



IASFM brings together academics, practitioners and decision-makers working on forced migration issues. Through the ages, the forced movement of people, displaced within their own countries or across borders, has been of concern to states and to humanitarians alike. Whether people have been forced to migrate due to persecution, to flee war, to escape famine, or because of a major development project, they face a need for protection and/or assistance.

Since the end of the Cold War this issue has seen renewed attention. The problems seem ever greater: the solutions ever more scarce. The issue is increasingly perceived to be global in scope, while some solutions may be very local. By coming together, scholars, policy-makers, NGO advocates and those working in the field can think together and develop greater understanding of the implications of forced movement. The members of IASFM meet at biennial conferences. They share their news through a Newsletter. They form a vibrant and active community. If you have not already joined us, please do so today.

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# WELCOME FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dear Members,

This is my first letter to you as the President of IASFM. I wanted us to get some relaxation after IASFM 14 since all of us went through a grueling schedule. I believe that to put IASFM in its rightful place on the map we need to work as a team. If we can raise any funds I hope we will be able to change IASFM from an event management organization of biennial seminars to an organization that sets the agenda for cutting edge research on forced migration. I need to discuss with you about your vision for IASFM. I hope to get your views on how we can best synergise and make IASFM an organisation that shapes the discourse on forced migration. I hope we will continue our usual activities like publishing the newsletter. I will request all of you to keep IASFM abreast of the seminars that are on this year on forced migration so that we can try to organise a suitable panel. In my other hat as the editor of *Refugee Watch* I pledge to have a special issue on IASFM 14. I have opened discussions with Khaled Koser to see if *Oxford Journal on Refugee Studies* can publish a special report on IASFM 14.

I am aware that all of you are terribly busy but please spare some time to let me know how optimally we can use the next year. Of course we need and will support IASFM15, but what else can we do? Our members such as Danesh Jayatilake and Galya Ruffer are making plans to put forward a concrete program for the next one year. Beth Mercurio is still looking after the secretariat and give us a sense of all the sub-groups such as the one on research methodology, on IDPs etc., so that we can see where they are planning to head. Also we need to think of

our relations with the Refugee Research Network as they have pledged to help us. Those of you who have the special talent on fundraising, can you please give us some ideas of how we can proceed to continue our activities?

Many of you had promised me that whenever I stretch my hands to reach you I will find you. This is my effort to reach you. With wonderful members like you why is IASFM not setting the agenda for cutting edge research? There is so much happening in Middle East and Africa. How can we constructively support the cause of forced migrants in these areas? It is futile to keep discussing new protection strategies unless we can make sure that it benefits the displaced. You are my beacon of hope; do let me know in which direction I should move. Our organization is meant to be one of the most humane organizations and your presence gives me hope that we can scale mountains that are much higher. It pains me to see that with so much talent our organization remains peripheral in the lives of forced migrants. I am depending on you to make us work the hardest in our lives to make our organization the front runner of all those working on forced migration. I am relying on you to tell me what the need of the hour is. Most of all I am relying on you for guidance and sincerely hoping we can continue to work as a team. Please all of you let me know what programmes we can undertake. I pledge to follow where you lead.

Warmly and in solidarity, **Paula Banerjee**

# INTRODUCING THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

**During the AGM of the very successful IASFM14 conference in Kolkata, India, a new Executive Committee was elected by its members.**

**President:** Paula Banerjee, India

**Past President:** Chris Dolan, Uganda

**Vice President:** Roberto Vidal, Colombia

**Treasurer:** Nasreen Chowdhory, India

**Secretary:** Susan Kneebone, Australia

**Communication Officer:** Michele Millard, Canada

**Programme Affairs and Innovation:** Galya Ruffer, USA; Danesh Jayatilaka, Sri Lanka

**Fundraising:** Elżbieta M. Goździak, USA; Bram Jansen, Netherlands

**Programme Committee Chair:** Beatriz Sanchez, Colombia



**Dr. Paula Banerjee** specializes in issues of conflict and peace in South Asia. She has published extensively on issues of gender and forced migration and on autonomy. She is author of the book *When Ambitions Clash* and editor of the book *Women in Peace Politics*. Banerjee has co-edited a book on *Internal Displacement in South Asia* (2005) and *Autonomy Beyond Kant and Hermeneutics* (2007). She has been working on themes related to women, borders and democracy in South Asia and has published extensively in journals such as *International Studies* and *Canadian Women's Studies* on issues such as histories of borders and women in conflict situations. Banerjee is on the editorial board of a number of international journals such as *Prachya* and *Forced Migration Review*. Currently, she is the Head of the Department of South and Southeast Asian Studies, University of Calcutta.

**Dr. Chris Dolan** is best known for his work on gender dynamics, sexual violence and masculinities in conflict and post-conflict settings. He first worked with Mozambican refugees in South Africa as it was transitioning out of Apartheid in the early 1990s. This led to work with former RENAMO and FRELIMO combatants in Mozambique in the mid-1990s and conflict analysis with Internally Displaced Persons in northern Uganda in the late 1990s. The latter research resulted in the publication of 'Social Torture: The Case of Northern Uganda', 1986-2006 (Berghahn, 2009). After completing his doctorate at the London School of Economics in 2005, he spent a year with UNHCR in the Democratic Republic of Congo as a Reintegration Officer, before taking up his current position in 2006 as Director of the Refugee Law Project, a community outreach project of the Faculty of Law at Makerere University in Kampala.



## INTRODUCING THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CONTINUED



**Dr. Roberto Vidal** is Senior Lecturer at the Law School of the Jesuit University Bogotá, Colombia and Director of the Research Group on Legal Theory and Political Philosophy, Law and Migration Project. He has researched the legal issues around internal displacement in Colombia. Recently he has worked on advocacy of asylum seekers and legislation and public policy on human trafficking. At present, he leads a project of legal clinics for international migrants in Bogotá. Vidal's main subjects of interest include: critical theories of migration, law and migration, internal displacement law, refugee law, human rights of migrants, human trafficking and migrant smuggling, immigration law and practices, and legal agency by migrants.

**Dr. Nasreen Chowdhory** is Assistant Professor in the Department of Political Science at Delhi University. Her areas of specialization and interest include Comparative Politics, Politics of India, Ethno –Politics, Forced Migration and Citizenship. Prior to Delhi University Nasreen was with Concordia University, Canada. She received a UNHCR Fellowship in 1998 and the JRD Tata award in the same year. Nasreen has had several publications published in the Journal for the Centre for South Asian Strategic Studies.

**Dr. Susan Kneebone** teaches Forced Migration and Human Rights, International Refugee Law and Practice, and Citizenship and Migration Law in the Faculty of Law, Monash University. She has organized many conferences and workshops on these issues, made submission to many public enquiries and frequently handles media enquiries. She is the author of many articles on these issues and author \ editor of the following books: *Transnational Crime and Human Rights: Responses to Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Subregion* (2012—co-authored with Julie Debeljak); *Refugees, Asylum Seekers, and the Rule of Law: Comparative Perspectives* (2009); *New Regionalism and Asylum Seekers: Challenges Ahead* (2007—with F Rawlings-Sanaei; *The Refugees Convention 50 Years On: Globalisation and International Law* (2003).



**Michele Millard** is the coordinator of the Centre for Refugee Studies at York University, the Project Coordinator of the Refugee Research Network and previously the Volunteer Coordinator at the Canadian Centre for Victims of Torture. A past President of the Board at Sojourn House, former member of the Executive Committee at the Canadian Council for Refugees as well as of the Community Council at the Salvation Army's Immigrant and Refugee Services, Michele has been volunteering for organizations providing settlement, protection and advocacy services to refugees and refugee claimants for a number of years. Michele holds a Master's degree in Art History from McGill University and a Bachelor's degree in Fine Art from the University of Toronto. She is currently serving on the Editorial Board of Refugee Update.

