public – now “national” - broadcasters. It also influenced the atmosphere of public and local debates and rising number of “hatred speeches” performed both by celebrities and the “grass-roots”. Mediate voices of the activists, intellectuals and artist, and those calling for fulfilling humanitarian
and European obligations are significant but barely-heard in the commercial-media saturated public culture. Participants of this panel analyse recent developments in public debates, local responses and some reactions of diasporic communities. They describe Islamophobia and constructing the migrants representations. They also comment actions and omissions of Polish local authorities in context of the migrants reception, and Syrian diaspora’s response for refugee crisis in Europe observed in Poland.

Islamophobia without Muslims – mobilisation against the imagined “Other” in Poland in the context of Europe’s refugee crisis

Marta Szczepanik, Polish Academy of Sciences

In the debate on Europe’s response to the crisis, Poland has aligned itself with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, in particular the Visegrad Group, which oppose the idea of taking in relocated and resettled refugees. However, following the October 2015 EU summit, Poland pledged to accept around 7 thousand of them in the years 2016-2017. As in many other countries, the public debate around the crisis in Poland has been characterized by a dramatic rise of anti-immigrant sentiments, targeted especially at potential Muslim newcomers. Right-wing political groups strongly oppose the idea of accepting Muslim refugees, referring to the potential threat to public healthcare and social welfare systems, women rights and social cohesion that their presence may cause. Interestingly, Islamophobic sentiments in Poland do not derive from a real negative experience of interreligious cohabitation. Contemporary Poland is an ethnically homogenous country; the Muslim community can be estimated at 15-25 000 which makes up less than 0.1 % of the population and consist mostly of the well-integrated and long-settled minority of Polish Tatars. In this regard, the problem of “islamophobia without Muslims” is similar in character to the phenomenon of “antisemitism without Jews” which has been haunting post-war Poland after its 3.3 million strong Jewish community perished in the Holocaust. This paper is based on the analysis of media discourse, political statements (including two 2015 electoral campaigns) and opinion surveys and tries to explain the sources of the present hostility against the imagined Muslim ‘Other’, its prevalence among the youngest generation and its points of convergence with broader nationalistic narratives.

Refugee, immigrant, invader – discursive representation of refugees in Polish centrist and right-wing media

Adam Konopka, University of Gdańsk

In late summer/early autumn 2015, the refugee crisis became a major topic in media across the whole of Europe, including in Poland. Polish publicists have picked many expressions to describe the people crossing European borders for shelter. Yet still, many authors cannot recognize the difference between a refugee and an immigrant. The presentation is a product of quantitative and qualitative research I did last autumn on how Polish centrist and right-wing press react to refugee crisis. I have picked 6 titles ranging from centrist newspaper Rzeczpospolita to populist right-wing biweekly Najwyższy Czas and studied how they picture refugees - which words and expressions they pick to name the refugees and in which context they use them. I compare them with their lexical definitions.
Forced migration and displacement in the light of public discourse in Poland and local context of Poznań
Karolina Sydow, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań
The inspiration for my analysis are anthropologists’ experiences in the activities focusing on practical undertakings concerning migrants in the city of Poznań, which began the contact with local government actors.
In my presentation I’ll analyze Polish narratives on migrants and refugees. My focus will be on discursive and ethnographic data surrounding the refugees, singling out tropes to which those narratives are referring to and through which they seek legitimacy.
I’m going to present different perspectives on migration issues, which are present in media and which are used by representatives of local government. Firstly I’ll analyse public discourse on refugees, which has been strongly present in Polish media and compare it with the German discourse. Secondly I’m going to present responses to migrants and forced migration in the light of local context in Poznań. I’m interested in how immigrants are perceived by representatives of local government, reasons by which undertaken (or not) actions are being explained. I analyze language and practical techniques, which authorities use to legitimize their standpoints. I’ll present how the rhetorical tools visible in the local level are related to broader discourse – Polish and European.

Syrian diaspora’s response for refugee crisis in Europe. The case of Poland
Gaweł Walczak, Robert B. Zajonc Institute for Social Studies; Polish Migration Forum Foundation
Recent Refugee Crisis in Europe underlined inability and/or unwillingness of state and European Union authorities to resolve the situation. It demonstrated fragility of European unity project, both in its political and ethical dimensions. European Union was unable to elaborate real common solution for the crisis – decisions made in Brussels were not applied in the field. Polish government decision of receiving few thousands foreigners, mostly from Syria, who asked for asylum in Italy and Greece, started national debate about refugees and Poland’s capability to host them. It also showed that Poland didn’t have migration policy and that Polish authorities made such decision only because of the Brussels’ and other Member States’ pressure.
In the meantime, most European states were facing strong mobilization of individuals, informal groups and NGO who tried to do whatever they could to help migrants travelling through Southern Europe. Many of these actions were undertaken by Syrians living in Europe. They acted as individuals, informal groups and/or civic organizations. In the absence of state response for the crisis, they used their local and transnational connections to help their compatriots and other migrants heading to new land.
In my presentation I would like to analyze actions made by Syrians living in Poland. As diaspora members, they maintain relations with multiple localities, having contact with various legal and political institutions which determine their actions. Therefore, I will show how Syrians operate within specific (Polish) institutional context, using it and/or going beyond it to achieve their goals.

9. Learning for a Future: Issues and Options in Refugee Education
Chair: Michaela Hynie, York University, Room 4.7
Education is key to a secure and sustainable future for refugee children and youth. UNHCR considers education to be a critical aspect of international protection and a long-term solution to ensure that displaced generations are able to rebuild their lives and livelihoods in countries of asylum or upon return to their homelands. In this session panelists unpack narratives of Karen refugee women living in Burma, Thailand, and the United States to explore how the women’s conceptualizations of an
What it means to be educated
Maiyia Yang, Ultimate Health, Inc.
What does it mean to be an educated person? This is not a new question, but an important one. The responses to this question shape and determine educational systems and curricula, as well as how people perceive each other and themselves. In addition, the responses reflect the changes in the value and purpose of education. For some, the number of years of formal education is what determines an educated person.

Individuals who are refugees or have been refugees have experiences that often are undervalued when they resettle to a third country. In my dissertation, I used life history narratives to understand how Karen women define what it means to be educated in different sociocultural contexts. The narratives of the nine Karen women demonstrate how definitions of “an educated person” varies in Burma, Thailand, and the United States. Some of the women who have been formally educated in Burma felt that their education and experiences are inept after arriving to the United States. This presentation explores how these perceptions change, what the changes mean, and the factors that contribute to these changes. Moreover, by using life history as the methodology, I was able to capture their voices and stories to exhibit how complex and valuable cultural knowledge is in surviving the refugee experience.

Rejected and Included? The Vocational Training of Young Tolerated Refugees in Germany
Angela Bauer, Institute for Employment Research
National immigration regimes create a hierarchy of social membership by legally defining unequal rights, access to services and entitlements for different categories of non-citizens. Those residents being positioned at the end of a vertical model of legal stratification face a particularly high risk of residence insecurity and only have limited access to (social) rights and few opportunities to secure their stay. In many states, rejected asylum-seekers are thus turned into subjects of institutional exclusion and marginalisation.

Traditionally, this was also the case in Germany. Young merely ‘tolerated’ refugees have been excluded from a central element of secondary education in Germany, the dual system of vocational training. However, since 2008 there has been a labour-market induced policy change which redefines young tolerated refugees from unwanted to wanted immigrants. Legal changes are to reduce vocational training boundaries for tolerated migrants and open up new pathways to escape their life in the legal limbo during or after a vocational training period.

However, empirical data from our qualitative-explorative implementation study reveals the ambiguities and inconsistencies of the envisaged policy change. In the presentation I will introduce the toleration regime, outline the policy change and present central findings on still persisting shortcomings of this policy change from an exclusive to a more inclusive regulatory framework as they evolve in practice. Empirically, the research is based on document analysis and multi-sited fieldwork (participation at expert meetings; semi-structured interviews within the immigration bureaucracy, vocational schools and among counselling networks).

Education pathways: policy implications for refugee youth in the two urban areas Munich and Toronto
Annette Korntheuer, LMU München, Ashley Korn, YMCA Toronto, and Michaela Hynie, York University
We investigated how structural barriers and support systems embedded in immigration, refugee protection and educational policies are associated with educational pathways of refugee youth in the two urban centres Toronto and Munich. We review literature and report findings from key informant interviews in both cities (N = 25).

Refugee youth are a heterogeneous group. Legal status, age and language ability yield differences in systemic barriers. In both Toronto and Munich, restrictive asylum policies lead to a lack of financial resources and unstable living conditions, which form barriers for educational participation of young refugee claimants. Educational pathways of refugee youth in Munich focus on vocational training and new educational policies now provide access to vocational schools for refugee youth from age 16 in Munich. An inclusive schooling approach offers secondary educational options for diverse refugee youth but access to tertiary education may be limited through structural barriers. There is a broader range of educational options for youth in Toronto than in Munich, but vocational training might be a good option for refugee youth with limited prior schooling who desire a fast transition into the work place but the other options should be available. Our analysis suggests that in addition to focusing on aspirations and resiliency of refugee youth, it is important to address policies related to asylum, migration and education that create systemic barriers and to create more equitable access to secondary and tertiary education for refugee youth in both settings.

**Schools As Imperfect Sites of Welcome — Evidence from the United States and Mexico**

Edmund Hamann, University of Nebraska-Lincoln and Jessica Mitchell-Mccollough, University of Nebraska-Lincoln

A both historic and current role of schools around the world is to teach pupils loyalty to the nation-state as well as capacity to come of age in that society with requisite skills (e.g., reading, mathematics, civic understanding) to successfully negotiate it. However, this orientation can be misplaced for those students who are present as refugees. One premise of refugee status is that a refugee can someday ‘go home’ once the place they have left again becomes safe. Yet schools are not necessarily well-positioned by design or practice to develop or retain the language and other skills that would help refugee students someday make such a return. This paper explores how school, the primary instrument of the state encountered by child forced migrants, is and is not designed to serve their needs.

**10. Round Table. The 19 September Global Summit on Refugees and Migrants: Contributions from Academia**

Chair and organizer: Elizabeth Ferris, Georgetown University, Aula prof. Radwańskiego

On 19 September 2016, the General Assembly of the United Nations will convene a High-Level Plenary on Addressing Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants – the first time ever the UN has convened such a global summit on refugee and migration issues. The UN Secretary-General’s Report lays out a number of proposals, including increasing protection en route and at borders for both refugees and migrants, launching a new global campaign against xenophobia, adopting a new Global Compact on responsibility-sharing for refugees, and strengthening international governance for migration by working toward a new Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration to be adopted at an international conference in 2018. While the Secretary-General has made these—and other -- far-reaching recommendations, it will be up to the diplomats to negotiate an outcome to the Summit. These negotiations will be taking place over the summer of 2016.
Following a short overview, Elizabeth Ferris (seconded by Georgetown University to support the Summit) and reactions from several academics, there will be an open discussion of how the academic community can contribute to the Summit.

**How can academics contribute to collective action on protection at sea?**
Adam Smith and Richard Kilpatrick, Northeastern Illinois University

**How can academic research inform global policies on inclusion of refugees and migrants?**
Ayar Ata, London South Bank University

**Bearing in mind the experience of MICIC, how can academics contribute to strengthening international governance of migration?**
Michele Klein-Solomon, IOM

**What can historical research contribute to understanding of contemporary large movements of refugees and migrants?**
Geoff Gilbert, University of Essex

**How relevant is research on sovereignty and protection of environmental migrants to the Global Summit?**
Paula Pimenta Matoso Nunes, Universidade Federal da Bahia – UFBA
International human rights instruments are applicable to all persons regardless of their nationality or status. Forced migrants, as they are often in a vulnerable situation, have a particular need for the protection of their human rights, including basic civil and political rights and social and economic rights. Therefore, this panel looks at how human rights apply, or not, in the case of forced migrants. The way countries treat those who have been forced to flee from persecution and human rights abuses is a litmus test of their commitment to defending human rights and upholding humanitarian values. The panelists, inter alia, look at the specific regimes protecting, in varying degrees, different groups of vulnerable people. They give an overview of the international law of refugee protection, in particular principle of non-refoulement. The states that established a formal refugee protection system are often abandoning this principle, and the future of the international refugee regime is under serious threat. Furthermore the panelists take a closer look at the human rights dimension of border control (i.e. access to procedural rights). They refer also to the protection of victims of human trafficking.

**Futures for the extraterritorial application of the non-refoulement obligation in human rights law**

Ralph Wilde, University College London, University of London

For some time human rights law has been invoked to provide complementary protection for individuals from that provided in refugee law. One key potential area of complementary protection concerns the extraterritorial application of the non-refoulement obligation, relevant to such issues as the interception, ‘push back’ and detention of migrants, especially given the continuing challenges to the idea that the 1951 Refugee Convention applies extraterritorially. This paper explores the future potential of human rights law in this regard, addressing different aspects of this question from two contrasting standpoints. Looking backwards, this involves constructing a holistic approach to applicability based on the sparse and highly situation-specific human rights law decisions that have been issued so far in relation to maritime interception, push-back and detention. Looking to the present/recent past, and addressing underlying policy considerations, it addresses recent challenges that have been made to the validity of this regime in the context of the migration ‘crisis’ in Europe, especially as it implicates southern European states. Such challenges include the charge that an extraterritorial obligation of non-refoulement in human rights law is incentivising people to put their lives at risk, and places disproportionate ‘burdens’ on particular ‘frontline’ states given the absence of burden-sharing obligations that would mitigate this. The paper will provide a critical evaluation of the potential futures of the human rights law non-refoulement obligation, then, by both seeking to map out the full contours of applicability based on relevant case law, and appraising this with reference to the underlying policies at issue.

**Rethinking of Right to Fair Trial and Non-Refoulement: State-Charted Deportation in Japan**

Yukari Ando, Osaka University

The Japanese Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act 1981 enacts the provisions of Refugee Convention. Asylum Applicants increased dramatically over recent years. There was, in fact a record the highest number of applications for refugee status in 2015. 27 persons granted a refugee status out of 7,586 applications. A Special Permit to Stay based on humanitarian ground has been
granted 79 persons. Despite the fact the protection rate remains low, the deportation procedure also arises problem in accordance with the rule of law. The government deported 22 irregular immigrants from Bangladesh by state-chartered plane on November 2015. The government deported *en-masse* following Filipinos and Thais in 2013 and Sri Lankans and Vietnamese in 2014. Among them, unsuccessful asylum seekers were included, and just notified their claims were unsuccessful and put into the bus to the airport. They were deprived of contacting their lawyers and challenging before judicial review within 30 days. Another issue which should be discussed is a violation of the principle of non-refoulement. As such, Japan’s deportation process appears to be inconsistent with international standards.

**The limits (and end) of refugee law: Developing a broader law of asylum**

*Martin Jones, University of York*

Contemporary refugee law has been criticised for an excessive focus on the interpretation of its central definition. This focus presumes that inclusion in the definition provides a significant benefit to a refugee in the form of protection. However, this presumption is belied both by recent developments within UNHCR (its strategic retreat from refugee status determination) and by the absence of refugee-specific protection regimes in jurisdictions that are home to a majority of the world’s refugees (notably in the Middle East and much of Asia). In the face of these limits to refugee law, it is suggested that the preferable approach is a strategy of legal engagement based upon a broader law of asylum decoupled from the refugee definition. The alternative “political” approach (described as one based on the idea of negotiating “protection space”) is assessed and dismissed; the contemporary case of refugee protection in Hong Kong is used as proof of concept for such a strategy. The implications of a such a strategy for refugee protection in developed jurisdictions (North America and Europe) and in jurisdictions of the Global South (the Middle East and South East Asia) will also be discussed.

**Regional responses to refugee arrivals in the Asia-Pacific: the human rights implications of Australia’s and Cambodia’s bilateral resettlement agreement**

*Ratana Ly, Royal University of Law and Economics*

The Asia-Pacific region, while not having the numbers of migrants that Europe has seen, nevertheless needs to address the issue of migration. Without a regional agreement to manage migrants’ passage in the region, this paper considers the bilateral agreement between Australia and Cambodia as one form of response and whether that offers a durable solution to the issue and one that secures the protection of refugees’ human rights.

In so doing, the paper first considers the agreement’s terms. It then contemplates who is responsible for protecting the human rights of refugees resettled in Cambodia and whether this responsibility shifts over time. To answer this, the paper analyses who has legal responsibility for the refugees under international law. This requires an analysis of who has “effective control” over the refugees. The paper concludes that effective control shifts between the two countries, with Australia having effective control over the refugees while they are housed on Nauru, while Cambodia does once refugees resettle there.

The paper then considers whether the agreement complies with key international human rights standards to which both countries are signatories, concluding that this varies, and that practical experience indicates that, even if rights are protected theoretically, they may not be in practice. The paper concludes that bilateral agreements, like Australia and Cambodia’s, are not durable solutions to regional migration issues, given that they may not fully protect the human rights of refugees, whether in theory or practice.

**Rights Beyond the Convention: Fiduciary theory as a basis of state responsibility in refugee situations**

*Navigation Panel*
Anna Lise Purkey, University of Ottawa

While recent trends in migration, including the crisis in Europe and the increasingly protracted nature of refugee situations, have revealed both limitations and gaps in the international refugee protection regime, this paper argues that the refugee regime can be reinforced by adopting an alternative human rights-based conceptual framework that is based upon a reconceptualization of the relationship between the refugee, the host state and other power holders, including UNHCR. Relying on a modified version of Amartya Sen and Martha Nussbaum’s capabilities approach and the fiduciary theory of public legal authority, this paper outlines a partial theory of justice that provides the basis for a rights and dignity-respecting approach to refugee assistance that exists in addition to and regardless of a power holder’s other legal or treaty obligations. Briefly, this conceptual framework argues that the refugee’s right to protection and to the realization of the capabilities necessary to a dignified life can be understood as arising as a function of the fiduciary relationship that exists between refugees and the host state or other powerful actors and which requires that the state guarantee the conditions of non-instrumentalization and non-domination in order to maintain its legitimate authority. This approach both acknowledges the full extent of the state’s legal authority over refugees, and represents an approach to refugee assistance that is more consistent with the universal nature of human rights and that more fully recognizes and respects the inherent dignity of refugees as individuals, as human beings and as rights-bearers.

2. Climate Change and Human Mobility: Proposals from Latin America

Chair: Beatriz Eugenia Sánchez, Universidad de los Andes, Room 4.8

This panel aims to present the processes that are taking place in Brazil and Colombia in order to give an answer to the complex issue of human mobility and climate change. The first paper presents a proposal for an international regime to manage the environmental migration issue. Marco Velásquez, reflects on the possibility of building a dialog between the climate change and the migration normative frameworks, in order to create an alternative regulatory regime. In contrast, the second paper, presented by Heloisa Harumi Miura and Luiza de Moura Pallone, focuses on the domestic remedies currently being built in Brazil in order to offer protection to environmental migrants. Civil society participation, led by RESAMA network, has an outstanding role in this process. The last three papers analyze the Colombian situation. The one prepared by Beatriz Eugenia Sánchez studies the array of reasons preventing national authorities from recognizing the connection between climate change and human mobility. She also proposes a way to overcome such elements and build a specific public policy to manage this issue. Clara Atehortua’s paper presents a critic view about the “community participation” concept handled by the local authorities along the resettlement process due to environmental disasters. Finally, María Prada reveals how poor communities in Bogota, located in high risk zones, have developed strategies to resist the local government resettlement policy, by demanding different climate change adaptation measures.

Governing Migrations and Climate Change: in the Quest of Coherence and Effectiveness

Marco Velásquez-Ruiz, Osgoode Hall Law School – York University, Toronto (skype)

One of the greatest contemporary milestones in the realm of migration studies is the acknowledgement of a causal connection between climate change and human mobility. In this regard, it has been asserted that environmental degradation, and particularly the effects of the dramatic alteration of weather patterns by means of human action, constitute a major driver in both forced and voluntary migration.
Given the acceptance of both climate change and migration as primary concerns for the international community, they have been subject of extensive regulation. On the one hand, the normative actions concerning the governance of climate change have been oriented to assess the distributional impact of the phenomenon, so they mainly focus on its prevention and the establishment of who must assume the costs of its negative spillovers. In turn, the regulation of migration embeds an essential ethical valuation regarding the dramatic situation of migrants from the standpoint of their basic needs and dignity, and consequently develops a rights-based legal framework for the states and other relevant actors to deploy preventive and protective actions.

However, it appears that the particular phenomenon of climate-change-induced migration has not been a subject of direct concern of neither of the governance regimes. This paper intends to explore the possibilities of an eventual normative dialogue between these legal frameworks, so as to build a particular regulatory regime that could properly address both the distributional impact of climate change and the social concerns of human mobility within a single and coherent regime. In this regard, both are depicted from a transnational perspective, according to which they are considered as semi-autonomous systems with particular normative logics but identified around their legal base.

**Cross-Disciplinary Perspectives on Climate-Induced Migration in Brazil: Legislation, Policies and Practice**

Heloisa Harumi Miura and Luiza de Moura Pallone, Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations

In Brazil, migration flows triggered by climate events, such as draughts or floods, are not new and constitute an ancient source of prejudice related to social exclusion of migrants. People forced to move due to environmental causes, usually known as “environmental migrants”, have long been neglected by public policies and legislation in Brazil. Meanwhile, the issue of climate-induced events in Brazil continues to gather increasing attention from both the public sphere and civil society. In this sense, one worth-mentioning initiative is the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (NAP), currently in process of public consultation. This Plan relied on wide participation from civil society in the project design, notably Resama on the topic of migration as an adaptation strategy to climate change. Such plan focuses on 11 strategic areas, one of them being vulnerable peoples. Another important milestone is the new bill on migration (PL 2516/2015), which is currently being discussed in the Congress. The Immigration Law in force, implemented in 1980 under the Brazilian military regime, is widely considered to be out of date, once it does not offer legal protection to migrants who do not fit the definition of a refugee and are not allowed to stay regularly in the country. Although the present bill foresees an expansion of the legal protection to different types of migrants, it still hesitates to include climate-induced displacements in its premises and to establish a migration management strategy. This tendency reveals some difficulties in clearly recognizing this category and its vulnerabilities, and exposes the necessity of a wider public debate over the subject. However, legislative efforts have already advanced in this matter, including environment as a point of special attention in the bill. By suggesting a human rights-based approach to national legislation and public policies concerning forced migration triggered by climate change, this paper aims to provide a new multidisciplinary perspective to the protection of “environmental migrants” in Brazil.

**Human Mobility and Climate Change in Colombia: Ripping the veil**

Beatriz Eugenia Sánchez, Universidad de los Andes

Along 2010 and 2011 Colombia faced exceptionally strong rainfalls, caused by La Niña phenomenon. The rain turned into catastrophic flooding and landslides, affecting 88% of municipalities. More than 3 million people were affected, 33% of which lost their homes. Around a half of such people will not be able to return home and should be relocated elsewhere. In spite of the fact that national authorities developed complex ad hoc measures to relief and rebuild the affected communities, they did not recognize the mere existence of environmental displacement. Months later the National
Congress approved a new Act, creating a whole new system to deal with environmental disasters. Once again, it did not recognize the effect of catastrophes on human mobility.

At this point two questions arise. First of all, why the relationship between migration and climate change (or even migration and environmental disaster) remain invisible to the Colombian authorities? Secondly, is it possible to make visible such connections and formulate a specific public policy to relief and protect the environmental migrants?

This paper presents an array of reasons explaining the State blindness. The country development model (based on extractive industries), the way that disaster risk management has been conceived along decades, and the idea of armed conflict as the solely cause of internal displacement, are the main reasons. The paper also explores the way to rip off the veil that prevents authorities from recognizing the existence of environmental migration and displacement, allowing the creation of a public policy built upon a rights-based perspective.

