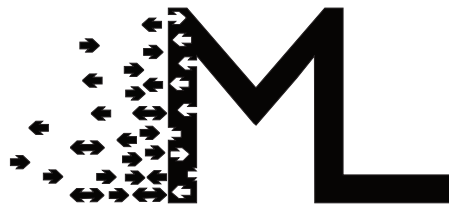


WORLD ON THE MOVE

MIGRATION, SOCIETIES AND CHANGE

Abstracts & Biographies



A MANCHESTER MIGRATION LAB CONFERENCE
THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER 30.10 - 1.11 2017

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www.migrationlab.manchester.ac.uk



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KEYNOTES

13.00 - 14.30 Oct 30

Keynote One

Don't mourn: Organize and theorize dispossession: Thinking beyond Brexit, Trumpism and migration policy speak

Nina Glick-Schiller

Emeritus Professor of Social Anthropology, University of Manchester

Nina Glick Schiller is Professor Emeritus of the University of Manchester, UK and the University of New Hampshire, USA. She serves as an Associate of the Max Planck Institutes of Social Anthropology, of Ethnic and Religious Diversity and is the Chair, New York Academy of Sciences, Anthropology Section and Co-Editor of Anthropological Theory. In her articles, chapters, reports and books Nina Glick Schiller has developed a comparative and historical perspective on migration, transnational and diasporic processes including cosmopolitan relationality. Her current research interests include the relationships between migrants and cities, the transnationality of cities, methodological nationalism, dispossession, displacement and emplacement. Glick Schiller's research has been conducted in Haiti, the United States, the UK, and Germany and she has worked with migrants from all regions of the globe. Recent publications include *Migrants and City-Making: Dispossession, Displacement, and Urban Regeneration* (2018 Duke), *Whose Cosmopolitanism? Critical Perspectives, Relationalities and Discontent* (2015/2017 Berghahn), *Regimes of Mobility: Imaginaries and Relationalities of Power* (Routledge 2013) and special journal issues *Positioning Theory, Anthropological Theory* 2016 16(2-3) and *Seeing Place and Power. Identities: Global Studies in Culture and Power* 2016 26(1).

Migration and diversity in the Brexit vote and the post-Brexit landscape

Robert Ford

Professor of Political Science, University of Manchester

Robert Ford is a Professor of Political Science at the University of Manchester. He works broadly in the areas of public opinion, electoral choice and party politics. His first book (co-authored with Matthew Goodwin) - "Revolt on the Right" - examined the rise of the UK Independence Party. It was named Political Book of the Year in 2015. With Anthony Heath (Manchester and Oxford) he is researching public opinion about immigration in Britain and Europe. We have

helped design and field a number of new measures on both the British Social Attitudes survey and the European Social Survey (the latter in collaboration with a large team of European colleagues). With Anouk Kootstra (Manchester and Amsterdam), Marcel Coenders and Menno van Setten (both Utrecht) he has commissioned and fielded a large new two country panel study "The Welfare State Under Strain" to look at public views of welfare and welfare recipients, and how these are influenced by diversity, immigration and austerity. With Maria Sobolewska (Manchester) and Paul Sniderman (Stanford) he is looking at the resilience of tolerant attitudes towards Muslims, both in general and in specific response to terror attacks. He comments regularly on elections, public opinion and politics for various media outlets, and via his twitter feed @robfordmancs.

09.30 - 11.00 Oct 31

Keynote Two

The market model: The commodification of migrants and their rights

Justin Gest

Assistant Professor of Public Policy, George Mason University

Justin Gest is an Assistant Professor of Public Policy at George Mason University's Schar School of Policy and Government. His teaching and research interests include comparative politics, minority political behaviour, and immigration policy. He is the author four books in these fields, including *Apart: Alienated and Engaged Muslims in the West* (Oxford University Press/Hurst 2010), *The New Minority: White Working Class Politics and Marginality* (Oxford University Press 2016), and forthcoming in 2018, *Crossroads of Migration: A Global Approach to National Policy Differences* (Cambridge University Press) and *The White Working Class: What Everyone Needs to Know* (Oxford University Press). He has authored a dozen peer-reviewed articles in journals including *Comparative Political Studies*, *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, and *International Migration Review*. He has also contributed commentary and analysis to the BBC, CNN, *The Guardian*, *Los Angeles Times*, Politico, Reuters, *The Times*, and *The Washington Post*.