## INTRODUCING THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CONTINUED

**Dr. Galya Ruffer** is the Director of International Studies and the founding Director of the Center for Forced Migration Studies housed at the Buffett Center for International and Comparative Studies at Northwestern University. Her work centers on refugee rights and protection, regional understandings of the root causes of conflict and refugee crises, rule of law and the process of international justice with a particular focus on the Great Lakes Region of Africa. She has published on testimony and sexual violence in the DR Congo, asylum law and policy, human rights litigation in transnational courts and immigrant incorporation and integration in Europe. Aside from her academic work, she has worked as an immigration attorney representing political asylum claimants both as a solo-practitioner and as a pro-bono attorney.



**Danesh Jayatilaka** is a final year PhD student at the Department of Economics of the University of Colombo, Sri Lanka. He won a Split-site PhD full scholarship from the Commonwealth to the School of Global Studies at Sussex University, UK. His doctorate is concentrating on the resettlement of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the east of Sri Lanka, Danesh has previously worked with UNDP and UNOCHA and with a number of local and international NGOs. He has done his undergraduate and graduate studies in Business Administration including the special summer course at the Refugee Studies Centre at Oxford. Danesh has a number of international publications on IDPs in Sri Lanka and is the Chairman and co-founder of the Centre for Migration Research and Development (CMRD).



**Elżbieta M. Goździak** is the Director of Research at the Institute for the Study of International Migration (ISIM) at Georgetown University and Editor of *International Migration*, a peer reviewed, scholarly journal devoted to research and policy analysis of contemporary issues affecting international migration. Formerly, she held a senior position with the federal Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). She taught at the Howard University's School of Social Work in the Social Work with Displaced Populations Program, and managed a program area on admissions and resettlement of refugees in industrialized countries for the Refugee Policy Group. Prior to immigrating to the US, she was an Assistant Professor of Anthropology at the Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Poland.

**Dr. Bram J. Jansen** is assistant professor with the department of Sociology and Anthropology of Development of Wageningen university in the Netherlands. He was trained as a cultural anthropologist and lectures and publishes on humanitarian, conflict and refugee issues. In the past twelve years he conducted ethnographic fieldwork in East and the Horn of Africa, mostly in Kenya, Uganda and South Sudan. He holds a PhD based on an ethnographic study on social ordering processes in protracted refugee situations in Kenya. Currently he is studying humanitarian governance and decision-making processes in relation to insecurity in South Sudan.



**Dr. Beatriz Sánchez** is Assistant Professor in the Faculty of Law at Los Andes University in Colombia, where her research is focused on International Humanitarian Law and Forced Migration.

# IASFM14 CONFERENCE REPORT

By: Adrija Banerjee, Sahana Basavapatna, Madhurilata Basu, Sudeep Basu, Samata Biswas, Anup Sekhar Chakravorty, Himadri Chatterjee, Debraj Deb, Ishita Dey, Atig Ghosh, Mithilesh Kumar, Marko Szilveszter Macskovich, Beth Mercurio, Amruta Paradkar, Sanam Roohi, Nikhil Roshan & Anwasha Sengupta

***The following is an excerpt from the IASFM14 Conference Report. For the full report please visit our website [www.iasfm.org](http://www.iasfm.org) or [click here](#).***

The Calcutta Research Group hosted the 14th Conference of the International Association for the Study of Forced Migration (henceforth, IASFM14) at Swabhumi, Kolkata from 6-9 January, 2013. It was the first time that this international conference was held in South Asia. The rubric of the conference was: "Contested Spaces and Cartographic Challenges". It provided a platform where academics and activists from no less than 30 countries could come together to discuss and debate forced migration and suggest a way forward for a better future.

The importance of the theme of IASFM14: Contested Spaces and Cartographic Challenges: cannot be overemphasised. This is, more than any other time in history, an age of mixed and massive flows of human beings, across international borders and over national territories. People are being perpetually forced out of spaces they consider home. It is inarguable that the coerced movement of a person or persons away from their home or home region has assumed great proportions in our times. As Ranabir Samaddar persuasively puts it in *The Materiality of Politics, Vol I: Technologies of Rule*: "In the light of the daily skirmishes, and the massive conflagrations, which occur in the wake of the conflicts around immigrations into a settled society of a nation-state, and show that while political theorists were predicting that by and large large-scale violence was over, conquest was no more a feature of politics, and all it needed was to study the cultural chronicles of life to understand politics, immigration brings out the deep insecurity that a nation lives with and

therefore gets busy with making laws, promulgating measures, and forging weapons to prevent an invading army of aliens." As a collateral consequence, border disputes too have assumed new forms and novel formats. Also, the new-age forced migration springs from heretofore unfamiliar circumstances. There is the world's first climate change conflict that besieges Darfur in Sudan. To take another example from Africa, one could talk of the racial riots in South Africa that pit the blacks against the blacks. If we stay focussed on South Asia alone, still the examples are legion. Next door, in Malda and Murshidabad, floods and the vagaries of the mighty river regularly render thousands homeless. In the Sundarbans, 'superstorms' wipe out entire villages. Yet, government relief proves to be a leaky bucket at best, as numbers of the dead and displaced keep piling up ominously. Force majeure alone, however, does not drive these homeless hordes. Conflict at home and xenophobia against minorities hurl thousands into dislocation — multiply sometimes, as peoples are repeatedly displaced from one place to another across internal boundaries and external borders. Maoist insurgency in the fastnesses of central India, and brutal government action against it, has produced a state of war. People, caught between a rock and a hard place, continue to migrate in search of better lives. Xenophobia against the so-called Muslim 'outsiders' have caused massive displacement in eastern Assam, which according to some pundits is comparable in scale only to the exodus generated by the Partition of 1947. Here, old secessionist groups have curiously started claiming rights in the name of nation-states to expel Muslim peasantry from land, thus breaking down the commonsensical congruence between radicalism and anti-communal politics.

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... Then there is state-sponsored development which dispossesses and forces people out of their lands and homes. Be it the reckless nuclear projects of Jaitapura or Koodankulam, the Sardar Sarovar Dam in the west or the Subansiri Lower Dam in the northeast, or the construction of the Rajarhat New Township on the shoulder of Kolkata— people are pushed out of homes, their livelihoods destroyed, the ecology imperilled and immiseration aggravated.

IASFM14 provided the unique opportunity where various individuals from far-flung countries could come together to discuss and work through the tangles of newly-forged and baffling situations that produce relentless forced migration. It was an assembly of pro-refugee progressive individuals who represented the varied strands of this crisis. The conference turned out to be a fruitful exercise; the discussions it generated are likely, in near future, to open up new perspectives on the issue of forced migration.

The Conference began on January 6, with a welcome address by Ranabir Samaddar, Director, Calcutta Research Group, Kolkata and the address by Chris Dolan, Director Refugee Law Project, Makerere University, Kampala, and President, IASFM. This was followed by the keynote address entitled “Intimacy, Distance and Conditions of Being Refugees” by Bishnu N. Mohapatra, Visiting Senior Fellow, South Asian Studies Programme, National University of Singapore. The speakers, from various yet interconnected vantage points, deliberated upon the nature and character of migration, particularly ‘forced’ migration, today and how it is different from that in previous decades. The textures and tangles of lived world and legal domains, activism and theory were brought out and pondered upon in rich detail. This was followed by a book release ceremony. Branding the Mi-

grant, edited by Atig Ghosh and published by Calcutta Research Group and FrontPage, Kolkata, was released by Ashis Nandy, Senior Honorary Fellow, Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, Delhi; *Unstable Populations, Anxious States*, edited by Paula Banerjee and published by Calcutta Research Group and Stree Samya, Kolkata, was released by Susan Martin, Executive Director, Institute for the Study of International Migration, Georgetown, Washington DC; and a special issue of *Refugee Watch* (the CRG Journal on Forced Migration) was released by Sabyasachi Basu Ray Chaudhury, Vice-Chancellor, Rabindra Bharati University, Kolkata.