**From indicators to effective participation: resettlement and climate change in Colombia**

Clara Atehortua (skype)

The way in which the population intervenes and participates in resettlement processes affects their possibilities of settling in and integrating. My proposal aims to develop this statement through the study of participation processes in cases of resettlement due to phenomena associated with climate change in Colombia. One of the key points in those processes is the participation of the affected communities. In the last few years, an effort has been made for these projects to include actions that call upon the affected population to provide their views on their own resettlement. However, according to some of the research, it seems that these activities are more aimed at complying with the indicators proposed in the projects than they are aimed at serving as mechanism of participation for the community. Among the counterarguments that have been raised by those in charge of the follow-up of this type of projects, it has been mentioned that the actual incidence of the population’s participation in decision-making regarding resettlement is minimal. This has consequences that transcend the execution of the project and affect the community’s possibilities of remaining in their new surroundings. With the purpose of explaining this argument, I will examine the country’s resettlement experiences to find the mechanisms of participation developed, the moments in which participation occurs, the periods dedicated to participation within the processes, the characteristics of the people who are included in the activities, and the conditions for remaining in their new surroundings that those who have been resettled must fulfill. In order to do this, I will use the analysis study of documents and research produced on this subject.

**Climate Change and resettlement: between displacement and resistance in Bogota**

María Prada (skype)

In Colombia the national policy for the control of risks and natural disasters is relatively new. Only after 1985, as a result of the tragic explosion of the Arméro Volcano, did Colombia issue its first laws seeking to prevent future disasters. This policy had a reaction-oriented emphasis, and shown not to be enough in 2008 when the Country faced several disasters all around the country due to heavy rains caused by climate change. Once again, the country reacted changing its national policy, this time to introduce a more prevention-oriented approach. However, only recently has the government begun to use a climate change approach and language as part of its policy to mitigate and react to national disasters. Although the changes in this discourse are not the main object of this paper, it will be part of the general narrative, in order to understand how the climate change discourse has been appropriated by local communities in order to exercise resistance against expert knowledge in the administration.

Bogota was not a stranger to the phenomenon, and several neighborhoods suffered from floods and landslides. Some the most affected neighborhoods in the city where the informal settlements located in its Eastern Cordillera. As a result both the national and local government initiated a process to
prevent further damages to the inhabitants in this territory, which has been classified in some parts, although not in other, as a “high risk” zone. The legal consequence of such classification is the initiation of a process of resettlement of the inhabitants of that territory, until now several low-income families have been moved to the periphery of the city for this reason. The arguments presented by the local government are highly technical, and the community has found it very difficult to engage with public officers for this reason. The main concerned of the community leaders is that, while they are being displaced due to high risk, the government has been granting building permits to construction companies in the same Eastern Cordillera. However, the community has not remained passive, on the contrary, they have appropriated a discourse of sustainability to pressure the local government to implement climate change initiatives to guarantee their permanence in their territory. The object of this paper is to give voice to these communities, and to understand how the administration and the community have used different languages and solutions to address the same problem: the displacement of low-income population in Bogota as a result of the effects of climate change.

3. Narration as Securitization: Fear, Politics, and Narratives of Forced Migration

Chair: Marie Louise Seeberg, NOVA-HIOA, Room Epsilon

Words surely do more damage than sticks and stones do. This has been amply documented, not least in studies of forced migration as a policy field and as lived experiences. The stories told, and the words used to tell them, have wide-ranging consequences for refugees and for other people, and are indeed a major reason when sticks and stones, razor wire, batons, and tear gas are applied against refugees. Rather than exploring the general links between narration and reality, this panel aims to probe more specifically into the role of fear of refugees and other narrators of forced migration. This aim highlights the need to be as clear as possible about power relations. Because how does fear come into this? One answer to this question may be indicated by the childish phrase: "I'm scared – tell me a story!" What assumptions are made, and by whom, when it comes to who is scared and what they are scared of? Who is expected, or authorized, to tell the story? What stories are told, and what intended and unintended effects may they have?

Which world is the real one? Testimonies and narratives about onward migration in Europe

Marie Louise Seeberg and Marianne Takle, NOVA-HIOA

This paper discusses the “politics of testimony” in migrant narratives, in state narratives, and the dynamics between the two types of narratives. The specific topic of our research is the Dublin Regulation and its interplay with the lives and decisions of non-European migrants in Europe. We have interviewed representatives of immigration authorities, people seeking asylum, and representatives of NGOs in Norway. The title of our proposed paper points to a striking aspect of our research: the narratives of bureaucrats and those of asylum seekers appear to recount not just different perspectives on the same issues, but irreconcilable realities. We discuss the contrast between the ways in which bureaucrats and people seeking international protection understand how the Dublin Regulation works. The paper contrasts “the capacity – and the willingness – of bureaucracy to appropriate political decisions, and its readiness to use legal and administrative measures to avoid social and moral issues” (Fuglerud, 2004:25) to narratives of experienced migration (Baillot, Cowan, & Munro, 2013; Iosifides & Sporton, 2009; Knudsen, 1995). We discuss how these widely different views are upheld and what some of the consequences of the separation between them may be, as well as different implications of using the concepts of “testimony” and “narrative".
**Forced Migrants, Aid Expertise and the "Knowledge Market" in Somaliland**  
Jessica Anderson, George Washington University

This paper examines the process of professionalization among international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that address refugees and forced migrants. It argues that the professionalization of these organizations has a variety of consequences for the forced migrants that they work with. First, international NGOs create rigorous requirements for various kinds of expertise in order for forced migrants to be hired by these organizations, or otherwise partner with them. Second, forced migrants must then compete amongst each other in order to demonstrate that they are 'most expert'. I refer to this competitive process at the 'knowledge market' in international aid today. I detail how the knowledge market operates in Somaliland and the various unintended consequences of this process for both forced migrants and INGOS alike. This argument is based on a case study of INGOs in Somaliland and twelve months of ethnographic fieldwork in the Horn of Africa.

**Narrative Advocacy: the potential for fiction to re-narrate public discourse and shift citizen-ed perceptions of asylum-seekers in Canada**  
Erin Goheen Glanville, Simon Fraser University

This paper unfolds the present importance for activists in receiving countries, such as Canada, to engage in cultural advocacy as a way of influencing future law and policy. With the help of literary and cultural theory, I argue that creative, fictional narratives about asylum seekers have the potential to bring about cultural change, bridging political spectrums and disarming readers.

Public opinion held by non-refugees about migration and asylum is "characterized by negativity and misinformation," and in every layer of Canadian society, from policy to cultural production to everyday conversation, asylum has become "intertwined with issues of race relations, foreign policy, and terrorism" (ICAR 7-8). Asylum rhetoric is latent with emotional manipulation: trying to make people feel either "proud or ashamed" of their national identity and loyalties (Neumann). Given the limitations of rampant misinformation and of emotional blocks to dialogue, NGOs revert to binary representations of refugee law in order to win back ground for the practice of asylum. There is a dire need to bridge the divides and create "mutual intelligibility" and "possible alliance" across a spectrum of perspectives (de Sousa Santos xxvi). Creative approaches are needed to shift cultural, and not just legal, discourse.

While superb academic work has laid bare, for example, the recent and troubling connection between securitization discourses and asylum discourses, this kind of cultural theorization is not readily accessible to the majority of uninvolved citizens. Storytelling and photography, on the other hand, has been highly effective in sparking outrage, sympathy, and similarly strong emotions of concern via creative web site projects and social media. What, in some Canadian communities, is being called "an awakening" has given fresh momentum to groups offering services and welcome to asylum-claimants and refugees. Yet stories that invoke fear continue to outnumber other kinds of stories. Because knowledge is always embedded in narrative, stories that challenge our resistance to migrants can be powerful in shifting cultural discourses. Fiction is an overlooked area of cultural production and advocacy in discussions of community pedagogy.

My current research understands the re-narration of words and phrases used in asylum discourse (a discourse that is leveraged both for and against the welcome of forcibly displaced people) as a way of loosening entrenched, polarizing debates and as a way of providing reflective depth for citizens who are newly awakening to global realities and who are considering their own responsibility. This paper will show how fictional narratives simulate solidarity, embed discourse winsomely, refresh common metaphors, and bypass our present moment's obsession with authenticity.
“In the movement of the refugee claim”: A Life Stories Approach to Post-Migration Experiences of Asylum Seekers in Montreal, Canada

Caroline Lester, Université de Montréal

“So, that’s our everyday life, actually. We’re in the movement of the refugee claim, we live in it, we do nothing but wait for the day of the ruling.” (Interview excerpt)

The Protecting Canada’s Immigration System Act, which came into effect in 2012, gave way to a considerable reform of the in-Canada refugee determination system. This reform includes many procedural changes, including much shorter deadlines, as well as norms and procedures varying between different origin or transit states. The perspectives of asylum seekers experiencing these changes remain quite absent from public discourse and even research, where they are too often represented either as a threat or as victims with no agency (McDowell, 2013; Cleveland, Rousseau, Guzder, 2014). We believe the life stories approach (Bertaux, 2010) allows us to overcome these limitations by giving back to asylum seekers a voice of their own. Informed by a qualitative research we are currently leading in the context of our master’s thesis, this presentation will bring forth the stories of twelve individuals who sought asylum in Montreal since 2012. More specifically, we will present the foundations of the life stories approach and its relevance to this research; we will then present challenges participants encountered and strategies they deployed in the context of their refugee claim and in their daily lives in Canada; their hopes concerning the asylum system; as well as their wishes regarding the outcomes of the research they participated in.

4. Regional Responses to the Protection of Migrants in the Context of the Transitions

Chair: Wooldy Edson Louidor, Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Room Gamma

This Panel seeks to generate a wide discussion on regional responses to forced migrations in the contexts of the transitions, taking as its paradigm the Colombian case (but without limiting ourselves to it). This panel addresses the theme: Regional responses to forced migration: The importance of the local economic, social, and cultural context in crafting policy responses.

The discussion will be enriched by analysis and experiences from scholars, practitioners and civil society actors in order to understand the importance of the neighbor States for the protection of migrants in different contexts of transitions.

The panelists will focus on these objectives:

- Identifying and characterizing some of the major transitions that affect the different forms and dynamics of forced migrations, mainly the refugee, within a specific geographic region.
- Analyzing, from a comparative perspective, various advocacy initiatives at regional and international levels by civil society actors, scholars, national and international organizations and forced migrants themselves, in order to protect migrants’ rights in the contexts of the transitions. In the Colombian case, we will focus on the peace negotiations between the Colombian Government and the FARC leftist guerrilla. The panelists will reflect on all the consequences of possible lasting solutions (such as return, local integration, solidarity resettlement, etc.), as well as the difficulties and the challenges posed by each of them. These solutions will be appropriated from the perspectives for Colombian refugees and forced migrants in Latin America?
- Identifying different experiences of the participation of exiled people and forced migrants in the context of the transitions.
- Evaluating bi-national, regional and international instruments on migration, from the perspective of its relevance, scope and limits within the context of transitions.

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Problems, Challenges and Opportunities for the protection of rights, including lasting solutions, of Colombian forced migrants, in Colombian Peace Process

Marco Romero, CODHES-Consultoría para los Derechos Humanos y el Desplazamiento, Bogotá

The paper focuses on the protection of rights of Colombian forced migrants (persons in need of international protection, refugees, internally displaced, and victims of new forms of forced migrations) in the Colombian Peace Process, and on the lasting solutions for each victim category. It analyzes a set of legal, political and social problems, posed by both major challenges at national and regional level. It shows some windows of opportunities that many documents and processes (The Declaration of Cartagena, The Mexico City Plan of Action, The Second Regional Humanitarian Conference on Forced Migration, and The Brazil Declaration and Plan of Action) offer to Latin-American Governments and Civil Societies in order to face successfully those challenges.

Migrations and transitions from the perspective of the political positions of the resettled communities

Myriam Zapata, Universidad de Lasalle, Bogotá

The paper focuses on the current situation and the future of the resettled communities in Colombia in the context of the implementation of peace agreements. It analyses the challenges posed by the resettlement, as lasting solution for displaced people. It shows how the resettled communities bring valuable ideas, experiences and proposals in order to better resettlement policy.

Truth-Telling, Internal Displacement and the Peace Process in Colombia

Roberto Vidal, Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Bogotá

An internal armed conflict involving the government, leftist guerrillas, and a variety of paramilitary groups and criminal bands has endured in Colombia for over sixty years. A comprehensive truth commission that investigates major human rights violations, including the uprooting of millions of Colombian citizens, will be essential to a transition to peace. The paper describes there have been several truth-seeking and truth-telling initiatives in Colombia over the course of the last decade; they are part of a long tradition of national commissions dedicated to the study of the violence. The paper argues that if a comprehensive, national, state-backed truth commission were to be established, this mechanism of “truth production” would need to connect to other justice and reparation processes, as well as guarantees of non-repetition, in a context of a transitional justice agreement.

5. Interrogating the Phenomenon of Forced Migration: From Extreme Violence to Detention, Especially of Children, to Integration and Agency

Chair: James C. Simeon, York University, Room Eta

This panel session will explore the contemporary phenomenon of forced migration from various normative, empirical, global and comparative perspectives and multiple levels of analysis. It will commence with a macro-level examination of the mutually sustaining systemic linkages between extreme violence, criminality and displacement and the necessity of holistic and comprehensive approaches to public policy to address the root causes of displacement. Given this current global context and background, the panel will then explore states’ responses to forced migratory flows through the ever expanding use of detention in an effort to control and deflect forced migrants. The justification of detention as a legitimate state policy instrument will be normatively deconstructed –
the “criminalization of migrants” and its commensurate breach of fundamental human rights will be dissected and examined. The negative debilitating impact of detention on forced migrants, and especially children, will be thoroughly and comparatively analyzed. This meso-level analysis will also consider the European Union (EU) Return Directive through a case study of the situation of the treatment of irregular migrant children in Poland who are detained during removal proceedings with a focus on the praxis between international, regional and domestic law, policy and enforcement practices at the State level. The search for the right balance between competing State objectives and international obligations and the overriding considerations of fundamental justice will be assessed and evaluated in the development of models of good practice among EU member states. The panel will conclude with an ethnographic fieldwork study of the agency and resistance of refugees who are placed in hosting projects in Italy. This micro-level analysis will concentrate on how refugees exert their own agency through the integration programs administered by NGOs. Together, the papers delivered at this panel session will provide a multi-dimensional and level normative, empirical, global and comparative analysis of the phenomenon of forced migration in the world today.


James C. Simeon, York University, Canada

This paper explores the global macro systemic linkages and mutually reinforcing relationships between war, protracted armed conflict, generalized violence and organized criminality, smuggling and trafficking in humans, drugs and weapons, with the aim of setting out new theoretical approaches and public policy responses to mass forced migration. The linkages between political, economic and social instability, disruption, and structured extreme violence and its attendant forced migration is self-evident. Non-international protracted armed conflicts predominate in the world today that produce continuous and ever escalating streams of forced migrants that generate a constant demand for smugglers. Wars, protracted armed conflicts and generalized violence are facilitated financially through nefarious means. Militias, guerrilla, separatists, anarchic or terrorist groups are highly dependent on the illicit weapons trade that are financed through the enormous profits from human trafficking, the illicit drug trade, and other criminal activities. Criminal networks perpetuate and drive, indirectly, the ever growing numbers of forced migrants. Accordingly, what is being addressed primarily on a segmented and compartmentalized public policy basis must be dealt with holistically and comprehensively and not on a piecemeal basis. The focus of any unified international efforts, supported by complementary regional and national efforts, therefore, must be on the root causes of conflicts and not only their symptoms of mass forced migration. This underscores the significance and necessity of a wider civil society effort to pressure public authorities, at all levels, to address these inter-related and mutually reinforcing forces that result in the ever increasing human misery of mass forced displacement.

Protection or punishment – the phenomenon of immigrant detention

Witold Klaus, Institute of Legal Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences

Detention centers are one of the newest facilities which deprive people of their liberty. They were created with a purpose of controlling immigrants and discouraging them from travelling to the Global North. These kind of centers are quite widespread all over the European Union, and most of the members EU societies, in the name of the national security, support their use. One category of people who can be placed there are asylum seekers. Usually it is enough that they illegally cross the EU border or don’t carry their documents with themselves. Most of the detention centers look similar. And they are oppressive as they operate as total institutions – in Goffman’s sense of this term. That is why no matter where an asylum seeker is placed, he or she feels the same about the conditions of this “hosting” facility.
In my paper I would like to focus on perceptions of the detention of the immigrants placed in detention centers in Poland. I will compare it with findings from the other studies – especially Mary Bosworth’s (Inside immigration detention, Oxford 2014). Both studies show that people placed in such facilities feel like they have been dehumanised and treated like criminals without any reason. I will try to explain as well, why we, as the human rights centered societies, allow for this kind of treatment of other human beings.

*Between borders, behind fences: detention of children asylum seekers in Australia and the European Union*

Eleonora Del Gaudio and Stephen Phillips, Abo Akademi University, Institute for Human Rights

The widespread use of detention of asylum seekers as a form of border control is an acknowledged reality which carries a particular significance in cases where children are involved. Many studies provide evidence of the detrimental impact of detention, especially when those measures affect particularly vulnerable persons. The present study is a comparative inquiry on the detention of children asylum seekers in Australia and the European Union (EU). The two realities examined display significant differences, yet many commonalities can also be traced in the growingly restrictive approach to migration being favoured by many states. The right to liberty in the asylum context and the protection needs of children are addressed from a legal and practical perspective. Notwithstanding the existence of important legal guarantees, the practice of detaining asylum seeker children deserves adequate scrutiny owing to their particularly vulnerable position. Detention plays a central role in policies of deterrence and in promoting notions of strong borders. States have shown an increased willingness to pursue coercive policies in efforts to control access to their land and sea borders. States have the right to control entry to their territories, but they are also under legally binding obligations to ensure that all border control measures, including the detention of children asylum seekers, comply with international human rights law. Hence, this analysis questions the logic lying behind the capacity of states to detain children due to their migration status and identifies relevant protection gaps within the Australian and EU spheres.

*The approach to detention of minors in EU return procedures: A comparative study assessing the extent to which the Polish law is reflective of the EU migration regime and the international human rights standards.*

Agnieszka Biel, European Parliament, Directorate-General for Internal Policies of the Union, Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

The ‘Return Directive’ allows detention of minors during removal proceedings, only as a ‘last resort’, for ‘the shortest appropriate period of time’, and with the primary consideration of the ‘best interests of the child’. While the Directive attempted to provide some safeguards to minors, these are undermined throughout, as the enforcement of such provisions depends significantly on their incorporation into domestic law. The main aim of this presentation will be to provide an innovative overview of the EU detention policy, map the existing domestic law framework in light of the benchmarks set out by the Return Directive and human rights instruments, and argue the lack of consistency in the case study of Poland. In doing so, the presentation will critically and legally analyse the limitations of detaining minors in light of the human rights treaties and the jurisprudence of the Court of Justice of the EU (CJEU), the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) and the role of the monitoring body the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC). In discussing their different jurisprudence, the presentation will illustrate how different bodies speak with the same voices on detention of minors. Based on those findings the presentation will attempt to contribute to the policy debate on how to reconcile and balance the implications of two policy objectives affecting irregular migrant children. These being the protection of minors and immigration enforcement. The presentation will identify detention policy aspects that are not or inadequately covered by the Polish

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legislation, for which the legislation should be further harmonised. It will develop models of good practices based on other Member States’ practices, providing a set of policy recommendations to the Polish legislator as to what fair and effective irregular migration governance might entail in light of the complexity, and how a balance can be struck between national security concerns.

6. Theorising Forced Migration: Ethics, Critiques and Productive Engagements

Chair: Oliver Bakewell, University of Oxford, Room Zeta

How can the use of social theory help us to illuminate aspects of forced migration? What assumptions underpin the use or rejection of theories when conducting research and producing knowledge on forced migration? How can forced migration scholars contribute to broader theoretical and epistemological debates in social science? And should they?

This panel seeks to ignite a hitherto underdeveloped debate around the use of social theory and of broader questions of knowledge production in forced migration studies. Oliver Bakewell (2007) has previously charged the field of refugee studies with being “notoriously under theorised.” We therefore wish to create the space to open an active and sustained conversation on the topic of “Theorising Forced Migration.” This will have the dual objective of: (1) considering how theory-focused approaches can help elucidate aspects of this complex field of study; and (2) fostering a more rigorous engagement with broader theoretical and epistemological debates in social science. The backdrop to this is the recognition that studies of forced migration are often tasked with maintaining policy relevance, above and before maintaining and expanding a theoretically-orientated academic relevance. The pursuit of these at times conflicting goals, however, raises complex ethical questions that must also be addressed. In order to explore these issues, this panel is made up of contributions that: demonstrate productive use of theory; provide critical theoretical engagement with commonly used concepts in the field; and explore the ethics surrounding the development of research on forced migration that is policy irrelevant/theory-focused.

We hope that this will be the first of many discussions on these, and other issues of theory and knowledge production in forced migration studies, and are aiming to create a network of scholars to actively engage and contribute to this debate in the future.

Has something been missing in our ‘theorising’ of the refugee label?

Georgia Cole, Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford

Academics have for decades written on the need to interrogate the labels upon which the field of refugee and forced migration studies has been founded. At the centre of these discussions has been theorising around the ‘integrity’ and ‘content’ of the refugee label itself, with foundational texts by individuals such as Andrew Shacknove and Roger Zetter expounding the need to take nothing about the meaning and purpose of this label for granted. Without denying the importance of their accounts, or the incredibly rich literature that has emerged on account of them, this paper suggests that much of the theorising on labelling to date has lacked a theoretical framework around which to structure otherwise critical observations vis-à-vis the performative and malleable characteristics of language. The paper therefore aims to present a heuristic framework, rooted in linguistic theories, to explain (i) how certain words and objects – including the refugee label - can see their meanings transformed and bourgeon over time, (ii.) the mechanisms through which this distortion occurs and is accommodated within discussions over the treatment of refugees, and (iii.) the implications that the application of this theoretical framework has for how we understand particular incidents of decision-making within the refugee regime.
Unforced migration: moving from applied enquiry to theoretical explanations
Kathryn (Kate) Henne and Ibolya Losoncz, Australian National University

Forced Migration is enmeshed in historical events, legal structures, institutional power, and actions and ambitions. Its study, typically, requires an interdisciplinary approach. Researchers of forced migration study the micro-level experiences and actions of forced migrants and the institutional structures and actions of state powers. These elements of actors, events, and mechanisms cannot just be added together. To capture their interplay and the causal mechanisms producing change they need to be viewed and treated in ‘dialectical unity’ despite their different ontological planes. This can pose a considerable methodological challenge. Few theoretical and methodological advances have been made to successfully integrate these elements and the range of theoretical foundations, approaches and assumptions made by the contributing disciplines.

This paper considers critical realist perspectives to integrate these elements and to provide a framework for interdisciplinarity. I demonstrate how taking a critical realist approach in my applied research enquiry of the forced migration and resettlement experiences of South Sudanese refugees in Australia has led to broader theoretical propositions on systemic exclusion and institutional disrespect. I propose that the propensity of critical realism to analytically explicate causal mechanisms can be useful for research that starts out with an applied, policy-relevant inquiry. Many of these inquiries fail to go beyond uncovering and describing social change. Yet, without analytical accounts and theoretical explanations of the mechanisms generating social change and its reproduction, one’s research is in danger of furnishing little more than banal descriptions.

Theatre-based forced migration research in South Africa: Epistemological & ethical reflections
Lena Opfermann, University of York

This paper explores epistemological and ethical questions concerning the use of theatre as an alternative research methodology in forced migration studies. It follows Bakewell’s call for a change in perspective – away from a policy-centred view to “an alternative analysis which starts from the perspective of the forced migrants (...) or from the perspective of other academic fields outside the forced migration field” (Bakewell 2008). This account draws on research with undocumented migrant children in South Africa who find themselves outside of any existing policy and legal categories. As a result, they are unable to legalize their stay in the country. This presents challenges concerning their protection and access to basic rights such as education and health care. Civil society and academics have been using a rights-based approach to advocate for legal adjustments concerning this population group. Yet the children themselves have rarely been given the opportunity to express their own views in a way that would genuinely shape the solutions proposed on their behalf. Through the use of theatre this paper explores Bakewell’s argument that ‘policy irrelevant’ research approaches can “bring change to people’s lives and cast light on the invisible situation of those living in the shadow of bright policy lights” (Bakewell 2008).

I make the case that theatre as a form of embodied knowledge can function as a research methodology capable of uncovering meanings that conventional methods deliberately or accidentally overlook (e.g. Schneider 2001; Conquergood 2002; Nelson 2006). In particular I suggest that the overlap between fact and fiction in performative representations enhances the understanding of participants’ lived experiences and perceptions. The contrast between stage and ‘real life’ as well as between fact and fiction within participants’ performances can be seen as a parallel to participants’ lives. As undocumented migrants in a hostile environment they are compelled to ‘perform’ a fictitious normality while hiding their ‘realities’. The paper shows that theatre has the capacity to produce academically relevant knowledge in an ethical way. I therefore suggest that forced migration studies would benefit from adopting/including theatre-based research into its methodological repertoire.
The death of the refugee? Untangling ‘agency’ in forced migration studies,
Julia Pacitto, Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford

Agency, as a concept, has been used in various guises in the field of refugee and forced migration studies, which is in part a product of the interdisciplinary nature of this domain of study, and the fact that debates and theorizations of agency and action have differed across the social and political sciences. This paper charts some of the ways in which understandings of agency have been articulated within refugee and forced migration studies, and highlights some of the complexities and contradictions that have accompanied these various formulations. It then discusses the extent to which the idea of the refugee-agent, whilst critical in nature, is reconcilable with a postmodern or post-structural understanding of the subject.

The title of this paper makes reference to the death of man, or death of the subject that is often hailed as one of the fundamental tenets of post-structural theory. Rather than arguing for an irreconcilability between all elements of post-structural theory and the idea of refugee agency, however, I argue that with a deeper theoretical engagement, in this case with the work of both Michel Foucault and Maurice Merleau-Ponty we can retain a rich concept of agency whilst remaining sympathetic to some of the most insightful aspects of post-structural thought. Notions of agency have arguably been lauded by many scholars in refugee studies without a full interrogation of some of the more fundamental contestations between veins of philosophical and social theoretical thought on agency. Through engagement with these debates we can arrive at a more theoretically rigorous understanding of the way in which ‘agency’ might be retained as a useful concept for critically-minded scholars in forced migration.

Ethics and tools in the research of refugees’ activism - case study of Tamil refugees from Sri Lanka
Karolina Dobosz, Jagiellonian University

Research on forced migration often requires entry into a group of migrants who left their country of origin not merely to escape wars or violence, but also to escape persecution stemming from their political activities. Researchers involved in long-term studies conducted among political or social activists tend to favor the same causes their subjects championed. Additionally, forced migrants often deliberately make the researcher their representative in order to have their voices heard. The researchers’ involvement in studies of activism has performative power. In the field of forced migration this dynamics pose serious ethical challenges since today’s victims might have been perpetrators—torturers or terrorists—in the past.

In this paper, I focus on Tamils living in the Netherlands, who are considered by some to be victims of genocide, but whom others might consider to be militant. This is paper is based on eight months of field research using Fritz Schütze’s biographical method. This approach allowed me to analyze three dimensions of the Tamil activists’ identity—cognitive, political, and moral—and show how changes in their biographies reflect the social and political aspects of their own forced migration, discrimination, and activism.

7. Researching Refugee Resettlement. Part Two
Chairs: Linda Tip, University of Sussex, and Naoko Hashimoto, University of Sussex, Room 3.1

Refugee resettlement has long been acknowledged as one of the durable solutions to protracted refugee situations, along with voluntary repatriation and local integration. For the past decade, a rough average of 100,000 persons have been resettled every year worldwide, although this only represents 10% of the refugees assessed by UNHCR to be in need of resettlement. During the on-
ongoing refugee "crisis", the importance of refugee resettlement has been widely recognised and countries are encouraged to launch and/or expand their resettlement quota. Meanwhile, academic research on refugee resettlement has been extremely limited in all disciplines. If one is to further promote and expand the resettlement opportunities for refugees, it is of paramount importance to improve and share our knowledge on refugee resettlement from the viewpoints of anyone involved in the resettlement process. This panel combines research from a variety of academic disciplines from various parts of the world looking into the refugees resettled and the states or organisations managing a resettlement program. This panel falls under the IASFM sub-theme number 7: “Towards durable solutions for refugees, internally displaced, trafficked victims, and other forced migrants: Beyond immediate assistance and protection.”

Long-term integration and well-being of resettled refugees in the UK
Linda K. Tip, University of Sussex
This research explores integration and well-being of resettled refugees who arrived in the UK more than five years ago. All were resettled through the Gateway Protection Program - the UK’s resettlement scheme - operated by the UNHCR in partnership with the UK government. They were selected for resettlement specifically on the basis of their vulnerability, making their adaptation challenging. The focus on those who already have substantial experience of living in the UK differs from previous research in this area, and allows the research to explore longer term integration. The research interprets integration very broadly as a wide range of processes that help to facilitate life in a new place.

Early 2014, a total of 280 questionnaires were collected from resettled refugees in Brighton, Norwich, and Greater Manchester. These participants filled out follow-up questionnaires 10 months later, and a last one almost two years after the start of the research, allowing for longitudinal data analysis (with an attrition rate of about 25%). Each year, semi-structured interviews were conducted with 30 of these participants, in order to gain more in-depth information about the topics investigated. The results contribute to information on how the integration efforts of vulnerable people arriving in the UK can be supported and implications for refugee resettlement policy and theories of intergroup relations will be discussed.

Resettled refugees’ integration process in Sweden through the analytical lens of social capital and mobility in time and space.
Brigitte Suter, Malmö University
While resettlement has been practiced and researched widely in North America and Australia, for countries in the European Union - and researchers based here – this is rather a recent undertaking. The study presented here focuses on the integration processes of resettled refugees from Somalia and Burma in Sweden through a qualitative lens. Our approach to integration is based on a broad understanding of the concept, and it specifically focuses on the experiences and perceptions of the refugees. Its contribution, therefore, lies in conceptualising how social networks in time and space affect the integration process after resettlement. In studying social networks in both time and space – at local, national and transnational levels – and in analysing their role in refugee integration, the study distinguishes itself from the majority of other studies in the field that tend to place the focus solely on the post-migration time. Firstly, it looks at how resettled Somali and Burmese refugees’ integration process in Sweden is impacted by what happened before their move to Sweden. Thus, the situation in the various refugee camps is highlighted, with a particular focus on access to education, income generating activities and possibilities of self-determination. A second component that is taken into consideration is social networks at a local, national and transnational level as well as patterns of mobility and secondary movements. The presentation will present the results of the ERF-financed study (2013-15) and discuss implications for policy on the local, national and international level of refugee protection and reception.

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Improving resettled refugees’ economic self-sufficiency and wellbeing: a global overview and view from Bhutanese refugees in the US.
Eleanor Ott, Oxfam

Each year some 75,000 refugees are resettled globally. In 2015, 28 countries had resettlement programs associated with UNHCR, designed to be one of the three durable solutions (UNHCR 2015). Governments believe that their domestic resettlement policies improve refugees’ lives, which is most often framed in terms of improving economic outcomes. Accordingly, one must ask: do interventions designed to improve resettled refugees’ economic self-sufficiency and wellbeing accomplish their objectives and in what contexts? And, how does the agency of refugees play a role?

This paper will give an overview of the nature of research on interventions for resettled refugees globally, including through a systematic review, and findings from a primary study about current refugee economic interventions in one city in the United States (US). The US has resettled over three million refugees since 1975, and each year resettles more refugees than all other countries combined. Yet, a 2010 government report charged that ‘resettlement efforts in many US cities are underfunded, overstretched, and failing to meet the basic needs of the refugee populations they are currently asked to assist.’ I will present the mixed-methods research, including a quantitative survey of 145 randomly selected Bhutanese refugees (response rate 93%) and their reported levels of self-sufficiency and wellbeing. In doing so, a complex picture emerges, revealing how to build on current evidence, interventions, and community voices for further research and practice. Or as one participant stated, ‘Government should understand the nature of the refugees arriving and put us with jobs that... allow the life to sustain.’

A longitudinal study on the lived experiences of resettled refugees in Belgium.
Ilse Derluyn, Julie Schiltz and Frank Caestecker, University of Ghent

Resettlement programs of refugees have long-lasting traditions in some countries, such as Canada, United States and the Netherlands. Yet, the evaluation studies of these programs have mainly focussed on, amongst other foci, stakeholder analyses, program characteristics or economic integration of the resettled refugees. Little research has focussed on the lived experiences of the refugees themselves, looking at how they view their entire trajectory, and how they evaluate their past and current living situation, including the support they received.

In this study, we interviewed 42 refugees who came to Belgium in this country’s first resettlement initiatives in 2009 and 2011. We interviewed them two to three times over a period of three years, to look at the changes in their living situations and in their own views and lived experiences. During these multiple, semi-structured interviews, they talked about the difficulties they experienced in setting-up their lives in Belgium, in particular with regards to their housing and financial situation, in relation to their difficult and restricted access to the labour market. But they also raised how this transition of migration and resettlement is mainly a long-term project, raising new future perspectives for their children. Further, they raised interesting views about the value of the support they received during the entire process.

This study provides unique, longitudinal insights into the lived experiences of refugees resettled for over six years in Belgium, which may largely contribute to our understanding of what resettlement programs mean for the refugees themselves, and which may help to adapt the provided support to their particular needs and views.

8. Forced Migrants: Repatriation, Rehabilitation, and Re-Integration

Navigation Panel
The panel on Forced Migrants: Repatriation, Rehabilitation, and Re-Integration brings together five presentations. In the first part we focuses on the relationship between migration and mental health. Even though mental health professionals are trained in treating "otherness" and "abnormality", mental health workers experience a high degree of uncertainty and incompetence in encountering with refugee patients due to problems with understanding, translating and diagnosing the patients. In the second part of the panel we continue to explore uncertainty, lack of training and the difficulty to resume a "normal" life, this time however from the context of trafficked persons who have experienced migration. We also look at the effect that sending migrants home can have on the crime of human trafficking.

Understanding the trafficked child's problems.
Julia Muraszkiewicz, Vrije Universiteit, Brussel
There has been much progress with regard to child victims of trafficking; states have adopted a series of legal obligations, including the 2011 Directive on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings, which emphasise the special needs of children and a child sensitive approach. Nevertheless children who are irregular migrants and are victims of human trafficking may still be targeted by migration authorities. The initiatives to protect minors is weakened because initial identification is complicated and fraught with errors. This paper and presentation analyses two matters; firstly it looks at the difficulties in identifying trafficked migrant minors and subsequently it analyses the consequences of forced return of migrant trafficked children.

Repatriation: achieving the reintegration or re-victimisation of trafficked persons?
Amy Weatherburn, Vrije Universiteit, Brussel
Under Article 8(2) of the Palermo Protocol, States have an obligation to provide safe and, as far as possible, voluntary return. Further, states must provide supported reintegration to secure the safety and well-being of returned victims. This paper will consider the implementation of this obligation in a European setting, Article 16(2) of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Human Trafficking, secures the right of victims of human trafficking to be returned “with due regard for the rights, safety and dignity”. Receiving states face numerous challenges when translating their legal obligations into effective and coherent policy. One such legal obligation proscribed in Article 6(4), Directive 2009/52/EC is to ensure that victims who are irregular third country nationals to receive redress for outstanding remuneration (wages), even if the victim has returned to their country of origin. This paper will analyse the implementation of this obligation at a national level and consider to what extent states are succeeding in establishing repatriation programs that avoid re-victimisation.

Obstacles for returned trafficking victims
Conny Rijken, Vrije Universiteit, Brussel
Most often trafficking victims are entitled to temporary residency in the country in which they have been exploited. After expiring of the permit, after the criminal proceedings or after their exploitative contract has ended they have to leave the destination country and return to their home country. Due to a variety of reasons trafficking victims experience difficulties in resuming their lives after return. For instance, they have not lived up to expectations if they do not bring money back, they are disconnected from their families and children, they are outcasted because of they worked as a prostitute, they are still under threat of the trafficking network. The paper will draw knowledge and insight from various disciplines (e.g. criminology, anthropology, legal) to further understand the obstacles for re-integration of trafficking victims with a specific focus on cultural aspects that play a
role. The picture that will be drawn will be translated to state obligations based on international and regional legal documents (e.g. the Palermo protocol, the ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons, the Council of Europe Convention on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings) to further enlighten the role countries can and need to play to facilitate re-integration of trafficked persons.

**The mental bordering of Europe: Psychiatrists as gatekeepers to welfare goods for refugees**

Anne Birgitte Leseth, Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences

The current refugee crisis in Europe is placing new demands on the welfare services, such as the mental health services. Both nationally and internationally, mental health workers experience a high degree of uncertainty and incompetence in encountering with refugee patients due to problems with understanding, translating and diagnosing the patients. The insecurity in diagnosing and treatment of patients with refugee background is much higher that diagnosing and treatment of native-born patients. Psychiatrists and psychologists are gatekeepers to mental health services – they decide who are qualified for treatment and social security benefits (i.e. diagnostic is regulated by law and give access to patient rights). In this way, the psychologists and psychiatrists serve as gatekeepers not only to welfare services but also to permanent citizenship and inclusion in the welfare state. In Norway, as well as in Sweden and Denmark, there has been established specialized mental health care units, Transcultural Centers, providing mental health care particularly directed towards refugees and immigrant groups. This paper draw on preliminary findings from an ongoing research project on the mental health care services to refugee groups in Norway.

**Is there ‘tomorrow’? Recasting visions of the future through mental well-being: a grounded theory study with Afghan women refugees in Delhi**

Serena Sorrenti, Lund University

India continuously receives a significant number of refugees from neighbouring countries and non. Lacking a proper framework for protection, the government assigned the mandate to UNHCR, thus putting in place a de facto system with the same purpose. Yet, hierarchisation of the Indian society on the basis of fixed gender roles and other institutions in place create conditions of structural violence, particularly detrimental to refugee women. Johan Galtung’s theory of structural violence has been here corroborated by a feminist study in order to increase its validity and avoid generating critical gender silences. The present grounded theory study conducted with Afghan women in Delhi delved into their experience of refuge in order to scrutinize visions of the future, yet highlighting the fallacies of the Indian statecraft in dealing with refugee matters. The subtle phenomenon of structural violence, whose consequences emerged from an analysis of capabilities elaborated through Amartya Sen’s formulation, was detected in the daily life of Afghan women refugees, hence precluding the full realisation of their potential. The analysis yielded mental health as fundamental factor to determine refugees’ well-being, whereas previous war trauma is exacerbated under circumstances of structural violence. The full development every human being deserves is therefore constrained by such conditions, further affecting mental well-being. Human security represents the framework to address this issue, provided that mental well-being is understood as determinant of human security for all human beings precisely for being human, and simultaneously included as one of its parameters.

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**9. Round Table: The Invention of Refugee Studies**

**Chair: Carl Levy**, Goldsmiths, University of London, Room 4.7

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[Navigation Panel]
This theme will examine the creation of the twin disciplines of refugee and forced migration studies. Refugee studies originated in a policy-based corner of the social sciences closely associated with development studies. But the field has evolved since the end of the Cold War to become a key discipline claiming to explain the post-modern condition of humanity. The invocation of Agamben’s ‘bare life’ and Foucault’s panopticon undermine the contingent nature of transnational forced migration and underestimate the concept of human agency and are in tension with other disciplines which have shaped Forced Migration Studies such as IR, IPE, Legal Studies, Political Sociology and Game Theory. What path gives us greater empirical purchase and linkage with policy-makers and the public? During the present crisis in the Mediterranean, Aegean and Middle East the question transcends academic turf wars and the seminar room.

Susan Martin, Georgetown University
Paula Banerjee, University of Calcutta
Michał Buchowski, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań

10. Ideologies of Inclusion and Exclusion of Refugees in the UK during the ‘Refugee Crisis’
Chair: Simon Goodman, Coventry University, Aula prof. Radwańskiego

This panel addresses the ways in which the inclusion and exclusion of refugees was argued for in the UK throughout 2015, a year throughout which immigration was seen to constitute a crisis. 2015 was also a general election year in the UK, so the ‘crisis’ became topicalised throughout the election campaign, which was notable for the prominence of a new political force the United Kingdom Independence Party (UKIP) which campaigned against EU membership and immigration into the UK. The papers in the panel all address how inclusion and exclusion of refugees was argued for across three very different data sources. The first paper looks at media representations of the crisis and how they changed over the year, with different representations justifying different levels of inclusion and exclusion of refugees. The second paper looks at the talk of UKIP voters following the party’s relative failure in the election and shows how the voters argued for the exclusion of most refugees, but the inclusion of a small group of ‘hard-working refugees’. The final paper addresses the views of non-voters and demonstrates how British identity is invoked in response to the alleged threat caused by the refugee crisis. Together these papers provide an analysis of a wide range of (predominantly) exclusionary ideologies regarding refugees.

The evolving (re)categorisations of refugees throughout the ‘Refugee/Migrant crisis’
Simon Goodman, Coventry University and Ala Sirriyeh, Keele University

It is shown how the UK media’s reporting of key events in 2015 contained constantly evolving representations and categorisations of people attempting to reach Europe and the UK, each with different implications for their treatment. Existing discursive psychological literature has shown that the terms used to represent asylum seekers and refugees can be used flexibly to justify varying levels of inclusion and exclusion. A discursive analysis of UK media outputs sampled from newspaper reports throughout 2015 charts the development of the terminology used to present the ‘crisis’ and those people involved. It is demonstrated first that the term ‘Mediterranean crisis’ was used to present those involved as ‘migrants’ who should be prevented from reaching Europe. As the situation progressed, it became known as the ‘Calais migrant crisis’ in which the ‘migrants’ were constructed as a threat to UK security, and then the ‘Migrant crisis’ which was presented as an ongoing threat to the wider EU. The publication of photographs of a 3-year old who drowned off the coast of Turkey in September led to a shift in terminology where the migrant crisis became a ‘refugee crisis’ in which ‘refugees’ were presented in a more humane and sympathetic way. However, terrorist attacks in
Paris in November were linked with the ‘crisis’, ending this brief period of sympathy, as ‘refugees’ reverted to ‘migrants’ once more. Findings are discussed with regard to the impact of categorisation on debates about the inclusion and exclusion of refugees and the loss of shock over drowned refugees.

**The country is really rather full**: how UKIP voters use abstract liberal discourse to justify opposing refugees

**Nathan Kerrigan** and **Gavin Sullivan**, Coventry University

There were two significant talking points leading up to, during and immediately after the 2015 United Kingdom general election: the influence of United Kingdom Independence Party (UKIP) representing a new political force and the refugee crisis. Researchers such as Ford et al (2012) and Ashe (2015) have examined the intersection between UKIP and refugees, focusing on issues of race and racism expressed in terms of overt fear and hostility towards migrants into the UK. This paper however aims to demonstrate how non-racial explanations are provided as justifications for opposing refugees. A discursive analysis was conducted on a corpus of semi-structured interviews with 20 UKIP voters after the 2015 UK General Election. Analysis demonstrated how participants positioned their anti-refugee rhetoric through a frame of ‘abstract liberalism’ (Bonilla-Silva 2013): that is, the use of ideas typically associated with liberalism, such as ‘meritocracy’ and ‘individual effort’, in an abstract and decontextualised way to account for wanting to protect national interests and maintain the dominance of ‘traditional’ British identity. The data indicated that UKIP voters construct a British identity that attempted to reinforce a concept of nationhood that, on the one hand excluded refugees who are viewed as not contributing British interests; whilst, on the other including those who would do. This paper highlights the ways in which UK voters attempt to de-racialise the refugee crisis, even though these are arguably contingent on prejudicial attitudes and beliefs.

**Creating experts in British national identity in response to ‘threat’ of immigration in the UK election 2015**

**Susan Jones** and **Nathan Kerrigan**, Coventry University

Although non-voters are often described as apathetic and apolitical, it is important to examine their views on political matters. Three months after the 2015 United Kingdom (UK) general election 19 non-voting but eligible English citizens were interviewed. Thematic analysis demonstrated the majority of the responses in answer to discussions around politics and non-voting were ‘I don’t know’ or ‘I don’t understand’, evidencing concerns about ‘getting it wrong’ and, that voting and political participation requires expert political knowledge. Conversely, in relation to the proposed European Union (EU) referendum, the majority presented themselves as “experts” on British identity by adopting stances which included conflating the EU with a negative perception of immigration and representing migrants as eroding British national identity and threatening the availability of community resources. Expert knowledge here is located within ‘in group’ British national identity based on an idealised localised perception of Britishness in order to protect against threats of population diversification through immigration by the ‘out group’ (Dozier, 2002). The data indicates a construction of a British national ‘expert’ identity that reinforces a concept of ‘otherness’ and self-segregation against migrants who are seen as a social threat to British identity and available resources.

5.15-6.30 Keynote Lecture, Auditorium Maximum

**Nando Sigona**, Birmingham University

**The dead sea and the politics of mourning in the EU’s refugee crisis**
The IASFM Working Group on Refugee and Forced Migration Narratives, Room 3.1

9.00-10.30
Plenary Session Three: *Creating Knowledge, Creating Change?*

Moderator: Cindy Horst, Peace Research Institute Oslo
Participants:
Cathrine Brun, Oxford Brookes University
Chris Dolan, Refugee Law Project
Ewen Macleod, Policy Development and Evaluation Service at the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Katarzyna Grabska, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva
Idil Osman, University of Leicester

In this panel, researchers and practitioners will debate the relationship between the work they do to obtain and represent knowledge on the one hand, and their potential contribution to societal transformation on the other. How do different actors working with forced migration try to guarantee that the knowledge they create reflect reality, despite the many challenges they face while gathering data in conflict, post-conflict and displacement contexts? What is the basis for their authority when contributing ‘expert knowledge’; for example when asked to comment on the ongoing crisis in hosting refugees in Europe? Do they see it as their task to try to contribute to change and if so, change of what kind? What kind of knowledge is needed for this and what exactly is the responsibility of the researcher/practitioner in disseminating this knowledge and in the changes it ultimately may lead to?
11.00-12.30
SESSION VII

1. Female Forced Migrants – Negotiating Social and Gender Roles

Chair: Elisabeth Ferris, Georgetown University, Room Delta

For at least twenty years there has been increasing recognition among both academics and practitioners that displacement affects men and women differently. This panel contributes field-based research on the particular impact of displacement on women and girls in at least three diverse settings and from three diverse perspectives. Changes in refugee women’s self-perceptions and their efforts to reconstruct their identities are explored in the context of refugee women from the Caucasus in Poland. A second paper highlights the impact of criminal violence in Central America on refugee and displaced women by analyzing how women’s experiences of violence during the migration process shape their awareness of rights. A third paper examines the particular impact of violence in North East Nigeria on internally displaced women and girls, both as a cause of displacement and as IDP women in camps in Yola. In the discussion, similarities and differences will be drawn out from the three case studies.

Social Mirrors vs “distorted cultural mirrors”. Self-perception of refugee women in Poland in the context of traditional gender roles

Katarzyna Kość-Ryżko, Polish Academy of Science

The symbolic “mirror”, in which women refugees see themselves most often, is not the “social mirror”, reflecting the opinions and convictions functioning within the receiving society, but rather the “distorted mirror” of their own cultures, distorting their pictures of themselves, determining their self-identification and making the acculturation process difficult. In my presentation I would like to analyze the way the refugee women reconstruct their identity (both the cultural and national) and how it is reflected in their self-description language and biographical narration, they construct. The main issues are the categorizations used to describe their status before their refuge and nowadays. I would like to know the relationship between the pictures, the women-refugees construct of themselves, (reflected in their daily functioning and in their interactions with the environment around them); the role of previous culture (including the dissonance caused by norms and expectations, which have their source in the stereotypes depending on the gender), and the process of their acculturation.

My main question concerns the way the process of shaping the identity of women-refugees is influenced by their present situation and by the fact that they are refugees/exiles. I would like to know the role of their original cultures, which they play in their auto-perception, (auto)stereotypisation, low self-esteem and, finally, in their sense of stigmatization. The key to know the women’s identity models and pictures of themselves will be the biographical reports, compiled according to the narrative and discursive approach.

My presentation I plane to illustrate using cases from research which I have conducted during several years in the environment of refugees from the Caucasus, and particularly among single women with children.