The conference, from the second day, was divided into three business sessions comprising panels. Each day of the conference had a plenary session and also film-screening sessions. The sessions were spread over seven venues at Swabhami. Bringing together all the participants, the three intellectually-stimulating plenary sessions turned out to be huge successes.

***For an overview of the conference and a detailed report on the conference sessions and papers presented please visit our website [www.iasfm.org](http://www.iasfm.org) or [click here](#).***

# 2013 LISA GILAD PRIZE

The Lisa Gilad Prize was established in memory of Lisa Gilad, social anthropologist, refugee status decision-maker, author of ethnographies of migration, and devoted member of the scholarly network that established the International Association for the Study of Forced Migration. Lisa Gilad died in a tragic accident in 1996, aged 38.

This prize honours a younger author and member of the IASFM who has published a particularly meritorious contribution to refugee studies in the *Journal of Refugee Studies*.



In January 2013, **Dr. Elena Fiddian-Qasmiyeh** was awarded the Lisa Gilad Prize by the IASFM for 'the most innovative and thoughtful contribution to the advancement of refugee studies' in 2011 and

2012. The prize was awarded in recognition of her article 'The Pragmatics of Performance: putting 'faith' in aid in the Sahrawi refugee camps' which was published in the Special Issue of the *Journal of Refugee Studies* which she edited on Faith-Based Humanitarianism in Contexts of Forced Displacement in 2011 (vol. 24, issue 3).

Dr. Elena Fiddian-Qasmiyeh is Departmental Lecturer in Forced Migration at the Refugee Studies Centre and Junior Research Fellow in Refugee Studies at Lady Margaret Hall, both at the University of Oxford. Elena completed her DPhil in Development Studies at the Oxford Department of International Development in 2009; she also holds a BA (Hons) in Social and Political Sciences from Cambridge University, an MSc in Gender and Development from the London School of Economics and Political Science, an MA in International Relations from the University of New South Wales (Sydney), and a Post-Graduate Diploma in Conflict Resolution and Mediation from the

Universitat Abierta de Catalunya (Spain).

Elena's book, *The Ideal Refugees: Gender, Islam and the Sahrawi Politics of Survival*, will be published by Syracuse University Press in November 2013. More information on her publication can be found [here](#).

Past recipients of the Lisa Gilad Prize include:

July 2011: Laurie Berg, Jenni Millbank (2009) - "Constructing the Personal Narratives of Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Asylum Claimants".

January 2008: Binoy Kampmark - "'Spying for Hitler' and 'Working for Bin Laden': Comparative Australian Discourses on Refugees"; and Alice Szczepanikova - "Gender Relations in a Refugee Camp: A Case of Chechens Seeking Asylum in the Czech Republic".

January 2005: Jennifer Hyndman - "Preventive, Palliative or Punitive? Safe Spaces in Bosnia Herzegovina, Somalia and Sri Lanka" and Loren Landau - "Beyond the Losers: Transforming Governmental Practice in Refugee Affected Tanzania".

January 2003: Oliver Bakewell - "Repatriation and Self-Settled Refugees in Zambia: Bringing Solutions to the Wrong Problems".

More information about the Lisa Gilad Prize can be found on our website, [www.iasfm.org](http://www.iasfm.org) or [click here](#).

# IASFM15 CONFERENCE

## Forced Migration and Peace: 30 Years of the Cartagena Declaration on Asylum Seekers

### Bogota, Colombia; 14-17 July 2014

### CALL FOR PANELS AND PAPERS

The fifteenth IASFM Conference will take place in Cartagena de Indias (Colombia), from the 14 to the 17 of July 2014, at the *Centro de Formación de la Agencia de Cooperación Española AECID*. This event will constitute a space for reflection around the arguable relationship between forced migration and peace. Thus, the context under which the venue was chosen to host the conference is not coincidental.

Colombia is the scenario in which two fundamental events have met; one from the past and the other belonging to future. The year 2014 commemorates the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Cartagena Declaration on Asylum Seekers, a regional initiative to confront the grave consequences of armed conflicts taking place in Mesoamérica, with the consequent spread of massive fluxes of refugees and internally displaced people all over the region. The Declaration was the final outcome of a common effort carried out by Governments, International Organizations and civil society whose main outcome was the crystallization of regional customary law on the widening of the limits of International Refugee Law. Likewise, it contributed to the progressive recognition of internally displaced as subjects of special protection. Finally, it was the starting point for the undertaking of several projects on humanitarian assistance and durable solutions, seen as central elements to peacebuilding.

Currently, the Colombian Government and the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARC) are engaged in a peace negotiation process intended to end a 60-year-long armed conflict. Although one of the greatest tragedies of such phenomenon was the exodus of mil-

lions of people, it is a fact that a peace agreement between the Government and guerrillas will not mean the end of people's displacement.

The intersection of these two events constitutes a unique moment for the assumption of several challenges associated with forced migration, and gives IASFM the opportunity to develop a deeper reflection on the complex relations between forced migration and peace, from a global perspective.

#### THEMES

With the purpose of assuming the rather complex and ample relations between forced migration and pace, the Conference will handle five dimensions:

1. Peacebuilding and forced exodus: This dimension will address the need to include in the agenda of peaceful conflict resolution processes the management of internal displacement and refuge, as well as reparations to their victims. It will also examine the role of international actors in peacebuilding processes in relation to the management of forced migration through cooperation mechanisms similar to those that led to the Declaration of Cartagena. The participation of refugees and IDPs in peacebuilding processes, as well as in the design and implementation of public policy that can guarantee the right to return and ensure the sustainability of the process on the long term, will also take place during the conference.

2. Justice and forced migration: This approach will evaluate the possibilities that national judicial systems and international courts have to

guarantee the rights to truth, justice and reparation of those who have been forced to migrate. It will create a special space to reflect upon the challenges faced in this task of transitional justice; as well as for the search of new forms of reparation for IDPs and refugees through judicial decisions.

3. Forced migration in the context of peace: Forced exodus is not only a product of armed conflict. In times of peace, different situations and actors generate processes of population expulsion which have not received the full attention from national and international authorities. Environmental migration and migratory movements caused by development projects are the first cases to come into mind, however, it should also include those related to the activities of gangs and criminals.

4. Regional responses to the forced exodus. In the past there have been cases in which regional initiatives have successfully addressed problems that result from the dynamics of forced exodus in specific contexts, such as the case of the 1984 Cartagena Declaration, but also of the OAU Convention Governing Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa 1969 and the recent African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa 2009. Such efforts should not be overlooked. It is crucial to work on building dialogue between local and international actors to contribute in the formulation of proposals addressing refugee and displacement situations with a regional focus.

5. Durable solutions. The end of the armed conflict does not mean the end of the forced exodus, nor the return of victims to the places from which they were uprooted. It is necessary to look for alternatives to overcome the condition of vulnerability posed by forced exodus, alternatives that enable the restoration of the enjoyment of their rights, reinstitute their goods and lands they had been deprived of, and to establish the conditions necessary for them to regain

their status as full citizens. The transition from humanitarian aid to development policies is essential.

### STRUCTURE OF CONFERENCE

The proposed conference seeks to create a space in which academic rigor engages with the compromises inherent in policy, as well as the challenges of practical work in the field. As such, while presentations of academic research will continue to provide the intellectual backbone of the conference, these will go hand in hand with round tables engaging policy-makers and governmental stakeholders, as well as presentations and discussions around practical approaches to dealing with forced migration from a range of practitioners. Furthermore, the conference will draw on non-academic analyses, interpretations and representations of forced migration (e.g., portrayals of displacement using art & crafts, performances, fictional literature, etc.) in order to diversify the entry points into discussion of the major themes identified.