Gender and access to refugee rights: The case of Central American women in the migration corridor of Central America, Mexico and the USA

Susanne Maria Willers, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

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Navigation Panel
Since the ratification of the Geneva Convention there have been important modifications to international refugee law, for example the ones made by the Declaration of Cartagena (1984) and the inclusion of gender based persecution. Since the end of 2010, new refugee flows of people fleeing organized crime and “new forms of war” (Kaldor 2000, Münkler 2007) in Central America came to public interest, reaching its peak level of attention with the so called “crisis of the children migrants” in 2014 in the USA. Another group fleeing from this “wars of low intensity” are women and their children. Since then, the UNHCR has increased its attention to government responses to this kind of population in Mexico as well. But in 2015 the UNHCR in Mexico was talking about a “crisis in protection” (Manly 2015).

In the paper I discuss the implications of new social dynamics of conflict in Central America and Mexico and their impact on the migration and the refugee system in the Mexico by drawing attention to the particular situation of women migrants from Central America in Mexico and how specific forms of persecution in the countries of origin together with experiences of violence during the migration process shape women’s awareness of rights.

By discussing the actual situation of women migrants in Mexico I want to address the following questions:

In the particular Mexican context, does national refugee law take into account the specific situation of women fleeing gender based crimes in the context of new forms of conflicts and new non- state actors in Central America?

What is the relationship between war on drugs and the refugee system? Is the criminalisation of the refugees an important aspect to negate rights based on claims of the convention of Geneva?

Can the Declaration Cartagena + 30 y el Plan Brazil (2014) offer new opportunities to strengthen international refugee law in the region and assure access to this fundamental right.

The Challenges of Human Security Among Displaced Women and Children in North East Nigeria

MaryAnn Ajayi, Lead City University, Nigeria

Internecine struggles for power, territory and the consequent negative effects on people have become a very serious global problem since the post-cold war era. The problem has been exacerbated by a terrorism, where women and children are most affected because of their vulnerability during attacks. This paper addresses the issues of human security in North-East Nigeria as a result of the Boko Haram crises. It specifically examines women and children who have been displaced and currently reside in the internally displaced persons (IDP) camps in Yola. The study adopts a qualitative doctrinal approach in examining the challenges of IDPs in Yola and the implications of these challenges for human security in Nigeria. The study contends that the causes of forced migration in Nigeria’s North East include violence, insecurity, search for survival and freedom dating back to 2011 when Boko Haram formally launched several attacks in the region. Violent experiences of women and children in these troubled areas increasingly results in human rights violations including rape, forced marriage, abduction, forced prostitution and murder. Displaced women alongside children thus remain the most vulnerable in terms of insecurity. In spite of the difficult situation in the IDP camps, women and children have devised coping mechanisms while both government and Non-governmental organisations have given educational and empowerment support to the women and children.

2. Protection Gaps in the Geneva Convention and UNHCR Statute: Policy and Praxis

Chair: Arzu Güler, Adnan Menderes University, Room 4.8

Navigation Panel
This panel seeks to examine the legal gaps of the international refugee regime, established by the 1951 Convention as amended by the 1967 Protocol. It has four different papers, each concentrating upon different gaps in the Convention, namely protection gaps derived from geographical limitation of (Article 1B/1) in Turkey (by Arzu Güler), misuse of provisional measures (Article 9) in South Africa (by Cristiano d’Orsi), effect of right to make reservation (Article 42) on Afghan refugees’ income, health and education poverty in Iran (by Mitra Naseh) and effects of legal ramifications of Article 1D on the protection of the Palestinian refugees from Syria (by Lara Strangways).

Turkey’s new Law on Foreigners and International Protection: de facto withdrawal of geographical reservation?

Arzu Güler, Adnan Menderes University

Turkey is a State party to the 1951 Convention and its 1967 Protocol with the geographical limitation. Though, the geographical limitation implemented by Turkey is not a reservation of Turkey but instead a right recognized by article 1(B) of the 1951 Geneva Convention, international community has continuously recommended and required Turkey to withdraw its limitation so that all persons applying for international protection in Turkey can receive appropriate and fair treatment. Lifting the geographical limitation is also a precondition for entry into the EU. Despite such an international ‘pressure’, Turkey is determined not to lift the limitation until EU Member States show the necessary sensitivity on burden-sharing and Turkey and the EU sign the accession treaty. Thus, the issue of geographical limitation seems to continue a great concern in the future of EU-Turkey relations. Recently, Turkey adopted its first asylum law, which came into effect in full in April 2014. Although the geographical limitation is maintained under the new Law and non-European nationals are only entitled to get the status of ‘conditional refugee’, there is a certain progress in terms of rights granting to non-European refugees. Thus, this paper seeks to question whether Turkey has de facto lifted its geographical limitation by the new Law. Since it finds out that the discrimination between European and non-European refugees has been considerably diminished by the adoption of the asylum law, the paper concludes that Turkey has de facto lifted the limitation to a considerable extent, though not completely.


Mitra Naseh, Florida International University

Poverty causes diverse individual and social problems, varying from negative health issues to more multifaceted consequences like violence and crime. Despite universal efforts for poverty alleviation, this problem still impacts vulnerable populations around the world. Among individuals prone to poverty, are refugees, who have been forced to flee their countries of origin with very limited resources. Of particular concern are Afghan refugees, one of the world’s largest and most long-standing refugee populations. This population is mainly concentrated in two immediate neighboring countries to Afghanistan: Iran and Pakistan. Iran acceded to the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol, the universal documents protecting refugees’ rights, in 1976 with some reservations. This study reviews the effects of the restrictions on income poverty, health poverty and education poverty, faced by Afghan refugees in Iran, due to the government’s reservations on the article 17 (wage-earning employment, 24 (labor legislation and social security) and 26 (freedom of movement) of the 1951 Convention. The study concludes that advocacy is needed to remove Iran’s reservations on the articles 17, 24 and 26 of the 1951 Convention and its 1967 Protocol to give fair access to job market and education to Afghan refugees. This can enhance Afghan refugees’ wellbeing by reducing income poverty; health poverty and education poverty also facilitate voluntary repatriation to Afghanistan or successful reintegration in Iran.

Article 9 of the Refugee Convention and Southern Africa: use and misuse

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Navigation Panel
The existence of Article 9 shows that the 1951 Refugee Convention is intended to be applicable during periods of serious crisis, implying also that States parties do not derogate from this treaty in war-time, a part from complying with the limits set in the article. Article 9 allows governments to suspend refugee rights only when faced with a critical and exceptional crisis and only on an interim basis. From the inclusion of this provision in the Convention follows that, the extreme circumstances invoked by the article being absent, states cannot suspend rights pending verification of status. In spite of the foregoing, Article 9 does not also allow States to derogate from the norms enshrined in Articles 32 and 33 of the 1951 Refugee Convention and regarding expulsion and refoulement. In the Southern Africa Development Community, in the last decades “national security” has been used (and misused) to prevent the implementation of the rights to refugees. The geographical area under study is of a particular interest because presents not only the most developed country in the continent (South Africa) but also several countries historically having adopted a progressive legislation relating to the protection of refugees (Botswana, Malawi, Tanzania and Zambia, to mention a few). Hence, the paper will explore the contradictory situation of the implementation and application of Article 9 in the region, highlighting the dichotomy between theory and praxis but also making a biggest effort to find a possible best practice, although, at the moment, unknown to the author.

The Syrian Civil Conflict, Arab States and the United Nations: The Plight of the Palestinian Refugee

Lara Strangways, BPP Law School

The plight of the Palestinian refugees, one of the largest displacement disasters of modern time, has been highlighted once again by the Syrian civil conflict in which over 350,000 Palestinians have been internally and externally displaced. Analysing the perpetual “protection gap” that the Palestinian refugee community have continued to face since their first displacement in 1948 this dissertation highlights the need for a revaluation of their position in the international system. After discussing the historical context of the Palestinian plight, an analysis of the protection regime established by the UN demonstrates the institutionalized marginalisation that has arisen as a result of the legal ramifications of Article 1D, UNRWA’s budgetary deficit and the constraints its limited mandate have imposed. These weaknesses have increasingly left the protection of the Palestinian refugees from Syria in the hands of the neighbouring Arab states who have continued to show complete disregard for the Palestinians condition, evident through the discriminatory treatment and attitudes and the lack of basic civil rights that they have been afforded on the basis of the “right to return” rhetoric. These issues are framed in reference to the Palestinians inability, as stateless persons, to escape their perpetual state of displacement with a non-existent option to return to a status quo ante bellum. It concludes that the Syrian Civil War has provided a graphic illustration of the vulnerability of the Palestinian refugee population who, in a recurring cycle of displacement and discrimination, can find no lasting relief or sanctuary.

3. Round Table: Regional Responses to the Urgent Needs of Syrian Refugees: A Comparative Analysis of Australia, Brazil, Canada, Sweden, UK and US

Chair: Susan McGrath, York University, Room Epsilon

The massive forced displacement of people from Syria has elicited mixed and what must be considered at best modest responses from countries which historically have been sites for refugee resettlement and whose geography allows them considerable control over who comes. While neighbouring countries such as Turkey, Jordan and Lebanon are hosting millions of Syrians, plans for resettlement by countries not readily accessible are almost insignificant: the US (10,000), Canada
Europe and the UK have been the focus of refugees (Syrian, Iraqi and Eritrean) as they moved across what had been open borders. Germany has received 1.1 million and Sweden 180,000 refugees. The participants of this round table will present the different responses of their countries and why they have occurred with reflections on the shifting policy context and changing public attitudes. They will also explore the respective plans for resettlement including the services provided and the balance between public and private responsibility. The impact and implications for global refugee resettlement will be considered.

Galya Ruffer, Northwestern University
Faith Nibbs, Southern Methodist University
Linda Tip, Sussex University
Paul Power, Australian Refugee Council
Charles P. Gomes, Fundação Casa de Rui Barbosa, Brazil
Annette Korntheuer, Ludwig-Maximilian-University, München

4. Round Table: Think Like an Editor
Chair: Elżbieta Goździak, Georgetown University, Room Gamma

This roundtable will provide the conference participants with an opportunity to meet, interact with, and hear the views of current and past editors of premier English-language journals in refugee studies and international migration. Each panelist will provide a brief overview their journal, the aim of their journals, and the editorial decision-making processes. Attendees will be able to ask questions about manuscript preparation, qualities that are found in a publishable manuscript, the review process, responding to peer reviewers’ comments, preparing the final article or any other publication concerns. The editors will discuss several issues, including how to match topics to specific journals, features of articles they have accepted for publication, and how to address the implications of authors’ research for practice and policy.

Nando Sigona, Migration Studies
Christina Clark-Kazak, Refuge
Dianna Shandy, Refuge
Ellen Kraly, International Migration Review

Chair: Phil Orchard, University of Queensland, Room Eta

Responsibility for internally displaced persons rests with both the individual states concerned, and, when they are unable or unwilling to assist their own populations, with the international community. A global IDP protection regime has emerged over the past twenty-five years; while it is anchored in the soft law UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, policies and laws at the national level have been critical to ensure that IDPs receive the assistance and protection that they are entitled to. This panel introduces the concept of the IDP protection regime and then focuses on three instances of national responses to long-running IDP problems in Colombia, Kenya, and Azerbaijan. By examining these national level policies, the papers highlight issues that may not be apparent at the
global level, including the politics of land transfers, bureaucratic incapacity, and the issues of a
securitized response.

Embedding the Internally Displaced within the International Humanitarian Regime Complex
Phil Orchard, University of Queensland
Globally, there are some 38 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) who have been displaced by
conflict. While an international response to the problem of internal displacement has evolved over
the past twenty years, it has been constrained by the nature of state sovereignty and, in particular,
the issue of consent. Elements of this emerging IDP protection regime are increasingly formalized,
such as the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement which, while soft law, have been brought
into regional hard law through the African Union’s Kampala Convention. Other elements remain
informal and rely on the broader norms of the international humanitarian regime complex such as
the ‘cluster approach’ in which designated lead agencies work in specific humanitarian response
areas. The IDP protection regime reflects the fact that regimes do not exist in isolation. Instead, it
interacts with a range of similar regimes within this broader humanitarian complex. This paper
examines how the IDP regime has become embedded within this regime complex, and provides a
theoretical account of the potentially problematic nature of regime complexes, including locking in
ad hoc practices and dividing key actors between different regimes.

Protection of Internally Displaced Persons in Kenya under the Prevention, Protection and
Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons and Affected Communities Act of 2012: Operational
Pitfalls and Prospects for Further Legislative Action
Laurence Juma, Rhodes University
This paper is an appraisal of the IDP protection framework established by the much acclaimed
Prevention, Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons and Affected Communities Act
of 2012. The Act, which came into operation in December 2012, establishes an institutional
framework for the protection of IDPs and affirms the national commitment to key principles set out
in regional and international instruments. However, its operation has been fraught with difficulties,
some of which emanate from the weakness of its provisions and its inept structural framework.
These include the inability of the Act to define the role of the NCCC and its relationship with other
entities responsible for IDP matters; its failure to clarify the role of county governments in the
protection of IDPs, particularly because they claim certain competencies (such as trade and
agriculture) which affect IDPs, and also, failure to clarify the sources of the “humanitarian fund”. This
paper will endeavour to explain how these problems impede the operationalisation of the Act and
how they can be resolved bearing in mind the IDP protection standards established by the Kampala
Convention and other international human rights and international humanitarian law instruments.
Based on the assumption that Kenyan IDPs can benefit from a robust protection framework
underwritten by an effective legislative regime, the need to strengthen domestic law and improve
the efficiency of its institutions is an important protection imperative. The paper will therefore
debate whether further legislative intervention may be called for and whether progressive
amendments to the Act may be best suited. In addition, it will consider whether the proposed IDP
Policy may cure the deficit in the Act. In conclusion, the paper will draw on these discussions and
suggest how further legislative intervention, based on regional and international standards, can
improve Kenya’s IDP protection framework.

Internally displaced persons in search for meaning. Experiences of Ukrainian IDPs at their new
places of residence as a symbolic space for re-shaping identities and life strategies
Anna Trofimova, Wroclaw University of Economics
Experiences of IDPs in their new places of residence include both the process of emotional
detachment and attachment to the new one. This involves reshaping the image of the permanent
place of residence, the event of fleeing, as well as the collapse of expectations regarding receiving communities. In the case of Ukrainian IDPs, their experiences could be characterized as a mixture of receiving support from professional and volunteer networks, and an indifferent to negative attitude from state institutions and local communities. Experiencing harsh reality caused changes in their identities as professionals and citizens, and in social class self-identification. IDPs have reframed their identity as citizens with an emphasis on volunteering and political loyalty, while social and professional identification is strongly connected with the search of meaning for their experience of forced migration. Self-perception crises often cause the construction of a clear social border between the IDPs and residents of the occupied territories, and there is a tendency to create IDPs’ communities as circles of trust and compassion, while the search of meaning for their experiences repeatedly results in lack of answers.

The research data encompass 45 in-depth interviews with IPDs from occupied territories in Donetsk and Luhansk regions and annexed Crimea. The respondents were living in August 2014- January 2016 in Lviv, Lutsk, Uzhhorod (Western Ukraine) and Kyiv; sampling method – chain sampling, with the majority of respondents claiming their participation in pro-Ukrainian movements at their permanent place of residence.

The Internally Displaced Persons in Ukraine – Their Administrative-Legal Status, Challenges, Solutions and Wider Implications for the Region

Kateryna Krakhmalova, National University of the "Kyiv-Mohyla Academy", Kyiv, Ukraine

The topic of my individual paper proposed for presentation at the IASFM 16 - The Internally Displaced Persons in Ukraine – Their Administrative-Legal Status, Challenges, Solutions and Wider Implications for the Region - corresponds to two of the Conference’s themes:

- Regional responses to forced migration: The importance of local context – economic, social, and cultural – in crafting policy responses; and
- Towards durable solutions for refugees, internally displaced, trafficked victims, and other forced migrants: Beyond immediate assistance and protection.

The paper, from the point of view of legal scholar, explores the causes of the internal displacement crisis in Ukraine, which currently has approximately 1.5 million of registered IDPs; evolution of the definition of the internally displaced person in Ukrainian legislation in order to better reflect international standards; administrative-legal status of these persons - their rights, obligations, guarantees of their realization, as well as practical challenges, problems and solutions.

It also attempts to highlight wider implications about what can be learned from the internal displacement crisis in Ukraine more globally and argues for better and more durable solutions for the internally displaced persons. It tests the hypothesis about the link between the successful or unsuccessful resolution of the problems of internally displaced persons and decreases or increases in the applications for the refugee status in the neighboring countries.

6. Refashioning Host and Refugee, Home and Exile: Multi-Layered Displacement in the Middle East
Chair: Giulia El Dardiry, McGill University, Room Zeta

Some of the largest forcibly displaced populations in the world—including Syrians, Palestinians and Iraqis—are currently either from or in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA). In 2015, the region was home to approximately 60% of the world’s 19.4 million refugees and 30% of the world’s 38 million internally displaced persons. In addition to the scale of displacement, the MENA is also noted for having some of the world’s most protracted refugee situations, including the Palestinian, Sudanese, and Sahrawi cases. Even before the current moment, however, the region has had a long history of displacement, which has been as much a consequence of state building as of state collapse.
From the mid-19th century, communal mass migration in the MENA has resulted in large ethnic, national, and religious communities residing in new areas and making up the citizenry of the new post-colonial states. In such a historical context, where movement has been a defining rather than anomalous feature, how have communities and states in the MENA responded to the enduring nature of displacement? How do states, citizens, and the displaced think of themselves today? This session addresses how a long history of displacement, together with current (forced) movements, prolonged conflict and under-development in the region have reconfigured and complicated categories of citizen and foreigner, host and refugee, home and exile, emplacement and displacement.

What’s in a name? The making of “refugees” in the contemporary Middle East
Rochelle Davis, Georgetown University
2016. Refugee. Displaced. Migrant. Exile. These many words used today push us to ask who decides such labels. Newspapers proclaim that migrants are flooding into Europe. The UNHCR tells us that there are over 4 million Syrian refugees. Add them to hundreds of thousands of Iraqis internally displaced inside Iraq. And all around the Middle East are millions of Palestinian refugees from the 1948 and 1967 Wars, and Sahrawis, Sudanese, Somalis, among others. Being a “refugee” in this world today means being forcibly displaced across a border, but not all those people think of themselves as “refugees.” This paper explores the various ways that displaced communities have thought of themselves, the nomenclature they have chosen, and how the humanitarian community assigns labels to them. In the context of the current displacement of Syrians and Iraqis, I will discuss what thinking and acting as a “refugee” entails. How does one take on such a label? What characteristics are also expected to be adopted with that label? In other words, what are the steps and phases one goes through to become a refugee? Moreover, what role do official definitions by states or by international agencies play? How do different labels affect behavior, local norms and laws, service provision, and community relations? This paper will argue that becoming a “refugee” is a process that involves not only crossing borders, but also changing relational understandings and behavior.

Life under construction: Belonging and the building of home in Jordan
Giulia El Dardiry, McGill University
Caught between zones of protracted conflict, Jordan has historically been a place of intense movement, where legal citizenship has never fully set the parameters for belonging. This is particularly true for its capital, Amman, home to large Palestinian refugee communities whose relation to the state remains indeterminate despite their formal citizenship. Described by many as a “mahata” (station) where everyone is from elsewhere going elsewhere, Amman is a place where the foreigner is a familiar, even intimate, figure. For the thousands of Iraqis and Syrians who came to Amman, this meant entering a space where in/out categories of belonging were effectively destabilised; hosted by Palestinian refugee-citizens, Iraqis were soon hosting Syrian newcomers in turn. In this paper, I explore the implications and potentialities of this destabilisation, and the complex experiences it provoked for Iraqis, Syrians and Palestinians as they shifted across competing statuses of refugee (guest) and citizen (host). In so doing, I move away from questions of legal rights, loss and displacement to a conceptualization of ‘refugee’ experiences as part of a shared and, I argue, universal endeavour: home-building. Specifically, I highlight everyday practices through which Iraqis, Syrians and Palestinians made a provisionally permanent home by weaving themselves into a common fabric of gossip and generosity. I discuss this ‘doing’ of togetherness via three ethnographic scenes: a family’s search for a new apartment, a dispute over water, and an accusation of vandalism.

Refugees become transterritorial citizens: The case of Western Sahara
Alice Wilson, Durham University
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By virtue of the very fact that they have crossed an international border, refugees are typically construed in opposition to rights-bearing citizens. Nevertheless, as some refugee populations in the Middle East and North Africa have become long-term, distinctions between refugees and citizens have become blurred. This paper explores how exiles may simultaneously claim citizenship and refugeehood. Unusually, though, Sahrawi refugees who have been displaced from the disputed territory of Western Sahara have not claimed citizenship in their host state (Algeria). Rather, they have created their own citizenship under the leadership of the liberation movement for Western Sahara, which runs the Sahrawi refugee camps autonomously. Sahrawi refugee-citizens have introduced several innovations to liberal ideals of citizenship, including fostering a transterritorial notion of citizenship. Through this transterritorial citizenship, Sahrawi refugees partially transcend their refugeehood: their forced migration is reconfigured as one of a number forms of displacement, none of which precludes taking up rights as citizens of an innovated, transterritorial political community.

Recurring experience of dispersion, dispossession and community destruction vis-a-vis concepts of home, exile and return: Palestinian refugees fleeing Syria
Magda Qandil, independent consultant

Palestinian refugees of Syria (PRS) as a stateless community in a protracted refugee situation are one of the most vulnerable groups affected by the conflict in Syria. They are subjected to ongoing dispersion, dispossession and destruction as a community. The current dispersion, dispossession and destruction have been a recurring experience for Palestinian refugees since their original expulsion from the land of Palestine (1947–1949). They had to flee en masse Kuwait (early 1990s), Libya (mid 1990s), Iraq (2006–2010). Now they are fleeing Syria. If allowed to enter by neighbouring countries (Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey), they are denied access to protection thus they continue their journey to Europe in search of real protection and future. On their way they get often stranded in Greece. “This is our latest tent”, explained Moutaz pointing to a white tent with blue UNHR letters on it in Lagkadikia camp (40 km away from Thessaloniki), clearly indicating that it is only one of the tents: there were many before and there are more to come.

This presentation explores selection of narratives collected from PRS stranded in Greece (June 2016) on their understanding of home, exile and return.

7. Climate Change and Migration. Part One
Chair: Justyna Orłowska, Polish Academy of Sciences, Room 3.1

The aim of this panel is to better understand complexity of migration shaped by climate change through examination of specific case studies. Panelists have investigated local realities in regions threatened by effects of climate change around the globe and discovered various responses to it. Islanders from the Gardi Sugdub, the Kuna people, have decided to move to the mainland of Panama as sea-level rise jeopardizes their livelihoods. Another indigenous community from the same country, located at the Ngöbe-Bugle’s land is to be relocated due to a climate change mitigation project. Farmers from the Dades-Dra Valley, Southern Morocco have to leave their homes, because of the escalating difficulties in land cultivation connected with unpredictability of weather patterns. Inhabitants of Maldives, commonly called “a sinking paradise” due to vulnerability of these coral islands to sea-level rise, appear to be completely indifferent to the scenario of migrating because of the environmental threat. Rural communities in coastal Odisha, Bangladesh, show multi-layered adaptation strategies resulting from strong cultural and social traditions. Giving such variety in local
contexts, it is essential to formulate effective approaches of governance, which panelists would like to propose as starting point for the discussion with the audience.

**The urgent recognition and legal protection of climate change migrants: the case of Kuna-Yala and Ngöbe-Buglé people**
Beatriz Felipe Pérez, Rovira i Virgili University

The impacts of climate change (sea level rise, droughts, ice melting and floods, among others) contribute directly and indirectly to complex environmental, social and political pressures on the population. These slow on-set and extreme events, together with population vulnerability and the lack of proper mitigation and adaptation policies, influence human mobility. Indeed, climate migration involves many forms of human mobility. In Panama, for instance, two indigenous groups are facing different types of climate migration. In Gardi Sugdub island, the Kuna people have decided to move to the mainland as the sea-level rises, overpopulation and water scarcity jeopardize their lives and livelihoods. On the other side, indigenous communities located at the Ngöbe-Buglé’s land are threatened to be forcibly relocated due to a climate change mitigation project (Barro Blanco hydroelectricity dam), considered under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the Kyoto Protocol. Even though these two cases are different, they share a common root: climate change is triggering their displacement. They also share the lack of specific protection or recognition as climate migrants. This paper aims, through the analysis of these two cases (1) to shed light to the vulnerable situation of these specific climate migrants, (2) to contribute to the existing literature on climate migration in relation to its definition and (3) to highlight the need for covering the legal gaps by adapting the current legal framework of protection (internal displacement, international refugee law, stateless law, migration policies, international environmental law, etc.) within the short term and by creating a new international convention (long term).

**Climate Change and Forced Migration: a dual crisis?**
Sarah Louise Nash, University of Hamburg

The climate change and forced migration nexus is an issue characterized by complexity, with which the international community is struggling. The issue is caught between different (highly sensitive) areas of politics, different approaches to governance, and different framings. The dual interweaving “crises” of forced migration and the impacts of anthropogenic climate change therefore present a particular set of challenges to the international community.

The decision document from the recent Paris climate change negotiations once more firmly anchors the issue of climate change and forced migration in climate change politics, with the document requesting the establishment of a task force on displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change. However, even within the climate change negotiations, the issue of (forced) migration is caught between the issue areas of adaptation and loss and damage, with many arguing that it has to belong to both areas of policy.

The additional interaction with discourses surrounding the so-called “refugee crisis” in Europe has also reinforced a “crisis” framing within the public discourse. Therefore, different discourses from climate change politics and forced migration politics are mixing together to steer the debate in different directions.

This paper will explore some of these complexities inherent to the politics of climate change and forced migration, looking for example to the many factors that lead to the issue being presented in a particular manner, the tensions that exist in the debate, and proposed governance solutions.

**Maldivians as future climate refugees? Revision of the idea of forced migration in island country threatened by global warming**
Justyna Orłowska, Polish Academy of Sciences
The main aim of this presentation is to examine common beliefs about the local attitudes to effects of climate change in some of the most vulnerable regions, such as islands. Maldives has been chosen as case study here, because of being one of the most iconized places affected by the sea-level rise. It is a popular holiday destination, and at the same time the lowest-lying country on Earth. If the global sea-level rises as predicted by the IPCC, Maldives will completely sink under the ocean in the coming decades. These facts created specific narrative in the international arena, which presents Maldives as “sinking paradise” and its inhabitants as vulnerable victims of global processes to which they do not contribute. Maldivians are seen as climate refugees-to-be, desperately searching for a way to migrate to foreign lands safer than their coral islands.

In reality, the inhabitants of this country appear to be completely indifferent to the scenario of migrating because of the environmental threat. The popular belief – that Maldivians live in simple symbiosis with their environment and are free from the problems of development, such as garbage management – is completely inaccurate. Moreover, Maldivians, rather than being willing to leave their country, are eagerly developing it, e.g. by reorganizing and enlarging living spaces through land reclamation. Example of Maldives proves that understanding local realities of similar regions may improve future policies and designing most effective responses to climate change, adequate to the local context.

8. Cultures of Remembering Genocide and Forced Migration in Post Conflict and Post-Colonial Societies

Chair: Sheila Meintjes, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, Aula prof. Ziembińskiego

The objective of this panel is to address both theoretically and empirically, how genocide and systems of gross human rights abuse (here apartheid is considered) are endured. The panel, comprised of two European and two African feminist scholars working on conflict and post-conflict societies and migration, draws on their diverse research in Germany, Armenia, South Africa and Darfur, Sudan, to engage in a trans-historical and trans-continental discussion about how to understand the ways that people living through conflict and systemically abusive human rights political systems, manage to negotiate their everyday lives. What kinds of theoretical and methodological insights can our regards croisées offer?

Genocide, Armenity and the Transnational Nation – Discourses in Armenia and the Diaspora

Lydia Potts, EMMIR, Carl von Ossietzky University of Oldenburg

“Armenity” was the name of the show in honour of the one hundred year commemoration of the Armenian Genocide of 1915 in the Pavilion of the Republic of Armenia at the 56 Biennale de Venezia in 2015. The concept of Armenity “… is a direct reflection of a continuous process of preservation and enrichment that has allowed the Armenian culture to be integrated but not assimilated in even the most adverse conditions.” (armenity.net,concept) The argument includes the idea that post-genocide Armenia as a small nation state and the vast diaspora might be considered a transnational nation. The acclaimed and inspiring exhibition, focusing on the diaspora, serves as a starting point to explore discourses in Armenia and the diaspora, including the current labour migration - which is generally not considered part of the (victim)diaspora. The paper discusses the highly politicized relationship between the nation state and the diaspora and asks questions about what is silenced, what power relations are inscribed, who belongs and who does not.

Remembered rural lives and the fluidity of gender identities in urban settings: apartheid and post-apartheid migrant women’s lives

Navigation Panel
Sheila Meintjes, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg

Migrant labour was a central pillar of the apartheid social and economic system in South Africa, its impact on family and community life profoundly disruptive and transformative. The canalisation of labour was in itself an assault of fundamental human rights. Attempts by the apartheid state to control migration and to force people to live in concentrated ethnic enclaves in townships, not only entrenched ethnicity and chiefly jurisdictions, but it also led people to seek education and modernity. In this context, migrants created new forms of association and urban identities that were both modern yet linked to their rural roots. Women and men created rather different forms, with women claiming new statuses ‘as men’. In the post-apartheid period, migrancy has remained a characteristic labour form. But in a democratic context, new articulations of traditional chiefly control and modernity have occurred. Social and political tensions have emerged between ethnic authority and democratic structures that have led to new interpretations of tradition that conflict with some of the central precepts of human rights and equality – a reinvention of a modern patriarchy is emerging within the interstices of democracy, where a ‘fraternity’ is attempting to reassert its hegemony against the rights of women. While the desire for modernity remains, new syncretic forms of cultural practice among migrant rural women in urban settings have emerged to reassert their own claims to recognition.

Remembering Forced Migration and Genocide in Germany

Katharina Hoffman, Carl von Ossietzky University of Oldenburg

Since the second half of the 20th century, the term ‘genocide’, coined by Raphael Lemkin in the 1940s, has become central in international discourses and conventions as well as in research about mass killings and atrocities. The systematic murder of European Jews during the National Socialist Regime is considered the key case of genocide initiated and executed by a modern state’s bureaucratic apparatus backed by the majority of ‘ordinary’ men and women. The ‘genocidal projects’ (Browning), targeting on different groups of people, were interwoven with forms of forced migration and labour. Moreover, millions of prisoners of war and civilians from the occupied territories, mostly from Eastern Europe, had to work for the German war economy. The Nazi past is not just an important historical case of extreme violence, it is a crucial reference point not only in German and European but also in global memory discourses. Patterns of remembering are transferred to other contexts as some cynically state: ‘The Germans are not only world champions in mass killing but also in remembering the atrocities.’ Whereas remembering the Nazi atrocities has become mainstream remembering the atrocities during the German colonial past or linking German genocidal projects to extreme violence in other regions of the world is still marginalised and a taboo. This paper scrutinizes the homogenised, but still contested patterns of remembering, points out gaps in current memory culture and reflects on the German-European concept of identity.

Darfur: transformations in gender and social relations in the everyday in the context of genocide and egregious human rights abuse

Rasha Sharif

This paper explores the experiences of the Darfurian people living in the context of war and their ability to endure everyday violence. Millions of people have been displaced, thousands of villages have been burnt, and the economic and social lives of everyone have been transformed and scarred by the war. In turn the government forces and its militias formed from Arab military groups (Janjaweed) have been involved in torture, kidnapping, rape and the killing of thousands of black Africans in Darfur who have been the major victims of this war. The paper argues that women are able, in this very fluid and dangerous situation, to develop new ways of coping that lead to challenges to the traditional culture and to gender roles. The effect on women has been profoundly different from men. While the violence and war are going on, on a daily basis, the people of Darfur experience trauma, displacement, broken families and communities. Yet they carry on with their lives, and
women have played a particular role in coping, adapting and negotiating their way through the violence in their everyday lives. These include networking between the tribes, with people from different villages, and with families who are living in various displacement camps, as well as negotiating support from international and national organisations, human rights groups and some individual efforts.

13.30-14.30 Site visit to Migrant Info Point (MIP) in Poznań

Chair: Eve Lester, Australian Catholic University, Room Delta

The doctrinal claim that states have an (absolute) sovereign right to exclude and condition the entry and stay of (even friendly) aliens holds an authority among migration and refugee law and policymakers in many parts of the world that is rarely questioned by state judiciaries or the academy, much less state legislatures. Indeed, some commentators have gone so far as to describe migration law and policymaking as “the last major redoubt of unfettered national sovereignty.” This view is particularly prevalent in, but not exclusive to, the common law world. It emerged most notably in the context of the establishment of white settler societies of the British Empire. While there is increasing recognition among some commentators that there may be some limits (at least as a matter of international law) on the sovereign right of states to exclude, this analysis tends to relate to ceding a measure of sovereignty in the context of international agreements rather than thinking differently about the idea of sovereignty itself, and what it might mean.

This panel explores how the putative sovereign right to include or exclude foreigners is understood in a number of jurisdictions. It asks how juridical understandings of sovereignty have been shaped by both legal and political context. It is designed to create a space in which the sovereign right to exclude is interrogated rather than being accepted as an unassailable or inevitable truth; and to identify continuities and discontinuities in sovereignty discourse and practice. Panelists will consider a range of questions. How is the putative sovereign right to exclude understood in their respective jurisdictions? What do these understandings tell us about the polities from which they have emerged? What are their human effects? And what can we learn from an inter-jurisdictional conversation on the sovereign right to exclude about ourselves, about each other, and from each other? Is it possible for the nature of the relationship between the foreigner and the sovereign that is bound up in the idea of sovereignty to be imagined differently; as one of vitality and exchange?

Rocking the Boat: Barbarians at the Border
Eve Lester, Australian Catholic University

This paper will consider the case of Australia. She will argue that contemporary migration lawmaking in Australia needs to be understood as part of a longer jurisprudential tradition embedded within the broader context of a political economy of the movement of people. In her argument, a discourse of ‘absolute sovereignty’ has emerged that works in multiple registers — political doctrine, judicial formulation, constitutional doctrine and public rhetoric — rather than as a simple doctrinal statement of authority. This discourse is encapsulated in the claim made by former Prime Minister, John Howard, at the time of the controversial Tampa incident: “we will decide who comes here and the circumstances in which they come”. The paper will argue that this discourse has shaped a juridical and political treatment of the migrant that today makes policies such as mandatory detention, planned destitution and extraterritorial detention and processing seem ‘thinkable’ — even inevitable — institutional responses to unsolicited migration.

The state, nationhood, belonging, exclusion and business in South Africa
Sally Peberdy, Gauteng City-Region Observatory
Aliens control stems from the basic right of a sovereign country to decide which non-citizens are welcome within its border (Lindiwe Sisulu, Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, 10/4/1995).

...you still find many spaza shops with African names, but when you go in to buy you find your Mohammeds...(Elizabeth Thabete, Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry, 10/10/2013).

...foreign business owners in South Africa’s townships cannot expect to co-exist peacefully with local business owners unless they share their trade secrets.” (Lindiwe Zulu, Minister of Small Business Development, 28/1/2015)

South Africa’s immigration history whether colonial, apartheid or post-apartheid is one where immigration policies reflect changing constructions of South African national identity. The post-apartheid years have seen increasingly violent xenophobic reactions to immigration, focused predominantly on African migrants, immigrants, asylum seekers and refugees. Informal sector and small business entrepreneurs have often been the focus of these attacks which the state ascribes to ‘criminal tendencies’. At the same time it is amending existing refugee and immigration legislation as well as legislation governing business ownership by introducing new regulations and amendments to foster exclusion from the business sphere. At local levels the state has promoted the exclusion of non-nationals from owning businesses in townships. This paper focuses on the South African state’s policies and politics of exclusion of asylum seekers, refugees and migrants through attempts to remove them from the economic sphere and particularly the small business sector through legislative and policy changes.

**Asylum as a Negative Duty**

Bas Schotel, University of Amsterdam

The paper explores how the use of a standard distinction in Western legal thinking between positive and negative duties may increase the legal protection of refugees seeking international protection. The paper examines the idea that offering international protection constitutes primarily a twofold negative duty for the target state. Firstly, the target state has a negative duty to refrain from preventing a refugee accessing its territory. Secondly, the target state has a negative duty to refrain from expelling a refugee when he or she is in its territory.

By contrast, today offering international protection is perceived as involving primarily positive actions. Target states are supposed to actively do stuff: they should actively provide for shelter and housing, food, health care, safety, education, etc. In fact, this follows from international and European refugee law. Construing international protection as positive action (or indeed help) creates the unintended perception that not offering international protection constitutes negative action, i.e. doing nothing. Hence, the understandable indignation about how the EU and its Member States ‘do nothing to address the refugee crisis’. However, framing international protection as a negative action, may help us see that when states are not offering international protection (so when they are ‘not helping’ refugees), at least from a legal perspective, they are doing stuff. If we consider international protection as a negative duty then not offering international protection involves two legally relevant positive activities. First, target states will have to actively prevent refugees from entering their territory and actively expel them from their territory. In other words, not offering international protection often involves coercion. Second, target states do not only use coercion to effectively not offer international protection, they also issue legal norms directed at refugees. Refugees are supposed to obey refugee laws as well as the commands and instructions issued by immigration officials in the field. In other words, when trying to effectively not to offer international protection, target states are exercising jurisdiction or legal authority over refugees (cf Hirsi case ECtHR). Coercion and the exercise of jurisdiction constitute powerful triggers for legal protection. Arguably, the active exercise of coercion and jurisdiction is more likely to trigger legally practiced principles such as proportionality and due process, than the passive refusal to offer help.
The Exclusion Clauses, Article 1F(a),(b),(c), of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees are integral to the definition of who is a refugee in international refugee and municipal law. Firstly, the Exclusion Clauses are ubiquitous; that is to say, they are found in all international and regional instruments that define who is eligible to receive international protection and who is not. Secondly, the Exclusion Clauses perform multiple functions within the modern international refugee protection system, including: helping to ensure that those who are responsible for producing refugees do not benefit from a system that is intended to provide protection to refugees; helping to ensure that the international refugee protection system is not being used by those who are attempting to escape lawful prosecution or/and incarceration and other sanctions imposed on them for the commission of their crimes; through the performance of these activities maintaining the integrity and the legitimacy of the international refugee protection system; and, in doing so, contributing to the universal goal of ending impunity for the perpetrators of the most serious international crimes. Although the Exclusion Clauses are used sparingly, they play a vitally important role in the operation of the international refugee protection regime. But, what is to be done with those persons who are deemed to be refugees save they were excluded under the provisions of Article 1F, and, therefore, cannot be returned to their country of nationality or former habitual residence? This has been described as the “Exclusion Dilemma,” the “Post-Exclusion Conundrum” or the “Non-Returnable Predicament.” Essentially, these persons are deemed to have a well-founded fear of persecution but cannot receive international protection because of the crimes they have committed prior to their arrival in their host countries to claim asylum. There is little, if any, guidance given to States by the UNHCR, who has the responsibility for the supervision of international refugee law, and/or other international or regional bodies as to how they ought to proceed in dealing with the growing number of persons who cannot be refouled due to their well-founded fear of persecution; that is, being sent back to their country of nationality due to serious breaches to their most fundamental human rights such as torture, loss of liberty, security of person or even life. Persons who are left without any legal status and cannot be returned to their countries of nationality or former habitual residence should not be left in a state of “limbo.” Given the nature of the claimant’s alleged criminality the failed refugee claimant can be dealt with in a number of different ways: they can be integrated in the host society by way of rehabilitation through expiation; if the refugee claimant appears to be a clear and present danger to the public and/or a national security risk to their host country, then, they will have to be escorted out of the country to some other safe third country. This Roundtable will explore all of the possible options available for those failed refugee claimants who cannot be removed from their host countries due to a well-founded fear of persecution; including, the following: prosecution; extradition; detention; and, humanitarian solutions.

Joseph Rikhof, Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes Section, Justice Canada, Gov. of Canada (skype)
Sarah Singer, University of London
Kate Ogg, Australian National University (skype)
Maarten Bolhuis, VU University Amsterdam
This session will reconstruct the historical insights in the origin of contemporary refugee policy in Europe. During the first half of the 20th century states played an ever increasing role in structuring societal relations. As part of states' sovereignty immigration was curtailed to national interests. However those who were persecuted and fled to neighboring countries in 20th century Europe challenged the sovereignty of those states. To which extent were the refugees who arrived uninvited at the borders and in the country itself the agents of the shift of state policy towards a more conciliatory policy towards those uninvited guests? Were the liberal forces in European society the main forces in creating a refugee policy based on humanitarianism? Did this imply that the potency of human rights was only applicable to those already within the borders of the state or were human rights also applicable to those at the borders or even those still within the reach of the persecuting state. Was a supranational regime necessary for refugee policy to take roots in Europe and how did this come about? On the long run, during the whole twentieth century were these refugees whom the European states offered protection to considered as citizens, part of the people who were the source of political power. Did this entail a change in how sovereignty was understood.  

**How difficult was it to make refugees accept state sovereignty? The West-European experience of the 1930s**

Frank Caestecker, University of Ghent

States shifted their ambitions in the 20th century. While before the First World War internal and international mobility were considered similar phenomena which were considered beneficial to economic development this changed during the interwar period. In particular during the 1930s international mobility became a focus of state control and only a highly selective immigration was still tolerated. Only those who were not considered a danger to the economic position of national citizens could still immigrate which implied close to a zero immigration. Just at that time the antisemitic persecution, but also the persecution of political adversaries of the nazi regime pushed people out of Germany and without the proper documents they entered Germany's neighboring states. State sovereignty was considered in danger, but the humanitarian values of the European civilization had not to be compromised. Whether refugee policy succeeded to square that circle will be addressed in this presentation.

**Between restrictivity and generosity: refugees and the Swedish welfare state, 1930-2015**

Pär Frohnert, Stockholm University

During WWII Sweden changed its restrictive immigration policy and accepted refugees and from the 1950s Sweden adhered to the international refugee regime. When large-scale labour immigration was stopped in the 1970s, it was replaced by periods of generous, and more restrictive, refugee immigration. Refugees and labour immigrants were in general granted the same formal access to the labour market, and both groups from the 1940s were on equal footing with Swedish citizens regarding social citizenship. The main agents were the strong labour unions protecting the regulated labour market, the employers’ associations – and the state as a mediator which kept a close control. Not until the 1970s did the immigrants themselves become an agent concerning migration issues. This was to a large extent due to the political influence linked to the granting of communal voting rights.

**Non-refoulement for whom? How the international refugee regime of the Convention of Geneva came about**

Gilad Ben-Nun, University of Leipzig
The contemporary refugee regime is based on the 1951 Refugee Convention. The refugee experience
due to nazi persecution was a crucial element in the genesis of this Convention. Between 1949 and
1951 Jewish lawyers, Holocaust-surviving refugees drafted the principles of this refugee convention.
In this lecture we will elaborate on how these lawyers, in tandem with Jewish NGOs who took part in
the 1951 Refugee Convention's drafting, made the state's representatives accept a curtailment of
state sovereignty in refugee matters. We will focus on article 33 (non refoulement) and article 3
(Non Discrimination), two universal legal principles enshrined in the 1951 Refugee Convention
which shape our contemporary refugee regime.

**Russian Refugees in the Interwar Period: The League of Nations, Humanitarianism and Human
Rights**  Elizabeth White, University of the West of England

In the 1920s Central and Eastern Europe was a refugee-receiving space for thousands of refugees
who fled Russia after the Civil War, evacuated by the Allies to the Eastern Mediterranean. The crisis
situation of Russian refugees around Constantinople in 1921 led to the founding by the League of
Nations of the UNHCR's forerunner, the High Commission for Refugees (HCR). The HCR worked with
the newly independent states of Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia to disperse Russian
refugees from the Mediterranean region. The Czechoslovak government instigated an ambitious
program of support for the refugees known as the Russian Action (Ruské Akce) while Bulgaria and
Yugoslavia also accepted and supported Russian refugees. Drawing on archives of the League and
refugee agencies, this paper will analyse the theory, policies and practices of the schemes to support
Russians in Central and South-Eastern Europe, with a particular focus on schemes to support
children. Though numerically a minority, children were made prominent by the HCR, states, refugee
groups and transnational organisations such as the ICR and Save the Children. This was due to
historic shifts in the meaning of childhood, but also to an instrumentalist attitude towards training
refugee children as future members of a western-orientated ‘economic army’ who would return to
reconstruct Russia after the collapse of Bolshevism. This paper concludes by asking how the
experience of Russian refugees illuminates debates on the historicised nature of humanitarianism
and the development of human rights by scholars such as Mark Mazower, Samuel Moyns, Bruno
Cabanes and Keith David Watenpaugh.

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**4. In Search of Durable Solutions: Resettlement and Local Integration in Comparative Perspective**
Chair: Galya Ruffer, Northwestern University
Co-Organizer: Lama Mourad, University of Toronto, Room Gamma

As two of the key pillars of the global refugee regime, resettlement and local integration are often
studied as entirely distinct policy solutions to forced migration. The questions and challenges related
to the successful implementation of these approaches have striking similarities, however. These
include issues surrounding economic competition, land rights, cultural and linguistic (dis)similarity,
discrimination, and potential conflict and xenophobic violence. While important distinctions
nevertheless distinguish most cases of local integration from resettlement -- particularly in the
relative level of discretion that receiving states have in accepting forced migrants -- much may be
learned from bringing these two areas of study and policy in conversation with one another. In light
of this, this panel aims to showcase research that bridges these two policy and research areas. How
do the challenges facing resettlement and local integration differ? How do different policies and
programs regarding resettlement and local integration influence the outcome of these processes?
How do commitments to international solidarity and burden sharing affect the relationship between

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[Navigation Panel]
resettlement and local integration? How can research of resettlement programs contribute to engaging peer governments in the global south to allow for local integration in those countries?

**Comprehensive Protection of Refugees and IDPs by the UN during Displacement**
Geoff Gilbert, University of Essex

Displacement is rarely short-term, with refugees spending decades awaiting a durable solution, so non-return is insufficient on its own. This paper addresses protection in the context of protracted displacement so as to promote durable and sustainable solutions for refugees and IDPs. Efforts by the UN and states are necessary to fulfill this objective. Several dichotomies have developed in this area of law and practice that sometimes hinder protection: protection vs. solutions, humanitarian vs. development. On arrival, there is generally a mixed population who need documentation and registration. Access to the legal system, healthcare, education and opportunities to work all require free movement, which promotes protection. As stated, protection is more than non-return, it encompasses the plethora of rights that meet needs and foster self-reliance during protracted displacement – protection and solutions start with documentation and registration. As such, states and other international actors need to facilitate the rule of law and the promotion and protection of rights for displaced persons alongside host communities. Development actors need to work with states and humanitarian actors from the outset to include displaced persons in development planning; displaced persons must be integrated in work, education, healthcare and justice initiatives. The operationalization of interoperability within the UN to promote rule of law and human rights builds host state capacity and empowers all individuals. Self-reliant displaced persons are better positioned to access opportunities to secure durable, sustainable solutions, whether that be return, relocation or local integration.

**The impact of the Resettlement process on local integration: The case of Syrian refugees in Egypt**
Maysa Ayoub, Cairo University

The case of Syrian refugees in Egypt. It is argued that the lack of local integration prospects has been the primary basis for resettling refugees from Egypt from 1998 to 2004 (Kagan, 2011: 26). To what extent this is still true and to what extent the continuous use of this criterion for resettlement is reducing the possibility for local integration in first countries of asylum as one of the durable solutions to end the refugee problem. This presentation will provide the findings of fieldwork collected in the framework of a larger study on the determinants of refugee resettlement policy. One of the research questions of this study is the criterion of selecting refugees for resettlement and the implementation of the resettlement process. To answer this research question, data is collected on the numbers and profile of Syrians resettled from Egypt from 2013-2016. The presentation will explain how the resettlement process is implemented in Egypt and on what bases refugees are selected highlighting to what extent the ‘lack of local integration’ is still being used as the main criterion for resettlement. To explain the impact of the resettlement policy and process on prospects for local integration, the presentation will also present the findings of in-depth interviews conducted with Syrian refugees in Egypt.