The conference will also become a forum for the development of a long overdue conversation. This is the dialogue that must take place between the actors of the global South. For this purpose, meeting places for academics, activists and policy makers in Latin America, Africa and Asia, will be established, in order to promote networking and the development of research agendas and joint work. The foregoing is without prejudice to the dialogue between the North and the Global South which will also be held throughout the event.

The conference will be held between the 14th and 17th of July. An expected 300 participants will go to four plenary sessions and participate in conference panels which will discuss papers that revolve around any of the five previously mentioned themes dealing with the relationship between forced migration and peace.

## SUBMISSION OF PAPERS AND PROPOSALS FOR PANELS

We invite submissions of abstracts of 250 words from academics, graduate students, practitioners, policy makers, individuals working with forced migrants and forced migrants themselves. Submissions from all disciplines are welcome.

Submissions may be of three types: (i) individual paper presentations, (ii) proposals to organize panels made up of three or four papers on topics related to the five themes of the conference, and (iii) proposals for panel discussions of ongoing research projects that have reached at least preliminary conclusions.

Please submit your abstracts online [here](#).

Proposals for panel and roundtable discussions of projects should include the following elements:

- Identification of the type of proposal: individual paper, panel or roundtable
- Title of presentation
- Abstract.
- Description of the topic and connection to one of the themes identified. If you are submitting on behalf of a panel, the titles and abstracts of your co-presenters must also be included in this section. Maximum 250 words per abstract summary.
- Panelists (if is a panel or a round table)
- Thematic track of the conference that the panel belongs to.

Proposals may be submitted in English or Spanish. The deadline for submission is **January 15, 2013**. The papers presented during the conference are expected to be at least final drafts of texts to publish or broadcast. Those texts must be sent to the conference organizers no later than June 15, 2014.

The best papers, taking into account their degree of creativity, innovation and contribution to

the debate, will be considered for publication in scientific journals, regardless of the theme.

## FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Conference participants are responsible for their own expenses. Some financial assistance may be available to assist those who might be otherwise unable to attend the conference. Priority will be given to students, doctoral candidates, IDPs and refugees, as well as participants from the Global South. Financial assistance will generally only be available to individuals presenting at the conference. Details of this assistance will be posted on the IASFM website in November 2013. Further details about the conference and the online submission form can be found on the IASFM conference website: [www.iasfmconference.org](http://www.iasfmconference.org).

Requests for further information can be made to the following email address:

[be.sanchez20@uniandes.edu.co](mailto:be.sanchez20@uniandes.edu.co) or [mmillard@yorku.ca](mailto:mmillard@yorku.ca)

# SUBMISSIONS FROM MEMBERS

## **Summary of the Second Workshop on Climate Change and Migration in Mountain Areas 28/29<sup>th</sup> May 2013 at the University of Neuchâtel in Switzerland**

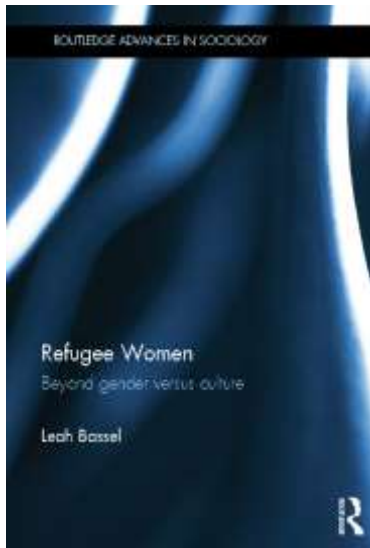
Mountain regions are identified as being one of the three most 'vulnerable' areas with regard to global environmental change, indicating that the drivers of migration in mountain regions are numerous and closely interlinked. Migration is already a typical diversification strategy in mountain areas to reduce vulnerability to both environmental and non-environmental risks.

The workshop brought together established researchers and PhD students, who all share a strong empirical approach to their work. Attendees are currently working in the main mountain regions of the world as follows: Andes (Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador and Colombia), Himalayas (Nepal and India), Africa (Tanzania) and Europe (Italy and Portugal). Some of the questions that were addressed are:

- What is the role of environmental factors in past, current and future migrations in mountain areas?
- Does existing migration in mountain areas hold out a prospect for greater resilience (for those left behind)?
- Is a climate-resilient mountain community more mobile, or is it one with more migration options?
- What role do urban areas play – as migration destinations but also as vulnerable places themselves – in the context of migration in mountain areas that is driven by climate change?

The workshop was hosted by the University of Neuchâtel (Prof. E. Piguet - Switzerland) and co-organised with the University of Sussex (Prof. R. Black UK). It was supported by the IGU Commission on Population Geography. The full report is available [here](#).

# RECENT PUBLICATIONS



**Bassel, Leah. “Refugee Women: Beyond Gender versus Culture”.** Routledge, 2012. Available [here](#).

Debates over the headscarf and niqab, so-called ‘sharia-tribunals’, Female Genital Operations and forced marriages have raged in Europe and North America in recent years, raising the question – does accommodating Islam violate women’s rights? The book takes issue with the terms of this debate. It contrasts debates in France over the headscarf and in Canada over religious arbitration with the lived experience of a specific group of Muslim women: Somali refugee women. The challenges these women eloquently describe first-hand demonstrate that the fray over accommodating culture and religion neglects other needs and engenders a democratic deficit.

In *Refugee Women: Beyond Gender versus Culture*, new theoretical perspectives recast both the story told and who tells the tale. By focusing on the politics underlying how these debates are framed and the experiences of women at the heart of these controversies, women are considered first and foremost as democratic agents rather than actors in the ‘culture versus gender’ script. Crucially, the institutions and processes created to address women’s needs are critically assessed from this perspective.

Breaking from scholarship that focuses on whether the accommodation of culture and religion harms women, Bassel argues that this debate ignores the realities of the women at its heart. In these debates, Muslim women are constructed as silent victims. Bassel pleads compellingly for a consideration of women in all their complexity, as active participants in democratic life.

**Simeon, James C. (Ed). “The UNHCR and the Supervision of International Refugee Law”.** Cambridge University Press, 2013. Available [here](#).

The 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, and its 1967 Protocol, and many other important international instruments recognize the unique role the UNHCR plays in protecting refugees and supervising international refugee law. This in-depth analysis of the UNHCR’s supervisory role in the international refugee protection regime examines the part played by key institutions, organizations and actors in the supervision of international refugee law. It provides suggestions and recommendations on how the UNHCR’s supervisory role can be strengthened to ensure greater State Parties’ compliance to their obligations under these international refugee rights treaties, and contributes to enhancing the international protection of refugees and to the promotion of a democratic global governance of the international refugee protection regime.



## RECENT PUBLICATIONS CONTINUED

**Buscher, Dale. "New Approaches to Urban Refugee Livelihoods".** Published in *Refuge*, vol. 28, no. 2 (2011, released Spring 2013). Available [here](#).

Increasingly refugees live in urban areas - usually in slums impacted by unemployment, poverty, overcrowding and inadequate infrastructure. Host governments often restrict refugees' access to the labor market, access that can be further impeded by language barriers, arbitrary fees, and discrimination. UNHCR and its partners are seldom equipped to understand and navigate the complex urban economic environment in order to create opportunities for refugees in these settings. Based on assessments undertaken in 2010 and 2011 in Kampala, New Delhi and Johannesburg, research findings indicate that refugees in urban areas adopt a variety of economic coping strategies, many of which place them at risk, and that new approaches and different partnerships are needed for the design and implementation of economic programs. Central to sustainable urban refugee assistance is the identification of existing programs that successfully serve the impoverished and vulnerable urban host community members and facilitating refugee access to such services. Parallel, refugee-specific program creation is costly and often ineffective. Utilizing financial and human resources to further capacitate existing host community services can also help mitigate risks of discrimination and isolation. This paper presents findings from the assessments and lays out strategies to address the challenges confronting urban refugees' ability to enter and compete in the labor market.