**‘Survival sex’ as livelihood and crime: Adapting to (Dis)connected Durable Solutions**
Agathe Menetrier, Humboldt Universität zu Berlin

Adapting to (Dis)connected Durable Solutions (Agathe Menetrier, Humboldt Universität zu Berlin)

Many are the refugee women who fled as single mothers or without their family. Considered as ‘vulnerable’ by the UNHCR, they are the first to qualify for resettlement programs to Western countries (notably under the ‘Women at risk program’). Depending on receiving countries’ criteria, the selection process can take several years. Refugees often refer to this time as a state of limbo: During these years they have to provide for themselves and their children and therefore feel concerned with UNHCR (economic) programs aiming at local integration, but since they hope for
resettlement, they cannot engage in long term economical activity in their first country of exile. Drawing on the case of women refugees in Dakar, Senegal, this paper addresses contradictions induced by the dichotomy of resettlement and local integration as ‘long term solutions’, especially for gender sensitive protection. Through the example of ‘survival sex’, it explores refugee women’s adaptation strategies to the two ‘long term solutions’ they are offered as well as their use of UNHCR (gender) categories in this process.

A grass roots perspective on the role of employment and economic development integration
Suad Abdullahi, Ashley Community Housing, and David Jepson, Civil Euro Perspective
There is a disconnect between resettlement policy driven by international and national organisations and priorities and the need for integration, especially in relation to employment and the economy. The UK national dispersal strategy is directed at placing refugees in northern cities. We have found that subsequently due to employment needs additional refugees move down to Bristol and the South West due to relatively economic prosperity. We will consider:
1) The nature of training and employment support, following resettlement, to ensure that language training is delivered in the context of applied skill training, mentoring, advice and recognition of qualifications to allow better integration
2) The support provided should take place in the context of a wider labour market assessment and analysis of skills gaps reflecting identified growth sectors
3) This process should aim where ever possible to ensure that migrants / refugees find employment in other than entry level jobs. This will help reduce conflict with settled existing local residents / communities who have low levels of skills and qualifications and improve integration.
4) Business and enterprise support facilities to ensure that the strong entrepreneurial ethos which many hold and through the existing small business sector is fully utilised
5) Institutional structures, concerning resettlement and integration, at all levels to ensure better synergy relating to employment and economic development.

Chair: Phil Orchard, University of Queensland, Room Eta
Responsibility for internally displaced persons rests with both the individual states concerned, and, when they are unable or unwilling to assist their own populations, with the international community. A global IDP protection regime has emerged over the past twenty-five years; while it is anchored in the soft law UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, policies and laws at the national level have been critical to ensure that IDPs receive the assistance and protection that they are entitled to. This panel introduces the concept of the IDP protection regime and then focuses on three instances of national responses to long-running IDP problems in Colombia, Kenya, and Azerbaijan. By examining these national level policies, the papers highlight issues that may not be apparent at the global level, including the politics of land transfers, bureaucratic incapacity, and the issues of a securitized response.

State Fragility and Forced Displacement in South Sudan: Violent Outcomes of State Failure in the World’s Newest Country
Dacia Douhaibi, York University
The history of South Sudan is one of limited, and tenuous, state control, culminating in a violent civil war that began in December 2013. In this paper I argue that the complexities of territorialisation in
South Sudan, and the relationship between territoriality and ‘state-ness’ in this case demonstrates: (1) current understandings of territory and territoriality underestimate the role of non-state actors in territorial relations, including the essential and elemental relationship between state and territory; (2) displacement is a violent outcome of territorial processes that can be understood as a by-product of territorial contestation between state and non-state actors; (3) what is at stake in the continuing processes and relations of territory in this case is state fragility, which manifests both in terms of the limited recognition of power or authority of the ‘state’ and in the kinds of subjectivities that are produced by and through continued, violent, territorial negotiation between state and non-state actors. A critical outcome of these violent processes has been the forcible displacement of hundreds of thousands of South Sudanese, whose stories provide the empirical basis for this paper. I further argue that the understudied relationship between territorialisation, state fragility and displacement outcomes should inform durable solutions to protracted violence in fragile states. This research is theoretically grounded in the forced migration literature, political geographic study of territory and territorialisation, and the geographies of violence, and is informed by ten months of field research in Kenya, a key space of asylum for South Sudanese refugees.

Violence, forced displacement and land grabbing: a route for agri-food competitive policies in Colombia

Carolina Hurtado, Polytechnic University of Valencia

The history of land in Colombia has been at the heart of the social and armed conflict in the country and can be traced back to the time of the Spanish conquest. Throughout the years, thousands of indigenous, peasants and Afro-Colombian people have been displaced from their land, most of them due to incidences of land grabbing. In the last 20 years a new economic development model centred on the competitiveness of agri-business as well as the mining sector have contributed to a striking increase in the figures of displaced people in rural areas. Indeed Colombia ranks as the second country in the world in terms of internal displacement of people. This figure currently stands at 6,044,200, according to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre of Norwegian Refugee Council. Many scholars have shown the relationship between land transfers and organized armed violence, where displacement is the main strategy used to clear the land of its original landholders. At the same time, in most of these cleared-lands important agribusiness projects have been implemented – (e.g.) palm oil, maize, soybean, sugarcane - and supported in public policies, which have been developed in order to integrate the national economy with international trade.

The proposal examines the linkages between the government’s agrarian and agricultural policies in relation to cases of land grabbing, forced displacement and agri-business projects in the Altillanura region in Colombia, within the context of Peace Agreements between the FARC – EP guerrilla and the national government. It specifically considers that one of the main points in the agreement has been democratic access to land, especially for poor farmers or for those who do not have enough land to generate adequate incomes.

Intervening Locally in the Meantime – Dealing with Displacement in the Protracted Context in Zimbabwe

Friedarike Santner, University of Vienna

Zimbabwe has been repeatedly affected by forced displacement ranging from displaced from the independence war to persons affected by disasters to persons victimized in the context of political struggles to maintain hegemony over political opposition: Operation Gukurahundi in the 1980s, displacements of different often time-near to elections from 2000, the controversial Fast Track Land Reform with estimated 1.5 million persons and 2005’s Operation Murambatsvina displacing informal dwellers and businesses with 700,000 persons affected. The government denied the existence of IDPs until summer 2009. There are no official statistics on IDPs. During the Government of National Unity (2009-2013) elements of a policy on internal
displacement were advocated for, an IDP-assessment made, several relevant provisions included in the Constitution of 2013, and the AU Kampala Declaration ratified. Apart from this, the process stalled. (IDMC 2008, 2015) While of significant scope, displacement is largely hidden; there are no camps for IDPs, these are assumed scattered in the country in diverse accommodation and communities. (GoZ/UN 2009:4f.)

Efforts of President Mugabe and the ruling party Zanu-PF to maintain hegemony included a mixture of political opening and limitation. The local government sphere has become increasingly subjected to control and sidelining. Without a policy framework regulating internal displacement and the topic still considered sensitive, local levels of government – in an ambiguous context and with differing accessibility- have become important interfaces for IDPs and support initiatives. Latter processes and their implications are discussed.

6. Attitudes to ‘Others’ – Hostility, Violence and Morality. Part One

Chair: John Willott, Leeds Beckett University, Room Zeta

Forced migration to Europe is nothing new, but the scale of the recent movement of people, predominantly though not exclusively from the Middle East and North Africa, and that it affects all European countries is. Furthermore, the phenomenon occurs against a backdrop of the financial crisis in the eurozone and wider Europe, with associated unemployment, austerity and social unrest, and growing nationalism in many countries. It is within this context that attitudes to ‘others’ need to be understood.

This panel comprises eight papers representing seven European countries with very different governments, economies and migration histories. These include those on the ‘border’ (Italy – specifically the islands of Lampedusa and Sicily) and transit countries in the Balkans (Serbia), countries which themselves are emerging from recent conflict. There are perspectives from Central (Austria) and Eastern (Poland, Hungary) Europe, and Scandinavian countries traditionally regarded as having the most socially liberal attitudes (Sweden, Norway). Authors use a range of methodologies and informants, including local people, activists and those in migrant support services, mainstream and social media sources, and earlier migrants. What emerges is a complex picture – of violence, stereotyping and victimhood, but also of compassion, engagement and opportunity – much of which is mediated and manipulated through media representation.

Seeing ‘Others’ through the Eyes of ‘Others’: Postmigrant Perspectives on Refugees

Viktorija Ratkovic, Alpen-Adria-Universitaet Klagenfurt

Research in media and communication studies dealing with migration has shown that the representation of migrants in mainstream media is not only highly stereotypical but also mostly negative. Coverage of the current refugee movements thus taps into well-established stereotypes and metaphors. In this paper, the focus is shifted away from mainstream media to a new and specific type of alternative media: Postmigrant Media; which is media that on the one hand shows migration as an everyday phenomenon and on the other hand brings a critical notion to the discourse on migration.

In this paper, results of an analysis of the Austrian magazine das biber. Stadtmagazin für neue Österreicher are presented. das biber is mainly produced by (post)migrants living in Vienna and is aimed at both the ‘New Austrians’ (defined as the second and third generation of immigrants) as well as those who appreciate the city’s diversity. The main questions that will be addressed in the paper are: 1. How are the current refugee movements portrayed in das biber? 2. In which ways (if any) do these portrayals differ from those in mainstream media? 3. In which ways (if any) do the journalists’

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own experiences of being considered as ‘Others’ by non-migrant members of the Austrian society influence their reporting on the refugee movements? 4. In which ways (if any) does Postmigrant Media have the potential of transcending dominant notions of belonging, inclusion and exclusion?

**Local Moralties behind Hostility: Sicilian responses to refugees and immigration policies**
Noemi Casati, EHESS

Analyses of forced migration need to pay close attention to how receiving populations respond to the phenomenon on a daily basis. Building on a four-month ethnographic fieldwork in a Sicilian coastal town hosting a refugee centre, this paper investigates how the local political, economic and social environment informs the construction of “moral subjectivities of hostility”. I will examine how local residents and even social workers employed in the refugee centre justify overt hostility and discriminatory practices toward migrants through moral arguments that have their origins in the specificities of the local context. In particular, the paper identifies three interconnected trends. First, in a context of widespread unemployment and where social workers themselves face economic distress, migrants are judged morally according to the gratitude they demonstrate vis-à-vis the refugee centre, Sicily and Italy. Second, due to widespread confusion in defining asylum seekers and economic migrants, Sicilians operate constant moral comparisons between the (real or presumed) aid offered to incoming refugees and the difficulties faced by Italian emigrants in the past. Third, in a context where various political and economic scandals have led many to associate wealth with immorality and, conversely, moral merit with visible economic hardship, local residents scrutinise migrants’ appearance and daily habits to constantly reassess whether or not they “truly deserve” help. Overall, drawing on anthropological and sociological theories of subjectivity and Balibar’s analysis of modern-day racisms, this paper provides insights into the role played by social, economic and political regional contexts in shaping local subjectivities which justify and perpetuate daily attitudes of hospitality or hostility to migrants.

**Demonization of Strangers - refugee crisis in cyber memes**
Beata Turek, Jagiellonian University

The presentation investigates the role of social media in the construction of immigrants’ image. The analysis of the main data based on vanity sites for example demotywatory.pl and the Facebook profiles concerning the “global uncontrolled migration consequences”. Among the cyber memes the author presents how this phenomenon influences on the perception of the “refugee crisis in Europe” and the new wave of negative stereotypisation of Strangers (in the most of cases – Muslims).

**Moral panics and the framing of the migration crisis in Hungarian online media**
Evelin Hornyak and John Willott, Leeds Beckett University

The mass migration into the EU during 2015 saw Hungary receive the greatest number of asylum applications per capita, with absolute numbers second only to Germany, mostly from people making the overland route through the Balkans. The response of the Hungarian government has been characterised as particularly illiberal and hard-line, with campaigns about ‘illegal’ migrants, new restrictive laws passed, protests, and construction of a barrier fence at key crossing points. This paper presents a discourse analysis of Hungarian online media representations of the migrant crisis, focusing on the two most-viewed sites which have contrasting political standpoints. It analyses the language and content of articles written in the immediate aftermath of key events, including the ‘internal’ events noted above, and external incidents such as the Paris terror attacks. While recognising the challenges of rapid migration, we argue that the government and media have actively created a sense of ‘moral panic’ among citizens, presenting migrants as ‘folk devils’ and a threat to economic growth and stability, in part to reinforce a nationalist agenda and to distract from serious social problems within the country.
The aim of this panel is to better understand complexity of migration shaped by climate change through examination of specific case studies. Panelists have investigated local realities in regions threatened by effects of climate change around the globe and discovered various responses to it. Islanders from the Gardi Sugdub, the Kuna people, have decided to move to the mainland of Panama as sea-level rise jeopardizes their livelihoods. Another indigenous community from the same country, located at the Ngöbe-Bugle’s land is to be relocated due to a climate change mitigation project. Farmers from the Dades-Dra Valley, Southern Morocco have to leave their homes, because of the escalating difficulties in land cultivation connected with unpredictability of weather patterns. Inhabitants of Maldives, commonly called “a sinking paradise” due to vulnerability of these coral islands to sea-level rise, appear to be completely indifferent to the scenario of migrating because of the environmental threat. Rural communities in coastal Odisha, Bangladesh, show multi-layered adaptation strategies resulting from strong cultural and social traditions. Giving such variety in local contexts, it is essential to formulate effective approaches of governance, which panelists would like to propose as starting point for the discussion with the audience.

**Environmentally forced migration – case study from the Dades-Dra Valley (Southern Morocco)**
Karolina Sobczak-Szelc, University of Warsaw, and Maciej Dłużewski, University of Warsaw

Environmentally forced migration as the consequence of long term climate change or as the result of extreme environmental events was widely analyzed. Less attention was paid on migration associated with environmental restrictions, which made the development of rural areas difficult and forced local population to migrate.

The research was conducted in the rural areas in the Dades-Dra Valley, Southern Morocco. Detailed interviews and questionnaires made with over 70 families in the High Atlas Mountain show that the farmers are forced to migrate by restriction in land cultivation connected with: i) high inclination of the valley slopes which does not allow for extension of cultivated land; ii) extreme events, mainly floods which cause soil erosion and re-deposition on the cultivated land; iii) unpredictable weather condition i.e. extreme low or height air temperature during growing season or extreme low or height atmospheric precipitation. The detailed interviews and questionnaires made with over 50 families in the Mhamid oasis in the Northern Sahara margins show that farmers are forced to migrate by restriction in land cultivation connected with: i) low quality and unpredictable quantity of water in an irrigation system, lowering of groundwater table; ii) soil deflation and sand accumulation on cultivated land; iii) soil quality, mainly due to increased salinity.

**Climate induced human mobility: Adaptation strategy among rural communities in coastal Odisha**
Basundhara Tripathy, University of Liberal Arts Bangladesh

The multi-causality of climate change and migration nexus indicates the complexity and indirect linkages between the two, leading to high uncertainty and local variability in theoretical and practical approaches to internal migration in climate sensitive areas. A complex interaction between social variables and climate change shapes the vulnerability of the communities and influences migration flows. The vulnerable communities of Odisha’s disaster prone coastal areas have seen an increase in outward migration, with the young generation migrating to urban centers as a risk management strategy. This climate induced distressed migration puts stresses on the migrant and the family left behind. The case studies in Puri and Jagatsinghpur Districts have been used to analyze the relationship of migration and the social situations of the communities which either enable them to
adapt or hinder the process. The drivers of migration in Odisha can be categorized under ‘push and pull models’, which are governed by a balance of attracting and repelling factors and economic productivity rooted in productivity and livelihood differentials. Social obligations of gift giving and dowry increase the financial burden on households and reduce the impact of migrant remittance in alleviating household poverty. Social structures of caste are also enabling factors for migration which favor the upper castes. The study findings show that migration can mitigate or exacerbate poverty in different contexts.

**Climate change and migration: Zacatecas and San Luis Potosi. A case study.**
Ana María Aragonés-Castañer, UNAM

In this paper we study the effects of climate change on rural populations and the circumstances under which some of them are forced to abandon their communities becoming part of international migratory flows. In our study we claim that climate change is a new factor that leads the population to abandon their regions in order to overcome their vulnerability. We analyze the role of the state because in our opinion it fails to implement measures to mitigate and to adapt to climate change. This lack of measures has serious consequences provoking an enormous vulnerability forcing the populations to emigrate. In this research we study two locations in Mexico, San Luis Potosi and Zacatecas, analyzing the peasants’ situation working under temporary agricultural production (depending on the rain). Our findings indicate that the poorest populations, which usually depend directly on natural resources, are the most vulnerable to climate shocks and the only way to overcome their vulnerability, as form of adaptation, has been international migration. One explanation we have found, to understand this situation, was the state’s behavior. First, the state has failed to implement deliberate economic policies to encourage economic development in order to overcome poverty. Second, the state has also failed to implement policies to address the consequences of climate change. The result has been an enormous vulnerability of the rural population whose solution to overcome these effects change has been to migrate internationally.

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8. Round Table: Migrants in Countries in Crisis

Chair: Susan Martin, Georgetown University, Aula prof. Ziembińskiego

This roundtable will present the preliminary findings and recommendations of the Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC) initiative. Over the past ten years the world witnessed a number of natural disasters and conflicts, including the Asian tsunami in 2004, the Haitian earthquake in 2010, the 2011 crisis in Libya, Hurricane Sandy in the United States, and the Fukushima earthquake and tsunami in 2012, in which migrants have been among those seriously affected. When countries experience such crises, migrants may lack adequate means to ensure their own safety. They can be “caught between the cracks” because no frameworks exist delineating the responsibilities of State and other actors, as is the case with refugees.

The MICIC initiative followed calls from a number of world leaders to develop better ways of addressing the effects of these kinds of crises on migrants. Among these were the Secretary General’s Special Representative for International Migration, Peter Sutherland, calling on countries to collaborate and develop an approach on migrants caught in crisis; the International Organization for Migration developing a Migration Crisis Operational Framework; and the United States devoting its 2010-2011 chairmanship of the Intergovernmental Consultation on Migration, Asylum and Refugees to the theme of Humanitarian Responses to Crises with Migration Consequences. The 2013 High Level Dialogue on Migration and Development also touched on the need for an initiative to address the impact of these acute crisis situations on migrants.

A small working group of governments (Philippines, United States, Australia, Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, and European Commission) have partnered with IOM, UNHCR, International Centre on
Migration Policy and Development, UN SRSG Peter Sutherland, and the Institute for the Study of International Migration to launch the MICIC initiative. MICIC is exploring and defining the issues, looking at best practices, collecting the evidence base, and proposing a way forward to strengthen the international community’s capacity to better manage situations where migrants suddenly have ended up in a vulnerable situation in a country in acute crisis. While the focus of this initiative is limited to migrants in countries that are in crisis due to civil unrest or natural disasters, evidence and best practices arising from a broader array of migration management experiences (such as countries receiving a large flow of their returning migrants for reasons other than civil unrest or natural disasters) are useful in informing the work.

The aim of the working group’s efforts is to improve the ability of States and other relevant stakeholders to prepare for, respond to, alleviate suffering, and protect the dignity and rights of migrants caught in countries in situations of acute crisis. Specifically, a clear articulation of the various levels of responsibility towards migrants caught in countries in crisis and the relationship between them is important. This includes the roles of states (host, origin, neighboring) as well as between states, international organizations and other stakeholders (employers, NGOs, etc.). The intent is to issue its recommendations at the 2016 General Assembly. The roundtable will provide an opportunity for key members of the MICIC initiative working group to present its preliminary findings and recommendations at IASFM in order to receive input and feedback from experts in forced migration studies.

Alfred M.Boll, Bureau for Population, Refugees and Migration in the US State Department
Sanjula Weerasinghe, IOM
Oliver Bakewell, International Migration Institute, University of Oxford

9. A Common European Asylum System

Chair: Carl Levy, Goldsmiths, University of London, Room 4.7

This panel will examine the development of a Common European Asylum System since 2010. Papers will discuss the rolling out of the Stockholm Program, the maturation of the legal space in the European Union, the ripple effects of the Arab Spring and the civil war in Syria, and most importantly the fast moving watershed events since the summer of 2015 which can be likened to the events which led to the emergence of the Geneva Convention itself, and factors which have led to the attempt at a quota system in the EU, first mooted during the Wars of the Yugoslav Succession but never in fact actuated. Of particular interest to this panel is the growing tensions between the policies of Central European and Balkan States and the original members of the EU. This panel also features ethnographic and policy accounts of the management of forced migration to and within the borders of the EU. Professor Carl Levy will give a brief introductory overview of the history and development of the Common European Asylum System.

A Common European Asylum System in an Era of Failed States, Civil Wars, Austerity and Populism
Carl Levy

This paper will examine the attempted development of a Common European Asylum System since 2010. Themes discussed will be the rolling out of the Stockholm Programme and its aftermath, the maturation of a legal space in the European Union, the ripple effects of the Arab Spring and most importantly the fast moving watershed events since the summer of 2015, which can be likened to the post-1945 lead-up to the formation of the Geneva Convention itself, and the factors which led to the emergence of a quota system in the EU, mooted during the Wars of the Yugoslav Succession but...
never in fact actuated. Of particular interest are the growing tensions between EU member-states (Central European states versus Germany and others) and the search for a ‘Turkish solution’ to distance the EU from the problem itself. Another key theme is the ethnographic and policy dimensions surrounding the experiences of the corridors in the Balkans and the through the central Mediterranean from North Africa to Italy. Of particular interest is the interaction of the self-organisation of refugees and migrants and policymakers/politicians/the public; the growth of anti-immigrant populism and its effects on policy, but equally the stirrings of liberalism and solidarity as counter-tendencies.

The Eastern Bloc and Europe’s Plan on Sharing Migrant Quotas
Raluca Bejan, University of Toronto
In light of the refugee and migrant crisis in the Autumn of 2015, the European Commission proposed a quota-based compulsory system of refugee resettlement across its 28 member states, to ease the burden felt in the Mediterranean by Italy and Greece. The plan was vehemently opposed by many of the Eastern Bloc countries (i.e. Romania, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary), which voted against the suggested mandatory quotas. Explanations were quickly framed around the cultural context of such political behaviour(s), including state-supported racism, religiosity, or internalized conditioning of being branded solely as emigration rather than immigration states. However, less attention was paid to understanding such behaviour(s) as contextually related to the unequal and differential positioning that post socialist countries occupy in the European Union.

This paper tentatively applies the notions of vertical equity and horizontal equity (imported from the field of fiscal policy) to recommend a quota refugee system that would be grounded on the so-called ability to resettle principle. Current distributive standards in the EU mainly include national wealth level (as measured by GDP), unemployment rates, and the size of the country. While looking at the economy is important, inequality in the EU goes beyond simple economics. Seeking fairness as an outcome in terms of refugee settlement cannot overlook the criteria for establishing such fairness. This paper proposes the inclusion of additional measures (i.e. minimum wage levels of the member states, internal migration flows with the EU, as well as Schengen opt-outs and appurtenances - while Bulgaria, Croatia and Romania are kept out of Schengen, the United Kingdom and Ireland have negotiated opt-outs to tighten border controls) to balance out the EU states' capability of refugee settlement.

Avoiding Tragedies, Protecting Migrants? A Critical Appraisal of the EU Hotspot Approach
Daniela DeBono, Malmö University, Sweden
An integral part of the Common European Asylum System is the new 'hotspot' approach to support frontline EU Member States in managing surges of irregular migration flows. In the European Agenda on Migration, the hotspot approach is described as a means by which the EU will provide comprehensive and targeted support to frontline border EU Member States during crisis situations. This approach is a response to long standing appeals for greater intra-EU solidarity, in particular by southern EU Member States, as well as constituting part of a drive for more efficient bordering of the EU through border control. Hotspots will be activated by the frontline Member State during periods of unmanageable flows and run by teams made up of officials from the European Asylum Support Office, Frontex and Europol. The hotspot approach purports to deliver efficient one stop shops tasked with identification, registration and fingerprinting, as well as returns. It is envisaged that by combining information, operational support and capacity building activities from different EU agencies the effects of the assistance will be amplified. The hotspot approach is a policy development which arises within the so-called contemporary migration crisis, and is part of a larger narrative that the CEAS must ensure that all is done to prevent migrant tragedies, such as the ones that have taken place in the Mediterranean in 2015. By analysing key policy documents pertaining to the development of the hotspot approach, this paper seeks to explore how migrants' interests and
rights feature in this new policy development. This paper is part of a three-year ethnographic project exploring social and cultural interactions between migrants and officials staffing reception facilities in Italy and Greece.
1. Extra-Territorial and In-Country Control Measures: Comparative Studies of Jordan, Europe, Australia and Canada

Chair: Antje Missbach, Monash University, Room Delta

This panel will detail migration control measures that are applied extra-territorially and ‘in-country’, and the interaction between states in this process. Featuring original research by a sociologist, an historian and an international lawyer, the panel will evaluate specific control measures that operate inside or outside the borders of Jordan, Europe, Australia and Canada, and the implications of these policies for refugee protection, state responsibility and sovereignty.

“Refugee Burden”: How Do Major Refugee Receiving States Maintain Sovereignty?
Rawan Arar, University of California San Diego

State sovereignty is paramount and citizenship is the language of rights in the nation-state system. Refugees and asylum seekers, however, starkly confront the limitations of these expectations. States have allowed refugees and asylum seekers to cross borders and access rights through supranational institutions—both practices have been characterized as contributing to the decline of sovereignty. While scholars have discussed the nexus between forced migration, supranational institutions, citizenship, and sovereignty, their analysis remains largely limited to Western, liberal, democratic states, with few exceptions. As the mass immigration of refugees in the summer of 2015 yields newfound challenges for the Europe and other states in the Global North, the Global South continues to shoulder the “refugee burden” for the world with 86% of refugees in developing countries. Given the challenges of porous borders and supranational involvement, I ask: How do major refugee receiving states in the Middle East maintain sovereignty? I investigate the case of Jordan, a country that has accommodated generations of refugees for approximately 70 years. I track the porousness of the Jordanian border through time, taking into consideration Arab nationalism and mandate era perceptions of borders. I analyze contemporary border crossings, border control, and the management of internal refugee migration. I argue that the parameter of the refugee camp takes on the role of a secondary border within the state.

Australian-led cooperation on migration control: legal issues and lessons for Europe
Nikolas Feith Tan, Aarhus University and the Danish Institute for Human Rights

Australia has led the way in migration control efforts in the past 15 years, through a far-reaching non-entrée regime with regional countries of origin and transit. Rather than taking place in isolation, the Australian model has received increasing attention in Europe as a possible solution to the current migration crisis. Such cooperation arrangements challenge the reach of human rights and refugee law and raises questions about international law more broadly. How do international law norms apply to international cooperation in the field of migration control and asylum processing? How does international law hold two or more states jointly responsible for treatment of asylum seekers? This paper firstly provides an empirical account of Australia’s migration control measures, including boat turn-backs, offshore processing and offshore resettlement. Such measures are undertaken in cooperation with a range of regional states, including origin and transit countries.
The paper secondly discusses the human rights and refugee law questions raised by such policies, considering two avenues to hold Australia internationally responsible for human rights and refugee law violations, namely extraterritorial human rights jurisdiction and complicity under the law of state responsibility.

Finally, the paper suggests that Australian and European approaches to refugee policy are characterized by increasing interaction. European politicians and commentators have sought to transplant elements of the Australian model, while Australian politicians have advised Europe to ‘stop the boats’.

**The history of in-country processing: a pathway to protection or another control measure?**

Claire Higgins, University of New South Wales

In-country processing, sometimes known as ‘orderly departure’, enables people in refugee-like situations - but who have not yet fled their homes - to be processed within their countries of origin and then resettled abroad. In the midst of contemporary debates over state responses to forced migration, there have been recurring calls for states to process would-be refugees ‘in-country’, both as a means of utilising existing externalised mechanisms of migration control and – most importantly – of compensating for restrictive asylum policies. In-country processing has been put forward as a means of addressing protection needs on the edge of Europe or in South-East Asia, while the U.S. government is currently operating an in-country program in response to the movement of unaccompanied children from Central America.

However, the scholarly literature on this subject is very limited and the benefits and disadvantages of this method of processing are not well documented. To remedy this, this paper presents original research into in-country programs operated by the Australian and Canadian governments during the 1980s in Chile, El Salvador, Sri Lanka and Poland. The paper uses these historical examples to consider the merits of in-country processing, and the many reasons why and how states have been motivated to use this method as part of their resettlement programs. The paper will ask: does in-country processing offer a pathway to protection or another method of migration control? And, can history help us to consider the way that this method of processing can contribute to refugee protection in the future?

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2. Regional Responses to Forced Migration in the Mediterranean

Chair: Salvatore Villani, University of Naples Federico II, Room 4.8

On September 2015, the European Commission proposed to adopt infringement decisions against Italy (and several Member States) for failing to fully implement the European Agenda on migration (COM (2015)240). Several topics involve the protection of fundamental rights of migrants, above all of those migrants who are waiting for the refugee status or who are victims of trafficking in human beings. In the last 15 years of past century, Italy gradually became, from a traditionally emigration (external and internal) country, an immigration country. The panel analyses the present economic and legal framework on forced immigration flows towards Italy, focusing on the multi-level and subsidiary governance of reception and integration policies by State, Regions and local institutions.

From an economic perspective the panel aims to analyse the migration policies adopted so far in Italy and the socio-economic effects produced by the current forced immigration from abroad, in order to identify the most appropriate strategies for neutralizing the negative externalities produced by this latter and transform it into an opportunity for major economic growth of the country. J.E.L. Classification: I24, I25, J15, J18.
Between “state of exception” and physiology of reception and integration policies. The national legal framework in front of the challenges of the European Agenda on migration

Luigi Ferrara, University of Naples Federico II

The management of Syrian and Libyan humanitarian crisis showed the aporias of national and regional reception policies and the access to social rights for migrants in Italy. Often, the reconstruction by scholars of migrants acceptance, reception and (now) relocation as a “state of exception” prevented analysis of the physiology of the administrative organization of both acceptance and integration policies. This was often administered by parallel rather than integrated bureaucratic bodies. In Italy identification, acceptance and refoulement policies are ruled by “public order and security” national laws. A Multi-level governance of national, regional and local institution is established for reception, integration and welfare policies. The paper focuses on the “administrative confinements” of refugees in the national SPRAR system, and on the harmonization between the governance of restrictions of freedom of movement and the integration and welfare policies. The paper tries to define common “duties of membership and citizenship” for refugees and economic migrants, in the perspectives of the Capabilities Approach (CA) and Law (Sen, Nussbaum), intended as a base to harmonize both integration/welfare policies and acceptance/control policies. In a perspective of deliberative democracy, subsidiarity and solidarity, the express base in Italian Constitution of common duties of membership and citizenship could be found in the fundamental right of every Person to the free development of his personality and in the duty to perform an activity that contributes to the progress of society.

Trafficking victims and the residence permit on humanitarian grounds, between human rights and criminal law. What challenges for the future?

Florinda Monacò, Bar Association of Naples

Preventing and combating trafficking in human beings is a priority at international, European and national level, also because of increased illegal migratory flows. The paper starts from the analysis of the wide international and European framework trying to delimit the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings. It shows how the main aspects on which international, European and national policies against trafficking focus, are prevention, prosecution and protection, even if it seems that generally more attention is given to prosecution, as if the criminal law approach was the only able to address the problem; and this is because the problem is often conceived in terms of safety and public order, but it could be important to adopt a human rights-based approach which puts victims at the centre of anti-trafficking policies by prioritizing the protection of their fundamental rights. Then the paper deals with the Italian legislation on the protection of trafficking victims, focusing on the so called residence permit for reasons of social protection according to article 18 of the Immigration Law, which represents an important achievement in the Italian Immigration legislation, because it grants trafficked people the possibility of being admitted to a comprehensive protection and assistance program and obtaining a residence permit independently from their willingness to collaborate with national authorities. The paper wants to demonstrate that this model still shows some critical aspects which can make it ineffective regarding to the procedures and the relation with other legislative measures against illegal immigration.

Income Inequality and Redistribution Policies in the New Era of Migration. An Analysis of the International Emerging Trends and the Italian Experience

Salvatore Villani, University of Naples Federico II

The paper addresses the crucial issue of the redistributive impact of the phenomenon of immigration for the destination areas. In particular, it studies the effects of immigration on income inequality, attempting to demonstrate how out-migration and low-skilled immigration can increase income inequalities, thus hindering economic growth and exacerbating regional disparities, while high-skilled immigration can reduce income inequalities and mitigate economic imbalances. Consequently, the
paper aims to clarify the reasons why immigration, if properly managed, could be viewed as a resource rather than a problem, and used as an efficient tool of income redistribution. However, it also highlights that migration in itself would not resolve the issue of inequalities. At most, it would shift this forward, because the redistribution through immigration does not exempt from previously creating a minimum set of rules and institutions aimed to promote a major coordination and collaboration by governments, at international, national and local level, to change the present management systems of migration (in order to take into consideration the interests of migrants and their source countries and areas) and correct their redistributive effects (trying to extend to all the economic benefits and costs of migration).

From the analysis of the redistributive impact of internal immigration in Italy emerge, moreover, some useful suggestions to help policy makers and lawmakers in the management of migratory phenomena and counteract the process of desertification of whole macro-areas through the strengthening of the tax and welfare systems resilience.

3. Many “Moving” Parts: Rethinking Refugees, Relief, and Knowledge Production on Migration in the Middle East

Chair: Petra Molnar, University of Toronto, Room Epsilon

This panel will explore the ways in which “movements” and mobilities matter to the construction of refugees and refugee relief within the Middle East context. Migratory movements have been a consistent feature of the Middle East. With 15 million individuals now displaced both within and from Syria and Iraq alone, scholars, practitioners, and public discourse are increasingly turning their attention to refugee movements within and from the region. However, this panel will problematize the definition of movement as the strict physical relocation of migrants. Instead, it will highlight how related “movements”— in particular, those of practitioners, researchers, and donors—shape what factors are included and excluded in this story and why. How do the latter groups’ movements in the field and related spaces shape conceptualizations and knowledge production of “refugees” and “refugee relief”? How do these movements shape classifications of who and what should be considered “relevant” groups, histories, spaces and places within the scope of refugee relief, the discourse of human rights, and practical solutions to protracted refugee situations? And how do consequential omissions from the latter “relevant” groups matter both theoretically and practically? This cross-disciplinary panel will begin to assess these questions through academic and practitioner perspectives.

Whose “Rights”? The Politics of Human Rights Discourses in Times of “Crisis”

Petra Molnar, University of Toronto

The management of refugee “crises” has challenged the applicability of human rights discourse as universal on numerous occasions. A common trope is that international legal instruments are outdated and not always culturally-translatable. However, these cultural claims fail to problematize how such multilateral fatigue transforms the human rights discourse into a hierarchy mechanism, where state-favored ‘vulnerable’ groups are placed at the top of the pyramid with priority access to protection under law and relief services. This exclusivity in turn positions unfavorable or unseen vulnerabilities, such as those among the LGBTI community, at the bottom of this human rights hierarchy both in practice and in discourse. LGBTI persons and forced migrants are at particular risk of this lowest rung of rights because of the intersection of concepts of "voluntariness" and "choice" in the societal portrayal of these groups. Using the case study of LGBTI Syrian refugees in Turkey and Jordan, this paper explores how the politics of labeling impacts not only a conceptual hierarchy of the
“most vulnerable” and “most deserving,” but also donor contributions to refugee relief and refugees’ material access to public health services.

The Migrant versus the Refugee: Says Who?
Ali Ababneh, Independent consultant, child protection specialist

Scholars, practitioners, and the public are increasingly focused on finding solutions to the "refugee crisis" in Europe. With more than 381,000 individuals crossing the Mediterranean seeking asylum in Europe in 2015 alone, the distinctions between who is considered a "migrant" versus a "refugee" is becoming the vital determinant of protection, relief, and whether these individuals can or cannot stay and make a new life in Europe. However, how is this status determination practice happening on the ground, not only in the European context, but also in contexts before these voyages across the Mediterranean? Is it simply international law at work, or is there more to the story? How do these categorization processes in different contexts link and inform one another, if at all? This presentation will discuss the ways in which practitioners in the Middle East and in Europe are contributing to the construction of these distinctions between "migrants" and "refugees" in their daily routines, bureaucratic practices, and logistics management in ways that over-lap, but also contest one another. How the latter processes lead to uneven and sometimes arbitrary determinations of who is not included in the refugee category represents a critical issue that deserves more attention by both practitioners and scholars moving forward.

Social Movements in "Crisis:" Refugee Regimes and Narratives of Social Change in Jordan
Muath Abudalu, Humboldt University, Berlin

This paper addresses how the Syrian refugee crisis has affected social movement developments within regime contexts in the Middle East. The Syrian refugee crisis has led to major political, economic, and social challenges and changes economically, politically, and demographically in host country contexts such as Lebanon, Jordan, and Iraq. However, refugees have also been used as a political card to prevent change: allowing political leadership to maintain status quo power arrangements under justifications of "crisis" and "security." The combination of the latter, along with contemporary and historical stigmatizations of "refugees" within the region have largely undermined social movements' ability to employ national narratives and concepts of citizenship to advocate for social and democratic change. Using the case of Jordan, this paper shows how refugee discourse has divided and dismantled local social movement alliances, but has also sparked new movements within and beyond the streets of Amman that both affirm and challenge the regime's status quo power.

Looking Beyond the Dollar Signs: Gulf States, UNHCR and Shifting Refugee Relief Practices
Patricia Ward, Boston University

This paper examines Kuwait and the UAE’s donation practices to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) since the onset of the Syrian refugee crisis. The impact of the crisis is critical to consider because Gulf countries contribute the greatest percentage of international aid in relation to their respective Gross National Incomes (GNI). There is also limited scholarship addressing variations in Gulf countries’ donorship behavior at the sub-regional level. Drawing upon UN Data, this paper finds that Kuwait and the UAE contribute to UNHCR in significantly different ways despite relatively similar demographic, economic and political profiles. Second, traditional "state" actors of the UAE and Kuwait are also contributing to UNHCR through non-state affiliated means or in the form of non-monetary support. Examining Gulf donations only in terms of state actors and monetary transactions at the regional level may skew understandings and explanations of how donation patterns and behavior shape refugee relief practices on the ground. Scholarship must revisit “state” versus “non-state” actors’ donation roles to assess how their increasing fusion and overlap is transforming relationships, norms, and definitions of “refugee relief” globally.
This session brings together analysis of how forced migrants negotiate ideas of home and space. Based on field research with refugees in Burma and Greece and internally-displaced people in Colombia, this panel addresses questions of what concepts of home and space mean for forced migrants. The first paper explores questions of how internal rules and power structures are created in refugee camps and the role of everyday social and cultural practices in these in the Thai-Burmese border region. By challenging the idea that refugee camps are temporary ‘solutions’, the second paper explores how refugee camps may become the homes of the future for millions of refugees. The presentation identifies good practices from other research fields that may be applicable in the process of creating a space for good, safe and open to diversity multicultural society. It poses the question about the definition of home in the face of forced migration. The last paper explores the meanings of home for people who flee following conflict within national boundaries. By challenging the idea that internally displaced people are at home because they move within their own country, the paper discusses how home becomes a contested space which is full of material and symbolic meanings for those who flee following conflict and human rights abuses.

The Local Production of Rules and Order in Refugee Camps
Annett Bochmann, University of Siegen

This talk presents and emphasizes the relevance of local practices producing rules and order in Burmese refugee camps based on field research in the Thai-Burmese border region, conducted over a one and a half year period.

I will argue that the absence of or exclusion from a centralized governance and legal justice system need not lead to an absence of legitimate authority-, rule-, and order-making practices (Malinowski 1926, Gluckmann 1965). We know that refugee camps are characterized by poly-hierarchical power structures (Inhetveen 2010) and legal pluralism (McConnachie 2014.) Numerous rule and order generating systems and practices can be identified, such as pre-camp structures, local dispute resolution (based on customary law, religious beliefs, or rules of the home region/country), camp rules (by-laws), programs and rules implemented by aid agencies, and, important to mention, host states’ governance structures.

Considering these complexities on a structural level and the interim character of refugee camps an ethnomethodological perspective should be taken seriously: the production of social order and rules must be located in the practices of ordinary people (Garfinkel 1967). Thus, introduced are practices in the context of (1) self-governance structures, (2) doing business and (3) entering and leaving the camp. These practices exemplify the productivity of locally accomplished ordering systems and how necessary it is not to sanction transgressions of ‘legal’ rules and regulations. These practices illustrate the benefits of the absence of a centralized, regulated, and professional governance system and show how relevant this is for ordinary camp dwellers.

Homes of the future. The role of the social participation in transitional refugee space. Case study of Moria Registration Camp, Lesvos.
Agnieszka Wierzbicka, Wrocław University of Technology

The refugee camps are meant to be a temporary solution, but we have to face the fact that their occurrences will increase, need to last long term and may develop into permanent structures. According to the basic UNHCR calculations, the amount of people living in the camps will rapidly
increase. This exacerbating situation will lead to development of uncontrolled settlements, followed by social, economic, cultural and political exclusion of the population. Zaatari camp manager Kilian Kleinschmidt calls refugee camps “the cities of tomorrow” (Dezeen, 2015).

The presentation examines the possibility of alternative community-led initiatives in creating and revitalising the refugee environment. It is based on analysis of the social, urban and architectural aspects of space in Registration Camp of Moria and its semi autonomous settlements, during December 2015. It examines instances of developing grass-roots initiatives involving refugees and locals in the research area.

The presentation includes examples of best practices in revitalisations of deteriorated areas which are based on participation and negotiation. They show that community involvement leads to the simplest and most accurate solutions ensuring basic needs, economical development and integration into the society.

Creating a space from the bottom-up involving both refugees and residents is the basis for open, safe and multicultural society.

Meanings of Home for Internally Displaced People
Luis Eduardo Perez Murcia, The University of Manchester

The idea of ‘home’ has rarely been conceptualized in conflict-induced displacement research and its relevance for understanding experiences of both displacement and emplacement have largely been overlooked. It is often thought that internally displaced people remain ‘at home’ because their movement is within national borders. Furthermore, when notions of home are analysed, displacement research tends to understand home to mean simply a physical shelter or a specific geographical place. By ignoring how conflict and displacement shapes people’s sense of home, studies on conflict-induced displacement have largely failed to fully understand meanings and experiences of displacement and the extent to which conditions of displacement change over time.

Drawing on the life experiences of 72 internally displaced people in Colombia, this paper constructs a new framework for conceptualising home that brings together physical, social, political, cultural and emotional in order to examine how conflict and displacement shape understanding of home for those who fled within national borders. Empirical findings suggest that following conflict and displacement, home becomes a highly contested site to which people attach both positive and negative feelings. Home for the displaced is not only the physical or geographical place left behind but above all a social world, a familiar landscape, and an emotional and existential space which provides material, spiritual and existential meaning to their lives. Analysis of detailed interviews also show that the understanding of home for displaced people is shaped by the type of violence which triggered displacement, and the person’s gender, life stage and ethnic identity.

5. Measuring Return and Reintegration Outcomes
Chair: Katie Kuschminder, Maastricht Graduate School of Governance & UNU-Merit
Co-Organizers: Örge Bilgili, Maastricht Graduate School of Governance & UNU-Merit and Nassim Majidi, Institut d’Etudes Politiques de Paris (Sciences Po Paris), Room Eta

Return migration is a powerful symbol, as it aims to signal a return to ‘normalcy’ and ‘reintegration’ as a durable solution to (forced) migration. Investigating such an assumption is key to have a better understanding of the reintegration processes and informing policy and programming responses. However, what still remains underexplored is what the experiences of returnees are upon return and what individual and contextual factors contribute to the sustainability (if any) of their return. This
calls for a dual approach in studying return and reintegration, or integration of those born and raised outside their country of nationality, as is the case in many protracted refugees situations (e.g. Afghans in Iran and Pakistan, Somalis in Kenya).

To date, return and reintegration within forced migration and displacement have been researched mainly from a qualitative methods approach. Only in the recent years, evolutions in quantitative research have been applied to this research field broadening our ways of measuring and understanding reintegration. Examples include the use of multi-dimensional wellbeing and poverty indices, developed by Sen and Alkire and Foster[1], as well as new approaches to developing subjective indicators of reintegration in research. Discussing the theoretical background and the methodological applications of such quantitative research is essential for bringing forward the analysis of return and reintegration within forced migration and development.

Combining the thematic gap on reintegration and the methods gap on quantitative research, this panel will present quantitative approaches to measuring return and reintegration in (forced) migration situations.

Gender, Migration Cycle and Subjective Reintegration upon Return

Özge Bilgili, Katie Kuschminder and Melissa Siegel, Maastricht Graduate School of Governance and UNU-Merit

Recent research has demonstrated that both objective and subjective indicators are important in understanding return migrants reintegration. To date, no known systematic comprehensive quantitative research regarding the components and influencing factors of subjective reintegration has been conducted. In this paper, we contribute to this research gap by first, developing a multi-dimensional measurement of subjective reintegration. Second, using a unique dataset from Ethiopia, we explore three categories of influencing variables on subjective reintegration: the role of gender, transnational migration experiences, and the conditions upon return. We find that women have significantly worse perceptions of their situation upon return than men. We also find that feeling integrated while abroad, being able to save money and voluntariness of return are important determinants of positive perception upon return.

Developing a Return and Reintegration Index for UNHCR Afghanistan

Stefanie Barratt, Samuel Hall, and Nassim Majidi, Institut d’Etudes Politiques de Paris (Sciences Po Paris)

The initial impetus for this RRI comes from academia and the work of Amartya Sen, looking beyond income-specific dimensions of poverty to integrating other components of a “good life”. Drawing on Sen’s human capabilities approach, in recent years, the University of Oxford’s Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) multi-dimensional poverty and, migration scholars have built their approach to assessing experiences of repatriation/return, reintegration and wellbeing.

The overall aim of the project is to develop a pilot initiative to assess reintegration needs and gaps of returnees (documented and undocumented) based on a reintegration indicator framework agreed upon by key partners in Afghanistan – inclusive of the government. This tool has been 13 years in the making in the world’s largest repatriation operation. The return and reintegration index could become applicable by agencies in the field to obtain a score on reintegration among returnees and beneficiaries to measure how they cope upon return. By building a set of indicators to measure reintegration across dimensions, stakeholders will be able to obtain a picture of reintegration in absolute and relative terms to better tailor programming and channel funds. This will allow a comparison of high return areas, provinces, timings of return, allowing for interventions where the index would be the lowest. This will then link up with resilience and development work: highlighting on a map where development actors can overlap with humanitarian actors to ensure the continuum of reintegration, and adapting response to need.
Legacies of displacement: a quantitative analysis of IDP reintegration in conflict-affected countries.

Georgina Sturge and Jessica Hagen-Zanker, ODI

The plight of internally displaced people (IDPs) is well-documented in the media and is the focus of considerable efforts by humanitarian aid agencies and donor governments. However, less is known about how IDPs reintegrate in their places of origin when they are able to return. To address this research gap, this study examines livelihood recovery among populations affected by displacement and return, comparing them to those that never left. Specifically, it considers income diversity as an indicator of household wellbeing. Income diversification in rural households has been seen as a form of self-insurance, particularly against the risk of environmental shocks (Ackah, 2013). Using comparative household survey data from Pakistan, Uganda, and Sri Lanka, we compare income diversity among returnees and their neighbours who were never displaced. In the absence of pre-displacement data, we use propensity score matching based on reconstructed baseline conditions to estimate the effect of having previously been displaced. Initial findings suggest that income diversity among returnees is lower in Pakistan and higher in Uganda, compared to the never-displaced. We conclude that displacement can affect the determinants of income diversity, including asset accumulation, livelihood inputs, household demographics, and education. Another possible explanatory factor could be duration of displacement, with protracted displacement generating the necessity and means to diversify while brief displacement simply delays the recovery of existing livelihoods. This study has implications for aid targeting in displacement-affected settings, particularly the continued needs and vulnerabilities of populations affected by displacement.