**Reiffers, Relinde; Prasad Dahal, Ram; Koirala, Suraj; Gerritzen, Renee; Upadhaya, Nawaraj; Luitel, Nagendra; Bhattarai, Shaligram; Jordans, Mark. "Field Report: Psychosocial Support for Bhutanese Refugees in Nepal".** Published in *Intervention*, vol. 11, no. 2 (2013, July). Available [here](#).

Transcultural Psychosocial organization (TPO) Nepal has been adopting the following psychosocial protection strategies for the Bhutanese refugees in Nepal: Individual Counselling and Group Interventions, Awareness Raising, Policy Development, Research and Capacity Building. These strategies are both aiming to offer support to refugees in the refugee camps, as well as to those preparing to resettle to the third countries. In this research paper, focus will be on best practices in psychosocial support to refugees based on the experiences of TPO Nepal, implementing partners and the refugee community leading to recommendations for effective psychosocial protection strategies for victims of protracted displacement. Information will be collected through interviews and focus group discussions with service providers as well as recipients, reports, literature and experiences with TPO Nepal's psychosocial care package. This paper can then be utilised as a reflection document for both TPO Nepal and implementing partners, as well as other humanitarian organisations aiming to provide psychosocial support to refugees or IDPs in protracted situations.

**Ullah AKM Ahsan. "Exposure to remittances: Theoretical and empirical implications for gender"** Published in *Journal of International Migration and Integration (JIMI)*, vol. 14, no. 3, (2013). Available [here](#).

Exposure to remittance, or the benefits of remittances, is a new concept introduced to the scholarship of migration studies, and within this broad concept there are also important gender dimensions. Women constitute around half of the total international migration flow in today's world; however, the amount of the remittance that they are exposed to is considerably lower than that of males. This paper argues that although females remit a higher proportion of their income than men, they enjoy less 'exposure to remittance' than men. One hundred one respondents (remitters and receivers) were interviewed using an open and closed ended questionnaire from seven selected countries in Asia. Conceptualization of 'exposure to remittance' has been made with empirical support. The level of exposure depends on a respective country's social and cultural milieu. Females in Bangladesh ( $P < 0.004$ ) are significantly less exposed to remittances than those of the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand.



## RECENT PUBLICATIONS CONTINUED

**Ullah AKM Ahsan. "Divergence and Convergence in the Nation State: The Roles of Religion and Migration". Nova Science, 2012. Available [here](#).**

This book encompasses a host of issues of human mobility that has been taking place since the time immemorial. Livelihoods one upon a time would lead humans to certain directions, and at some point of history colonialism gave a different shape of human mobility over the globe. Then after, economic consideration came to the fore as primary driver for such mobility. Global economy and global politics created over the last centuries competitions over land, over water, over oil, over influence, over dominance, and power. This book comprises broadly three areas of refugee studies: the drivers; their rights and humanitarianism; trafficking and response of different policies.

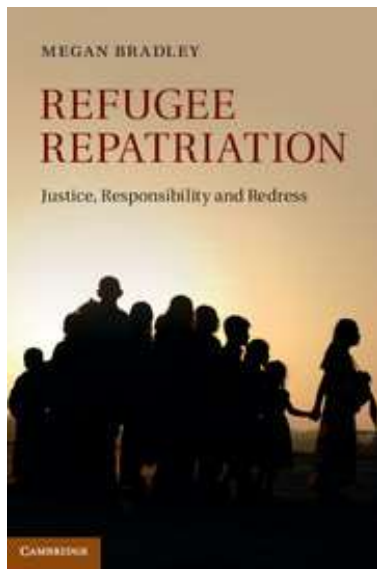
**Mbakem, Evarist A and Collins, Andrew E. "Dealing with the grey contours: displacement circumstances and livelihood adaptation between Congo Brazzaville and the United Kingdom ". Published in the *Journal of Asian and African Studies*, Online. Available [here](#).**

The categorization of displaced people is grounded in criteria enshrined by international and regional conventions as well as receiving states' asylum and immigration policies. However, drawing distinctions between displaced people remains a controversial issue because the causes of displacement are more diverse than the categories assigned. Whilst various categories confer different rights and entitlement, the forcibly displaced are often obliged to aspire to particular identities driven by their resettlement livelihood objectives. This paper is based on a study carried out in Brazzaville, Republic of Congo and Newcastle upon Tyne, United Kingdom. The paper argues that the institutional and policy environments in the locations where resettlement is sought determine the way displaced people identify themselves in displacement and how they appraise their circumstances and their consequent adaptive livelihood reconstruction strategies. Furthermore, it is shown here that formalized displacement categorization adds complexity to the way displaced people must deal with their circumstances and negatively impacts on livelihood adaptation. Whilst categorization may serve perceived institutional needs, this study finds that displaced people's self-identification makes them resilient and enables survivability.

**Pacitto, Julia and Fiddian-Qasmiyeh, Elena. "Writing the 'Other' into humanitarian discourse: Framing theory and practice in South-South humanitarian responses to forced displacement". Published as an RSC Working Paper, no 93. Available [here](#).**

This paper addresses the dearth of academic research into humanitarian responses by actors of the global South. It challenges the deeply-held assumption among both academics and practitioners that humanitarianism is chiefly a product of Enlightenment thinking and the nineteenth century missionary activity of Western religious groups. There is a great deal of academic literature on responses to humanitarian crises by institutions and actors of the global North. However, there is comparatively little on those responses by the global South, and in particular almost none on Southern responses to crises of forced displacement.

The paper argues in favour of a more nuanced conceptualisation of humanitarianisms, calling for more academic study of the various humanitarianisms of the South, and encouraging academics and practitioners to critically engage with the many different solidarities which can drive humanitarian action. It cites specific examples of South-South humanitarian responses to forced displacement in Asia, Latin America, Africa and the Middle East, including those of faith-based humanitarianism.



**Bradley, Megan. “Refugee repatriation: Justice, responsibility and redress”. Cambridge University Press, 2013. Available [here](#).**

Voluntary repatriation is now the predominant solution to refugee crises, yet the responsibilities states of origin bear towards their repatriating citizens are under-examined. Through a combination of legal and moral analysis and case studies of the troubled repatriation movements to Guatemala, Bosnia and Mozambique, Megan Bradley develops and refines an original account of the minimum conditions of a 'just return' process. The goal of a just return process must be to recast a new relationship of rights and duties between the state and its returning citizens, and the conditions of just return match the core duties states should provide for all their citizens: equal, effective protection for security and basic human rights, including accountability for violations of these rights. This volume evaluates the ways in which different forms of redress such as restitution and compensation may help enable just returns, and traces the emergence and evolution of international norms on redress for refugees.

**Davis, Rochelle and Taylor, Abbie. “Syrian Refugees in Jordan and Lebanon: A Snapshot from Summer 2013”. New Report Published by the Institute for the Study of International Migration at Georgetown University. Available [here](#).**

The countries hosting Syrian refugees have played the major role in averting a much larger humanitarian crises, but the crisis can only be solved by ending the fighting in Syria. In the interim, the past and present lives of those displaced, the scale of their upheaval, and their concerns for their homeland cannot be ignored in the scramble to provide rapid solutions in a time of crisis. Nor can their voices be neglected from the discussions of Syria’s future. In the words of an engineer from rural Damascus currently residing in Lebanon as he describes the current situation: “Syria is like a piece of meat in the hands of many butchers who are mincing it with sharp knives.”



**Want to know what's been happening with the Refugee Research Network? The Fall 2013 Newsletter is now available online, [here](#).**

The inaugural issue of **Refugee Review: Social Movement**, an open-access and peer reviewed e-journal of the **New Scholars Network** is now available for download, [here](#).

You will find numerous works from researchers, practitioners, and advocates in the form of working papers, practitioner reports, discussion series, and interviews. Many of those involved in contributing to this project are in the early years of their careers, or they have participated in the review or production of material from established scholars. We welcome these new contributions and hope to continue to encourage new conversations and publications as part of this international network.

For more information about the New Scholars Network, please visit our webpage [here](#).

# UPCOMING

## **Conference: UndocNet London, UK; 6 December 2013**

Undocumented Migrants, Ethnic Enclaves and Networks: Opportunities, traps or class-based constructs (UndocNet), an ESRC funded two-year project, will be holding its end of research project conference in London on Friday 6 December 2013. UndocNet has been exploring the labour market experiences and aspirations of 55 irregular migrants in London from three countries of origin - Bangladesh, China and Turkey (including Kurds) - and 24 minority ethnic entrepreneurs employing people from these three groups. The context of the research has been the economic downturn, increasingly restrictive immigration controls, raids on businesses suspected of employing people without correct documentation and the deportation of irregular migrants. Within this contemporary context the project has been concerned to understand decisions to use or not to use social capital in the form of co-ethnic networks in the search for work and for workers, in or out of ethnic enclaves, from the perspectives of workers and their employers. The research has investigated the ways in which migrants and their employers use their social networks and other resources in relation to work and the ways in which working relationships operate within frameworks of ethnicity, class and gender.

The conference plenary sessions will be addressed by four leading academics in the field:

- Professor Bernard Ryan, School of Law, University of Leicester.
- Professor Bridget Anderson, Centre on Migration, Policy and Society (COMPAS), University of Oxford.
- Professor Louise Ryan, Social Policy Research Centre, Middlesex University.
- Dr Hannah Lewis, School of Geography, University of Leeds.
- From the UndocNet project, Alice Bloch, Professor of Sociology at the University of Manchester together with Sonia McKay, Professor of European Socio-Legal Studies and Dr Leena Kumarrappan, both at the Working Lives Research Institute, London Metropolitan University will present the key findings arising from the project.

For more information available [here](#).

## **Call for Papers: Refugee Studies Centre International Conference 2014 - Refugee Voices London, UK; 24-25 March 2014**

The Refugee Studies Centre International Conference will explore the voices and aesthetic expressions of those dispossessed, displaced and marginalised by the pre-eminence of the nation state.

The Conference will bring together scholars from across the social sciences and researchers in cultural studies, literature and the humanities to look beyond the nation state and international relations in order to give new attention to the voices and aspirations of refugees and other forced migrants themselves. Among the themes to be explored are historical and cultural sources and meanings of flight, exile and forced migration, as well as the significance of encampment, enclosures and forced settlement.

### **Call for papers**

Conference papers are sought which recognise and investigate unheard voices of forced migrants who exhibit adaptability, resilience and resistance in the 'grey zones' and borderlands between states and state bureaucracies.

Most academic disciplines, including refugee studies, and humanitarian practices adopt the nation-state's perspective in their approach to forced migrants. People must be tied to territory, and thus humanitarian practices are frequently about re-settlement either in the state of origin, the state of current emplacement or a third nation-state. However, the current realities of displacement situations do not support either current forced migration theory or most humanitarian aid practices, and an epistemological change in thinking about forced migrants, exiles and refugees is urgently required.

Some of the questions which might be addressed at the Conference include: Under what circumstances do refugees, exiles and forced migrants leave a nation state that is collapsing? How do they cope with existence outside the nation state? How are resilience and resistance to the 'bare life' of the refugee and exile expressed across different refugee experiences? What mechanisms and mediums are used to express loss, perseverance and hope? How do

## UPCOMING CONTINUED

they perceive their futures and manipulate existing systems outside the nation state to achieve their goals of dignity, justice and freedom (i.e. well-being)? Abstracts are sought which investigate, among others, the following modes of expression:

Cultural expression: e.g. aesthetic expression through art, music, literature, story-telling; contextualising our understanding of refugee experiences.

Socio-Legal and Political expression: e.g. refugees' preferences not to be put in camps (Syria), or their preferences for durable solutions (e.g. when should repatriation happen for refugees from Burma).

Methodological/Ethical expression: e.g. the crucial role that refugees play in facilitating academic work (as translators, research assistants – but rarely as authors/academics); explorations of methodological concerns and research ethics such as that raised by 'second-hand' ethnography.

Meanings of voice: e.g. the need not only for articulation but also for dialogue/conversation; the difference between having voice and being heard – soliciting refugees' voices is one dimension but genuinely listening to what those voices say is a much deeper phenomenological process.

Abstracts of no more than 300 words should be submitted by 31 October 2013. Authors of abstracts which are selected to proceed to full papers will have until 28 February 2014 to submit their final drafts. The conference organisers intend to edit and publish a selection of papers in special issues of leading journals. An interest in having a paper published should be indicated at the time of submission of the abstract. Other initiatives to share the outcomes of the conference papers and events with those whose voices have been sought will also be developed.

For more information visit [here](#).

### **Conference: 16th Annual Canadian National Metropolis Conference**

**Gatineau, Quebec, Canada; 12-15 March 2014**

The National Metropolis Conference is an annual forum for researchers, policy makers, representa-

tives from community and settlement organizations to get together to share and exchange knowledge and experience in the field of immigration and settlement.

The 2014 National Metropolis Conference will focus on future immigration trends and policies and the challenges and opportunities that they create for Canadian society. The conference will include plenary panels with distinguished speakers and workshop and roundtable sessions on a wide variety of topics related to immigration and diversity.

For more information, visit [here](#).

### **Call for Papers: Coherence and Incoherence in Migration Management and Integration: Policies, Practices and Perspectives, the 7th Annual Conference of the Canadian Association for Refugee and Forced Migration Studies (CARFMS) Montréal, Quebec; 7-9 May, 2014**

*La version française peut être trouvés [ici](#).*

Hosted by the Centre for Research in Public Law (CRPL), University of Montreal in collaboration with the Research Chair in Immigration, Ethnicity and Citizenship (RCIEC), University of Quebec at Montreal.

In the past decade, immigration and asylum policies in Canada and elsewhere have undergone a profound shift. Preventive and repressive measures were taken against irregular migrants, including refugees and other forced migrants. While States have sought to achieve greater coherence in their migration management and integration policies and practices both at the national, regional and international levels the resulting consequences, in many instances, have been, rather, greater incoherence. Border controls were strengthened and international cooperation was intensified. On the pretext that asylum channels were abused by migrants, authorities adopted measures which made asylum and complementary forms of international protection harder to obtain. The decision-making process was accelerated, appeals were eliminated and detention became more systematic. Many states started to deny asylum seekers basic social and economic rights as part of a deliberate policy of deterrence. This exclu-

## UPCOMING CONTINUED

sionary approach to forced migration management comes at a moment when States are pursuing more and more selective and diversified policies aiming at maximizing economic benefits of immigration. For instance, since 2000 the number of temporary migrant workers in Canada has tripled. Low-skill, low-wage migrant workers represent a flexible work force with few rights. A similar trend can be observed in other countries, where temporary workers and forced migrants find themselves legally, economically and socially marginalized. These developments are not only financially counterproductive but also strain States' domestic and international obligations to provide human rights and refugee protection. Unsurprisingly, States have failed to address the root causes of forced migration. Due to stricter border controls and a harsher asylum system, more people turn to irregular means of migrating. This, in turn, creates an environment that is conducive to migrant smuggling and human trafficking. Heated debate on migration contributes to racism and xenophobic sentiments in many countries, creating a climate in which opportunities for sensible reflection are rare.