The socio-economic sustainability of refugee return: Insights from Burundi

Sonja Fransen, Maastricht University

This paper studies the socio-economic sustainability of refugee return in Burundi using household and community data collected from 1,500 households. Socio-economic sustainability is studied using a wider view that not only compares return households with non-return households but also focuses on the effects of return on entire communities. Sustainability is operationalised as a multidimensional concept that includes both objective and subjective indicators. The results reveal that from a household perspective and from a community perspective, the sustainability of return in Burundi can be questioned. Return households are less likely to own agricultural land, which is one of the most important assets in Burundi. Households with second-generation returnees – the children of former refugees who were born abroad – also report worse living conditions. Community analyses show that food insecurity is higher in communities with more first-generation returnees, and in communities with more second-generation returnees, all households (return and non-return) have lower living conditions, lower subjective wealth, and experienced more negative changes in wealth in recent years. These findings provide support for studying sustainability from a wider view that incorporates both household and community perspectives, together with a multidimensional approach that includes multiple indicators. The results also show that returnees are not a uniform group by highlighting the additional challenges confronted by second-generation returnees in Burundi.

6. Attitudes to ‘Others’ – Hostility, Violence and Morality. Part Two

Chair: John Willott, Leeds Beckett University, Room Zeta

Forced migration to Europe is nothing new, but the scale of the recent movement of people, predominantly though not exclusively from the Middle East and North Africa, and that it affects all European countries is. Furthermore, the phenomenon occurs against a backdrop of the financial
crisis in the eurozone and wider Europe, with associated unemployment, austerity and social unrest, and growing nationalism in many countries. It is within this context that attitudes to ‘others’ need to be understood.

This panel comprises eight papers representing seven European countries with very different governments, economies and migration histories. These include those on the ‘border’ (Italy – specifically the islands of Lampedusa and Sicily) and transit countries in the Balkans (Serbia), countries which themselves are emerging from recent conflict. There are perspectives from Central (Austria) and Eastern (Poland, Hungary) Europe, and Scandinavian countries traditionally regarded as having the most socially liberal attitudes (Sweden, Norway). Authors use a range of methodologies and informants, including local people, activists and those in migrant support services, mainstream and social media sources, and earlier migrants. What emerges is a complex picture – of violence, stereotyping and victimhood, but also of compassion, engagement and opportunity – much of which is mediated and manipulated through media representation.

“Human beings like us”: Perspectives on migration from Lampedusa

Maria Costanza Gumina and John Wilott, Leeds Beckett University

The Italian island of Lampedusa has been a significant migration route from North Africa to Europe, particularly since the early 2000s, and escalating significantly following the uprisings of 2011. The numbers of migrants, and deaths in transit, and policies to address them have generated enormous media attention and policy and academic critique. These have focussed on the legality and desirability of responses, and the plight of migrants, but the voices of residents caught in the processes are seldom heard. We conducted in-depth ethnographic narrative interviews with residents of Lampedusa and NGO workers during 2015 to understand their perspective on the current situation.

Islanders already felt neglected and marginalised by the Italian government, with concerns over livelihoods and access to resources. Although some had benefitted from employment in some of the migrant facilities, they were concerned that the island had become a militarised zone. Both the EU and Italian government responses were regarded as insufficient and ineffective. Most had stories to tell about how they had personally rescued migrants, or offered food, blankets and shelter to those who had come ashore. They were angry about media portrayals of violence and conflict with migrants, feeling betrayed and misrepresented, and concerned about the impact on the tourist industry. What emerged was generally a picture of sympathy for migrants and horror at the continuing loss of life, rather than resentment and hostility.

Deservingness, Activism and Humanitarianism: The Construction of a Vulnerable and Helpless Subject?

Synnøve Bendixsen, University of Bergen

Irregular migrants in Norway have started to organize the public against the government's treatment of them in the last few years. Increasingly, Norwegian citizens have initiated public events and demonstrations to cast light on the increasingly strict policies and practices against asylum seekers and irregular migrants. Drawing on fieldwork in Oslo and Bergen (Norway), this paper is a starting point for looking closer at the efforts to create sympathy and recognition towards irregular migrants in Norway as pursued by citizen activists and migrant rights organizations through demonstrations, petitions, proclamations, and artistic events and expressions. What images of irregular migrants are constructed in this process? What voices are made available in the public sphere? How is 'being a refugee' re/produced as a vulnerable performative identity? This paper discusses how various activities organized by activists largely contributed to a "violent reductionism" in that they both limit the range of experiences and views of the irregular migrants and present a decontextualized account of their experience. Examining these cases, the paper argues that irregular migrants are in the process stripped bare of all cultural and political qualities and are constructed as pure victims,
without power, and without agency. The representational practices do not only dehumanize, they also humanize, but in a particular mode (Malkki 1996: 390). There seemed to be no space in the construction of deserving irregular subjects that was multi-sited. Is the story in this process also becoming more about us than about them?

**Refugees in post-Yugoslav cities. The intimate relations between refugees, the local community and workers of the migration industry in Presevo.**

Robert Rydzewski, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań

Refugees passing through the Balkan Peninsula route are not only the passive subjects of international policy or the migration industry, but are also important actors in recent changes in the post – Yugoslav transit cites. Refugees and refugee camps create labor opportunities, reshape cities and influence ethnic and social relations. Despite an effort by the Serbian and Macedonian governments to isolate refugees from local communities by fencing camps or prohibiting the use of public transport, people who are fleeing war or social injustice become an important part of everyday life in the Balkan countries.

The city of Presevo in southern Serbia, where a one stop refugee camp is located, is undergoing significant changes since the refugee crises in Europe began. Buildings of an old tobacco factory, which were previously closed down as a result of neoliberal reforms, are today full of local and international workers. After facing long term unemployment, the inhabitants of Presevo and the surrounding areas are finding legal and illegal employment in the migration industry. Local entrepreneurs are renovating their shops and streets have become busy once again.

This paper aims to reflect on intimate relations between refugees, the local community and workers within the migration industry.

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**7. Round Table: Planned Relocations as a Strategy for Protecting Populations at Risk From Disasters and Environmental Change, Including Climate Change**

Chair: Sanjula Weerasinghe, Georgetown University, Room 3.1

This roundtable will discuss planned relocation as a mechanism for protecting people at risk of disasters and environmental change, including the effects of climate change. Along with displacement and migration, the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention Climate Change, meeting in Cancún in 2010, recognized planned relocation as a form of adaptation to climate change. Until recently, however, of the three types of mobility, planned relocation has received relatively limited attention—amongst academics, policymakers, and operational actors.

Since 2014, a collaboration between the Brookings Institution, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and Georgetown University’s Institute for the Study of International Migration (ISIM), has begun to address this gap. A series of expert meetings in San Remo, Washington DC, and Bellagio, has developed concrete Guidance on Protecting People from Disasters and Environmental Change through Planned Relocation (http://www.brookings.edu/~media/research/files/papers/2015/10/07-planned-relocation-guidance/guidance_planned-relocation_14-oct-2015.pdf). The Guidance focuses on States and other actors who support them to carry out planned relocation of individuals and communities at risk of harm from the impacts of disasters and environmental change, including the effects of climate change. The three-way collaboration has also enabled other research on planned relocation and brought together researchers, practitioners, and policymakers to foster knowledge sharing and
understanding of the multi-disciplinary and cross cutting issues at play (http://www.brookings.edu/about/projects/idp/planned-relocations).
In this context, this roundtable will provide an overview of recent activities, research, and knowledge building in relation to planned relocation. It will discuss the Guidance that has been developed, including an expert-agreed, description definition of planned relocation, and discuss ongoing efforts to develop operational guidelines to complement the Guidance. The roundtable will provide an overview of some of the disasters that have required planned relocation in Latin America and highlighted efforts to build expert and knowledge networks in that region as an example of what could be done in other regions. Panelists will also describe case studies of planned relocation from Europe and from Africa to provide a detailed understanding of the types of circumstances that require planned relocation and pitfalls and challenges that may arise. In doing so, lessons and learning from past experiences will be highlighted. IASFM 16 in Poznan provides an excellent opportunity to convene a roundtable on this emerging area of work given its thematic focus on climate change under an overarching effort to rethink existing regimes and frameworks.

Elisabeth Ferris, Georgetown University
Elena Correa, Independent Consultant (formerly World Bank)
Timothy Shoffner, UNHCR
Jeanette Schade, Bielefeld University,

8. City of Refuge – Refugee Accommodations and their Spatial and Social Consequences for the Urban

Chairs: Franziska Werner, Bauhaus-University Weimar, and Anna Steigemann, Bauhaus-University Weimar, Aula prof. Ziembieńskiego

Background and objective: Migrants with an uncertain legal status and particularly asylum seekers are often bound to a certain place. And within these places (as often concrete cities), they are allocated to particular settlement forms, most often collective accommodations that exclusively house people with the same status of documentation. Because of the lengthiness of the asylum process, this allocated bonding can last for months and even years, despite the fact that living accommodation may lack internal and external infrastructures for a long(er)-term residence. During the often tedious process of applying for asylum or registration, these so-called refugee accommodation centers play a central role in the daily lives of the people living there. Because of the wide range of restrictions in regard to the refugees’ access to work, education, and the local social life, they spend much of their time waiting in these centers.

In this panel we’d like to discuss the different possibilities of refugee accommodations in more urban environments and in particular, how they enable or prevent the inhabitants to participate in the local urban life. Furthermore, we are interested in the different ideological, political, or more “practical” frameworks that negotiate the type and location of refugee accommodations within urban settlements. Relevant questions for us are:

What types of refugee accommodations do exist and where? How are these institutions structured and organized? How do these locations (dis)connect to the city/ city center / urban environment?
What are the differences/similarities of refugee accommodations across the countries, bigger, and smaller cities?

We are looking for research examples from a variety of academic disciplines or interdisciplinary research that deal with refugee accommodations, their spatial structures, atmospheres, boundaries/limits, power relations, and the everyday life therein, as well as with concrete projects that focus on
the inclusion of these institutions and their residents into the local social life, the neighborhood, and beyond.

**Reception centres for asylum seekers as architectures of mobility?**
Ragne Øwre Thorshaug, NTNU Norwegian University of Science and Technology

Over the last 6 months of 2015 the number of people living in reception centres for asylum seekers in Norway increased from 13 000 to 31 000 residents. They are often located in left-over buildings such as former institutions, former hotels and barracks, but also in ordinary housing accessed through the private rental market. Reception centres are generally of a low standard and often consist of overcrowded old buildings built for other purposes than providing homes. This paper discusses how the physical surroundings in Norwegian reception centres for asylum seekers work as frames for people’s everyday lives while waiting. The paper looks at some of the challenges posed by the use of unfit housing for this residential group, and explores how the residents negotiate issues of privacy and control along with processes of dwelling and home-making while living temporarily in these centres. Drawing on perspectives from geography and architecture it discusses how the physical environments in reception centres can be seen as architectures of mobility? with significant influences on the residents' everyday mobilities. This concerns both the everyday practices and movements within the centre, but also the mobilities related to movement within the city or local community. This paper is based on ethnographic fieldwork from three reception centres for asylum seekers in medium-sized cities in Norway. The research is part of the interdisciplinary project ?What buildings do ? The effect of the physical environment on well-being and quality of life of asylum seekers?

**Dwelling as a Fugitive Practice? Accommodating Refugees: Inquiries into the Relation between Dwelling (Functions) and the City**
Maja Momic, Urban Design I Hafen, City University Hamburg

While, in the global North, representatives of urban studies as well as NGOs and the press discuss the arrival of growing numbers of refugees in terms of a new urban reality, architects and planners are so far mainly concerned with calculations of areas, building inspection, licensing and permits, less so, however, with the actual users and uses. Reduced to bureaucratic processes within the realm of social policy, the individual refugee is to be accommodated, even stored, rather than seen as an active agent in the overall production of space. Hamburg as case study represents a ‘colourful mix’ of sites, architectural typologies and forms of accommodation for refugees. The architecture of both initial and secondary accommodations corresponds with and translates into respective policies and regulations that determine refugees’ de jure possibilities and restrictions. If the notion of dwelling is defined by the German Building Law as a form of durable domesticity, individual housekeeping and freely chosen residence, refugee accommodation contradicts the very idea of dwelling. Due to the many restrictions and regulations and the general impossibility to dwell in a standardised ‘storage’ place, refugees practice dwelling across the city, as preliminary research has shown. The proposed study aims to research the intricate relationship between regulations, their spatial translations and practices for the case of Hamburg. Furthermore, this study is concerned with urban transformations that affect the relationship between the northern city and functions of dwelling as expressed in typologies of refugee architectures in the broader sense.

**Creating Safe Spaces? (Re-)Negotiating Women’s Accommodations for Female Refugees in a German City**
Melanie Hartmann, University of Gießen, University of Marburg

Starting from a spatial theoretical approach to refugee accommodations in Germany, this paper examines the contested attempts for the creation of separate women’s spaces for female refugees within an urban locale in Germany. To begin with, the paper sets forth the theoretical underpinning
for this analysis, especially the work of French philosopher Henry Lefebvre. Drawing from this, the empirical analysis then illustrates the complexity of the conceptual production of refugee spaces. Thirdly, the paper problematizes that the political planning process fails to tie in its cognitive dimensions of spatial production with the everyday practices and lived spaces of refugee women themselves. Empirically, the local political (re-)negotiation processes on the creation of women-only shelters are seen to resemble what Lefebvre conceptualizes as his second dimension and reveal the complexity of linkages between the constitution of refugee accommodations and their environments: they involve concrete material processes of planning shelters in particular (urban) places and the division of space(s) along gendered and other markers of difference. Moreover, they also continuously make reference to, connect and/or appropriate broader social, legal, and psychological discourses vis-à-vis women’s rights and needs for protection. However, the paper reveals that despite these aspirations, evaluations of female refugees’ everyday practices, spatial routines and symbolic projections, set forth by Lefebvre’s first and third spatial dimension, were vastly neglected in the planning process. The paper argues that it is precisely this omission which had led to the opening of either poorly constructed shelters that are not considered “safe” by the women themselves or the hindrance of the opening of women-only shelters altogether.

9. Round Table: Time to Look at Girls: Migrants in Ethiopia and Bangladesh
Katarzyna Grabska, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva
Discussant: Anita Fábos, Clark University, Room 4.7

This is a film screening: 30 minutes - followed by a discussion.
Produced and researched by Katarzyna Grabska, Nicoletta Del Franco, and Marina de Regt
Directed by Marco Speroni, 31 min

Based on research funded by the Swiss Network of International Studies, Girl Effect Ethiopia, Terre des Hommes, University of Sussex, UK and the Feminist Review Trust
The increasing number of girls who move to cities is a momentous global change
Why are adolescent girls migrating and what happens to them?
How are their families and close ones affected?
What are the constraints and opportunities linked to migration for adolescent girls?
Bangladesh and Ethiopia are two examples of countries where girls’ independent migration is on the rise. This film explores the circumstances, decision-making, experiences and consequences of migration for adolescent girls in Bangladesh and Ethiopia. It is based on a research project “Time to look at girls: adolescent girls’ migration and development” (January 2014-December 2015), that explores the links between migration of adolescent girls and economic, social and political factors that trigger their movements. It shows the agency and choices being made by adolescent girls in their diverse migration experiences.

More migrants move within their own country or region than migrate to Northern countries. Bangladesh and Ethiopia have been experiencing increasing high rates of the migration of adolescent girls to work. In Bangladesh they are found for example in garment and other manufacturing industries; working as maids; or in beauty parlours. In Ethiopia, migrant girls are mainly escaping early marriages, seeking better living conditions, or aspiring to continue their education. Most of them take up paid work as maids or sex workers.
The film is based on four parallel stories about the trajectories of migration of adolescent girls in Bangladesh and in Ethiopia. In Bangladesh, the film portrays Lota and Sharmeen who are employed in garment factories. In Ethiopia, the documentary follows the lives of Tigist and Helen, two internal
migrant girls, who end up in sex work. This beautifully shot film provides space for the powerful voices of the migrant girls who speak about their own circumstances, experiences, dreams for the future.

Breaking away from the dominant focus on girls as victims of trafficking, this film gives evidence of the resilience, creativity and agency of young migrants girls who faced with difficult choices.

5.00-5.30 Closing ceremony, Auditorium Maximum
## Additional events and meetings

1. **Archiving and Documentation of History of Forced Migration and Refugees (ADHFMR)**
   
   http://iasfm.org/adfm/about-2/ will hold a meeting on Wednesday July 13 at 5.30 PM.
   
   Organizers: Rumana Hashem, University of East London, and Paul Dudman, Refugee Research Archives, University of East London, UK

2. **Emerging Scholars and Practitioners on Migration Issues Network (ESPMI) General Meeting**
   
   (open to members and all interested parties) will take place on Thursday July 14 during lunch break at 12.30.

   The ESPMI Network connects emerging scholars, practitioners, policymakers, journalists, artists, and all those involved in the study and work related to forced migration though meaningful work, professional connections, and opportunities to publish and access research. ESPMI also publishes a multi-disciplinary, peer-reviewed e-journal, *Refugee Review*.

3. **The IASFM Working Group on Refugee and Forced Migration Narratives**
   
   will hold a meeting for all IASFM members interested in enhancing role of narrative and story-telling in the field of refugee and forced migration studies on Friday July 15 at 8.00 AM.
   
   Please contact Dianna Shandy (shandy@macalester.edu) or Anita Fábos (afabos@clarku.edu) with questions.

4. **Meeting with authors of recently published books on forced migration**
   
   will take place during lunch break on Thursday July 14 at 12.30
   
   These authors will be present at IASFM 2016:
   
   
   
   
   Julia Wojnowska-Radzińska, *The Right of an Alien to be Protected against Arbitrary Expulsion in International Law*, Brill/Nijhoff, 2015

5. **Site visit to Migrant Info Point (MIP) in Poznań**
   
   Migrant Info Point is the first non-governmental organization in Poznań to facilitate immigrant integration. MIP provides a wide range of assistance to migrants, including exchange of information about daily life in Poznan, assistance with residency permits and other legal issues, labor market analysis and job placement, and help in filling out necessary paperwork. Additionally, MIP supports and empowers migrants to become self-sufficient and independent new residents in Poznań.
   
   **There will be two visits: on July 14 and July 15, at 1.30-2.30**
ul. Św. Marcin 78, (next building to the Castle / Zamek), room 421, 4th floor

Please register for site visit to MIP in reception/information point.

6. Photographic exhibition  *Climate Refugees and Stateless Populations of Bangladesh*
Hugh Tuckfield & Nellie LeBeau Tuckfield, room 3.1
A photographic exhibition documenting the lives of two of the most vulnerable groups in Dhaka, Bangladesh, as they fight for rights, refuge, and survival: *The Stranded Pakistanis of Camp Geneva* and *The Pavement Dwellers of Dhaka*.

*The Stranded Pakistanis*
In slum-like camps scattered throughout Dhaka live the Stranded Pakistanis— also known as the Bihari, or, the Besieged. Many of this Urdu-speaking minority of Bangladesh supported West Pakistan during the Bangladesh Liberation War of 1971. After their defeat, almost one million of the Urdu speakers remained stranded in Bangladesh and placed in camps; most prevented from entering Pakistan, leaving Bangladesh, or receiving Bangladesh statehood. 45 years later, these Stranded Pakistanis lack the legal right to access work, education, health care, or participate in any life outside the camps.

*The Pavement Dwellers – Dhaka’s Climate Refugees*
Seven million people, representing 40% of Dhaka’s total population, live in the slums, riverbanks, parks and trains stations of the city. The IOM and UN Habitat have estimated that 70% of these seven million residents have arrived as a consequence of climate change. There is no official Bangladeshi state policy to address the lack of housing in Dhaka.

*About the Photographers Hugh Tuckfield and Nellie LeBeau Tuckfield*
Hugh’s background is in law and economics. He is a PhD candidate in the Faculty of Arts at Sydney University and his thesis is titled: Protracted Refugee Situations in Nepal and Bangladesh: A Comparative Analysis of the Tibetans, the Bhutanese, the Rohingya and the Stranded Pakistanis. A 2013 graduate of the University’s Master of Human Rights and Democratization (Asia- Pacific Region), his dissertation examined the influence of US anti-human trafficking legislation on Nepal. Whilst studying in Nepal, Hugh was a visiting lecturer at the Kathmandu School of Law and served as a consultant to the UN and several national and international NGOs. Nellie has developed human rights empowerment, education, and conflict resolution programs alongside at-risk communities in several countries, with an emphasis on displacement and shelter. Hugh and Nellie worked on anti human trafficking projects targeting orphanages and children’s homes in Nepal; and engaged in advocacy for the rights of urban refugees in Nepal seeking resettlement in Australia. In 2014 they travelled to Dhaka, Bangladesh to research and document the lives of Dhaka’s climate change refugees and the Stranded Pakistanis in Camp Geneva.
7. **Released Sounds** is a performance which takes you on a journey into the history of European culture. Paintings which include detailed musical notation are the basis for the concert. Musicians Maciej Rychly and Mateusz Rychly create a special artistic event in which sound, visuals, early music and historical European paintings join together.

The idea of decoding musical notation from selected pieces of Polish and European painting, and of organising a concert of the music inscribed by painters in their work, has been taking shape over several years. I began my forays into reading the musical notation in paintings by studying old works with music-related scenes. It might seem odd for artists working in the visual medium of painting to be fascinated by the invisible medium of music, but scenes with a musical theme are a frequent painterly motif.

Since the Renaissance, artists have often been people of wide knowledge. A painting they created and considered a work of art would comprise and convey much of what they knew about culture. The figures in their paintings are portrayed in the context of objects which determine their status and profession. Even in their self-portraits some artists readily included instruments. Were they conversant with the art of sound? Does the musical notation found in their paintings bear the traces of musical competence? If so, then the painting may be treated as a “multimedia pill” which, given our time and dedication, will resound with music, provoke a tale, allow us to slip into the moment captured by the painter. Sometimes the note-filled sheet is turned towards us, as if the artist had done it in the hope that somebody will read the notation.

It should also be remembered that even the ones which present reality most realistically are not in fact photographs; none of the elements in a painting found its way there by accident. Behind the creation, there is the intention of the artist. It is possible that the music recorded in the painting survived only in that singular form. The picture may therefore be approached as a manuscript. **Released Sounds** are just one of the many possible dialogues with the past and readings of its signs.

People see the world and become painters. Or they hear the world, and become musicians. Painters are fortunate/unfortunate enough that once painted, their work will endure. The achievements of their predecessors become “historical painting”, while present-day artists seek new solutions in their own work. Musicians are unfortunate, or fortunate, in that their work, the sound, evaporates after each live performance, regardless of when it was composed, and has to be reanimated anew.

Maciej Rychly
Maciej Rychly – musician, psychologist, co-founder and leader of Kwartet Jorgi, a group creating music rooted in the European traditions. Plays shepherds’ instruments, most of which he has built himself. Since 1985, he has dedicated his skill and knowledge to reconstructing instruments based on archaeological data. Maciej has collaborated with research institutions (AMU in Poznań, Institute of Polish Culture at the University of Warsaw, Institute of Art at the Polish Academy of Sciences), as well as with the Polish Radio 2 Centre for Folk Culture and numerous theatres. The latter includes music he wrote in 1989 - 2004 for the performances of the Centre for Theatrical Practices Gardzienice. Co-originator of the projects Orkiestra Antyczna (2001) and Chorea (2004). Author of film and radio scores. In 2008, Maciej created the still ongoing research & art project Muzyka z Obrazów. The several years of collaboration with the Pieśń Kozła Theatre yielded music to a number of their performances: Songs of Lear, Cherry Orchard and the most recent Return to the Voice, which was splendidly received by the audience of the Edinburgh Festival Fringe 2014.

Mateusz Rychly is a guitarist playing folk, blues and Celtic music. His inspirations come mainly from the sounds of the British Isles, America, the Balkans and Poland. Conducted music workshops at the Woodstock Festival Poland. Plays folk and country music with The Roadhouse. Teacher at a private music school in Poznań. Graduated in Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology from the Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań.
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