The 2014 CARFMS Conference will bring together students, researchers, policymakers, displaced persons and advocates from diverse disciplinary and regional backgrounds with a view to better analyse and understand how contemporary migration and asylum policies, processes and structures have produced greater coherence and/or incoherence in the management of forced migration and integration. We invite participants from a wide range of perspectives to explore practical, social, legal, policy-oriented and theoretical questions of importance to the coherence of forced migration management. We also invite studies of short and long-term options for to integration and resettlement of forced migrants taking into account challenges and achievements.

The conference will feature keynote and plenary speeches from leaders in the field and refugees, and we welcome proposals for individual posters, papers, organized panels and roundtables structured around the following broad subthemes:

1. Coherence and Incoherence in the Management of Migration: Local, National, Regional, Comparative and International Issues and Concerns: This theme analyses discourse, norms, procedures and practices regarding border security, asylum and immigra-

tion and integration policy as well as their effectiveness, consequences and compatibility with domestic and international human rights and refugee protection standards. How can we ensure more coherent migration policies at the national, regional and international levels? What are the root causes of forced migration? What are the short and long-term implications of changes in the asylum and immigration system in Canada and abroad? What are the appropriate strategies to address irregular migration? What are the best practices in the reception of asylum seekers and the integration of migrants? How do international, regional, national and local actors, institutions and agencies, employers and members of civil society promote the legal, economic and social inclusion of migrants? How are the specific needs of women, children, elderly, disabled persons and other vulnerable persons met?

2. Coherence and Incoherence in the Integration of Migrants: Local, National, Regional, Comparative and International Issues and Concerns: This theme explores States' utilitarian approach towards migration which challenges the balance between the objective of economic development, on the one hand, and integration and the fundamental rights of migrants, on the other. It also deals with the recent changes in the reception systems and in the treatment of forced migrants. What are the strengths and the weaknesses of reception, settlement, and integration policies? How should these policies be adapted to meet the needs of increasing numbers of temporary workers and of forced migrants, and foster their legal, economic and social inclusion? What is the role played by local, national and regional authorities, employers and members of civil society dealing with issues such as health, education, social welfare, employment and law enforcement? How does gender, sex, age, race, nationality or statelessness and other factors, taken individually or collectively, affect the coherence and/or incoherence in migration management and integration?

3. Towards Greater Migration Management and Integration Coherence Without Incoherence : New Approaches, Research Methods and Theories: This theme solicits research on innovative approaches, grounded theories and methods in migration management and integration, developed within traditional disciplines or along interdisciplinary lines. New theoretical, conceptual, methodological issues from diverse critical and institutional perspectives lead to

## UPCOMING CONTINUED

a better understanding of recent developments and challenges in the field of migration, and, ultimately, to more coherent policies and practices affecting the migrants in local, national, regional, and international contexts. What are the practical issues and challenges of researching migration management and integration and their coherent and/or incoherent consequences? How do we do research on these issues? How does our research influence theoretical foundations of citizenship and diversity, as well as policies of management, adaptation, and integration of refugees and other forced migrants? What are the implications of positioning ourselves as academics, policy makers, displaced persons, advocates, or activists when we are looking into issues of displacement, management and integration?

### **SUBMISSION OF ABSTRACTS**

Individuals wishing to present a paper at the conference must submit a 250-word abstract and 100-word biography by November 1st, 2013. The conference organizers welcome submissions of both individual papers and proposals for panels.

Please submit your abstract online [here](#). More information about the conference can be found [here](#).

### **Conference: Access to Asylum: Current Challenges and Future Directions Monash University, Prato, Italy; 29-30 May 2014**

Organised by the Faculty of Law, Monash University with the support of the Refugee Law Initiative, University of London; and the Faculty of Law, Warwick University .

The aim of this international conference is to determine how best to safeguard the rights of asylum seekers in balance with the responsibilities of states. It will analyse relevant standards under regional instruments, international human rights law, and the 1951 Refugee Convention.

The conference will examine current challenges faced by asylum seekers in gaining access to international refugee protection, the implications of state practices for the rights of refugees, the responsibilities of states and their impact upon refugee status determination procedures (RSD).

It will bring together refugee law scholars, government and non- governmental organisations (NGOs),

and decision-makers to discuss the practices of leading asylum-host countries in different regions, including Europe, UK, Australia, the USA and Canada. In addition, the conference will involve the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and various regional organisations dealing with refugee issues. Thus the conference will be both comparative and international. It will also include both practical and theoretical perspectives. The conference is being held by Maria O'Sullivan and Professor Susan Kneebone, Faculty of Law, Monash University with the support of Dr David Cantor, Director, Refugee Law Initiative, University of London and Dr Dallal Stevens, Faculty of Law, Warwick University.

The two day conference will have a range of plenary sessions with the final session to comprise a panel discussion on proposals for allocation of responsibility for burden-sharing.

### Confirmed speakers

- Professor Deborah Anker, Harvard Law School, Harvard University
- Dr David Cantor, Director, Refugee Law Initiative, University of London
- Dr Cathryn Costello, Refugee Studies Centre and Faculty of Law, Oxford University
- Maria Hennessy, Senior Legal Officer, European Council on Refugees and Exiles (ECRE)
- Linda Kirk, Senior Member, Refugee Review Tribunal Australia
- Professor Susan Kneebone, Emeritus Associate, Castan Centre for Human Rights Law, Faculty of Law, Monash University
- Maria O'Sullivan, Associate, Castan Centre for Human Rights Law, Faculty of Law, Monash University
- Dr Sean Rehaag, Osgoode Hall Law School, Centre for Refugee Studies, York University
- Dr Dallal Stevens, Faculty of Law, Warwick University
- Volker Turk, Director of International Protection, UNHCR

### Plenary sessions

- 'Access to asylum – putting asylum back into Refugee Law'
- 'Accessing asylum – where do state responsibilities begin and end?'
- 'Access to quality primary decision-making'
- 'Best practices in RSD – consistency, transpar-

## UPCOMING CONTINUED

- ency and scrutiny’
- ‘Complementary protection and asylum compared’
- Final panel discussion on proposals for allocation of responsibility for burden sharing

For more information, click [here](#).

### **Call for Submissions: Café Dissensus: Issue 8: July-August 2014: People’s Migration in India**

With Guest-Editor: Soma Chatterjee, Doctoral Candidate, University of Toronto, Canada

The 2009 annual report of the United Nations Development Programme(UNDP) states that “... migration from developing to developed countries accounts for only a minor fraction of human movement...[m]ost migrants do not go abroad at all, but instead move within their own country”. The report estimates 740 million move within countries as compared to 214 million moving between countries. In India, the number of internal migrants moving from one state to another is 42 million (The Hindu, Oct 27, 2009). People move looking for sustainable livelihood, to escape grinding poverty enforced by relentless economic liberalization and attendant structural adjustment programs, famine and drought and other forms of structural violence. However, depending on who we speak to, labour migration is looked at either as a public policy issue of great importance which, if well managed, can facilitate mutual understanding between people, increased levels of prosperity and greater distribution of resources, or, a ‘problem’ which needs to be checked if conflicts are to be avoided and ‘local’ people’s livelihoods are to be secured. That is, the lens applied to labour migration is not complex enough so as to capture the migrant as a highly political category and the very act of migration as demanding further nuancing of response. It is in this context that Café Dissensus invites submissions on various aspects of inland labour migration in India for its July-August, 2014 issue.

We are hoping to explore the following themes/questions:

- Migration, while going on since recorded history, has taken on a new urgency in the context of the discourses and practices of development. Most on the move, however, do so within their own state borders as they do not have the resources

to navigate the complex policy contours of international migration. How could we, as scholars, activists draw more critical attention to and understanding of the issue of inland migration? What theoretical and analytical tools may facilitate the process?

- What are the structural causes – regional, national, supra-national – of inland migration in the Indian context (e.g., development policies, economic agenda, social and urban planning, corporate tax cuts at the expense of the agricultural sector, farmer suicides, famine, drought, lack of management of such disasters, policies and politics of international aid etc.)?

We are looking for contributions that could link these different scales in their analysis.

- Could inland labour migration be linked with national development/prosperity in a critical manner so distribution of resources is an actual possibility? How so? Are there case studies you can offer?
- Scholarship on migration – nationally and internationally – document large-scale exploitation of migrant labour. Does migration have to be exploitative only? Are there places of hope and possibilities (e.g., what do we know about migrant workers’ rights, Acts under consideration, existing and/or changing labour laws, social security provisions etc.)?
- Related to the above, what is the role of organized labour and activist politics in addressing the plight of migrant workers? Again, are there analytical case studies you can offer?
- What are some of the cultural impacts on labour migration on local communities (e.g., food, entertainment, local politics, mutual awareness & cohesion etc.)?
- What are the economic impacts on families and communities, especially of migrant workers themselves (e.g., remittances, changes in family structure, parenting, education of children, maternal health etc.)? How has migrant labour been represented in movies, theatres and other cultural productions? Which themes are usually explored? Which themes are popular? What remains unsaid?
- Among experiential contributions we are interested in learning about how migrant workers come to take the decision to move. In other words, how do they experience and respond to their displacement? We

## UPCOMING CONTINUED

are specifically interested in female and child migrant workers' voices here.

- Finally, while we are aware of high skilled migration, we are more interested in hearing about workers employed in contingent, precarious work without social safety nets, not protected by labour standards, etc.

Along with written pieces, we are also open to audio-visual content. If you would like to do a short interview (5-15 minutes) with someone, e.g., migrant workers, worker/activists, policy makers etc., please feel free to send that to us.

You can have more information about Café Dissensus [here](#).

Your contributions should not exceed 1500 words. Please email them to both [infocafedissensus@gmail.com](mailto:infocafedissensus@gmail.com) & [rupsa29@gmail.com](mailto:rupsa29@gmail.com). In the subject line, write: contribution for July-August issue. Also, provide a briefbio at the end of your piece. This issue is planned for onlinepublication on July 1st, 2014. Submissions will be accepted till 30th May, 2014.

### **Conference: 19th International Metropolis Conference: Migrations—Energy for the Planet, Feeding Cultures Milan, Italy; 3-7 November 2014**

In 2015, Milan will host the Universal Exposition, Expo 2015, titled “Feeding the planet, energy for life”. As the 19th Metropolis conference takes place one year ahead, it is to introduce Expo 2015 and to emphasize the significance of movements of people in the early years of this new millennium. That is, movement of persons is a fact, a distinctive element of a henceforth international society. Despite the challenges posed by the management of such movements in terms of flows, integration or else social cohesion, the Metropolis project recognizes the opportunities diversity represents. Acknowledging the centrality and plurality of cultures, the conference wants to highlight the contribution in terms of energy and wealth that migrations bring about.

The international Metropolis project is a forum that connects good practices, policies and research on migrations. Metropolis aims to deepen the analysis of social phenomena entailed by migrations, to encourage research on immigration policies and to

facilitate the use of investigations' results by Governments and non-profit organisations. With its 18 years background, the project grows wider every year and currently includes various international organisations, many institutions and non-governmental organisations from North-America, Europe and from a great part of the Asian region facing the Pacific. Metropolis is particularly well-known for its annual international conference that constitutes one of the main important moments of exchange between experts and professionals.

For more information, visit [here](#).



# BECOME A MEMBER

## GENERAL MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

The International Association for the Study of Forced Migration (IASFM) is an independent, self-governing community of scholars and practitioners who are concerned about understanding forced migration and about improving the formulation of policies and administration of programs dealing with refugees and other displaced persons. The membership forms an open collegial community, receptive to meeting with and learning from others.

IASFM is not simply an academic organization. Our deliberations and exchanges also seek to shape global debates, policies, and programs, through the inclusion of practitioners and policy-makers. We are truly international in scope, membership, and leadership. The membership of IASFM is committed to working in areas of the world where forced migration is a pressing concern, interacting with people in different world regions, and learning from (and teaching) each other.

### The goals of the Association are:

- To promote and increase scientific knowledge of forced migration;
- To advance the understanding of appropriate and effective practice concerning forced migration;
- To facilitate networking and better communication among those involved with refugee and other forced migrant issues;
- To disseminate scholarly and practical information concerning forced migration.

## CONFERENCES

The major means by which IASFM seeks to advance its goals is through biennial international conferences. These conferences have been held under IASFM auspices since 1996. IASFM conferences provide an interdisciplinary forum for intellectual exchange and communication between academics, researchers, practitioners and policy-makers. The outcome of discussion is disseminated through a rapporteur's sum-

mary report of each meeting. These reports are submitted to the [Journal of Refugee Studies](#) and [Forced Migration Review](#).

IASFM conferences are built on four earlier meetings of IASFM's predecessor body, The International Research and Advisory Panel (IRAP). Those four meetings were organized by the [Refugee Studies Programme](#) at the University of Oxford. The fifth IRAP was effectively the first IASFM conference, but the association chose to keep the numbering reflecting its IRAP past. This 5<sup>th</sup> conference was held in April 1996 at the [Centre for Refugee Studies](#), Moi University, Eldoret, Kenya.

For more information about past and future conferences please visit the [Conference](#) page.

## DISCOUNT ON PUBLICATIONS

As a special benefit to members, the Association has negotiated a reduced rate for members (25% discount) for the [Journal of Refugee Studies](#), as well as for the combined subscription which includes that journal and the [International Journal of Refugee Law](#) and the [Refugee Survey Quarterly](#). All of these journals are published by Oxford University Press. IASFM members also receive a discount on the journal [International Migration](#), published by Blackwell.

## HOW TO JOIN

Membership is open to all who subscribe to the objects and statutes of the Association, subject to the payment of annual dues. Given the concern that programmes and policies concerning refugees and other forcibly uprooted people are rarely made with their participation, the Association strongly encourages membership of persons who have had such experience, and encourages all members to adopt methods and policies which involve the consultation of those affected by forced migration.

**Membership covers the following benefits:**

## BECOME A MEMBER CONTINUED

- A discount of 25% on subscription to the [Journal of Refugee Studies](#), or the combination package of that journal with the [Refugee Survey Quarterly](#) and the [International Journal of Refugee Law](#).
- Reduced Subscription for the journal [International Migration](#).
- Receipt of information about the Association's activities.
- In a conference year, a reduction on the IASFM International Conference registration fee (one conference reduction per two-year membership period).

The Association has established an International Secretariat thanks to the generosity of the [Andrew W Mellon Foundation](#). The Association is seeking to build up a strong membership base from which to launch its activities. You can help to build our organization by downloading and returning the membership form. According to the decision of the General Meeting of Members on September 30, 2002, from February 2003 a new membership fee structure has been in effect which differentiates membership fees payable according to the country of origin/residence.

For more information contact us at [secretariat@iasfm.org](mailto:secretariat@iasfm.org).

### **Membership Fees Schedule**

Membership fees are charged for two-year periods, currently 2010 and 2011.

### **Membership fees**

OECD and high income non-OECD countries: US\$50

Non-OECD countries and students: US\$ 25

To become a member register [here](#).