People on the move: Continuity and changing configurations in a migratory landscape

Aderanti Adepoju

Professor, University of Lagos

Aderanti Adepoju, a Nigerian, Professor, economist-demographer, received his PhD in Demography in 1973 from the London School of Economics. He spent several years lecturing and researching issues on migration at the Universities of

Ife and Lagos, Nigeria and while working for the ILO (Addis Ababa), UN (Swaziland) and UNFPA (Dakar). A former President of Union for African Population Studies, and member, World Economic Forum's Global Agenda Council on Migration, he is now Chief Executive, Human Resources Development Centre in Lagos and Founder/Coordinator, Network of Migration Research on Africa. He serves on the Editorial Advisory Board of key international migration journals and has published numerous scientific articles and books on aspects of Africa's international migration and regional integration. A book --- Migration in the service of African Development: Essays in honour of Professor Aderanti Adepaju (ed. John Oucho, 2011) acknowledged his four decades of research on African migration issues.

16.30 - 18.00 Oct 31

Keynote Three

Inter-generational transnationalism: The impact of refugee backgrounds on second generation

Alice Bloch

Professor of Sociology, University of Manchester

Alice Bloch joined the University of Manchester in 2013 having previously worked at City University London. Her research focuses on understanding the lived experiences of forced migrants. Key themes include: marginalisation and exclusion, rights and agency, engagement in transnational relations, social and community networks, economic strategies and labour market experiences and the ways in which experiences intersect with class, gender, ethnicity, immigration status and power. Her most recent book is 'Living on the Margins: Undocumented migrants in a global city' co-authored with Sonia McKay. She is currently writing up a recent project, 'Children of Refugees in Europe' which was a collaborative project with Professor Milena Chimienti and Professor Catherine Withol de Wenden. The paper she is presenting draws on this research.

Border walls: Transnational design and the politics of humanity

Miriam Ticktin

Associate Professor and Chair in Anthropology, The New School for Social Research

Before her current position as Chair of Anthropology at The New School for Social Research, Miriam Ticktin was Co-Director of the Zolberg Center on Global Migration between 2013-2016 and Director of Gender Studies from 2012-2013 and an assistant professor in Women's Studies and Anthropology at the University of Michigan. She received her PhD in Anthropology at Stanford

University and the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales in Paris, France, and an MA in English Literature from Oxford as a Rhodes Scholar. Miriam works at the intersections of the anthropology of medicine and science, law, and transnational and postcolonial feminist theory. Her research has focused in the broadest sense on what it means to make political claims in the name of a universal humanity. She is currently at work on two related book projects: 1) a short book on innocence as a political concept, and how it produces an unending search for purity; 2) a book on practices of containment at the border, from border walls to spaces of quarantine, and how these are shaped by encounters between humans and non-humans, from wildlife to viruses. The premise of the book is that we cannot understand the politics of border walls without also taking into account how they intersect with and are shaped by the transnational politics of health, environment and conservation.

09.30 - 11.00 Nov 1

Keynote Four

Child refugees: humanitarianism and internationalism in the past present and future

Joy Damousi

Professor of History, University of Melbourne

Joy Damousi is Professor of History and Australian Research Council Laureate Fellow at The University of Melbourne. She has published widely on various aspects of the aftermath of war, most notably the emotional aspects of displacement and migration such as grief, trauma and loss during the two world wars. Her most recent work has focused on memory and migration and the history of child refugees. Her book *Memory and Migration in the Shadow of War: Australia's Greek Immigrants after World War II and the Greek Civil War* (Cambridge, 2015) considers the theme of memories of war in the migration of diasporic communities and the impact of war memory and trauma on second generation migrants. Her current project examines the history of child refugees, humanitarianism and internationalism during the twentieth century.

Managing migration in the Horn of Africa: the role of research and evidence

Laura Hammond

Reader in Development Studies, SOAS, University of London

Laura Hammond is Reader in the Department of Development Studies at SOAS, University of London. She is also Team Leader of the EU-funded Research and Evidence Facility on Migration and Conflict in the Horn of Africa. She also heads

the London International Development Centre's Migration Leadership Team. She has degrees in Anthropology from the University Wisconsin-Madison and did her undergraduate degree at Sarah Lawrence College. She has taught at Clark University, the University of Reading, and was a Visiting Fellow at the University of Sussex. She has been conducting research on migration, displacement, diasporas, conflict and food security in and from the Horn of Africa since the early 1990s. She has done consultancy for a wide range of development and humanitarian organisations, including UNDP, USAID, Oxfam, Médecins Sans Frontières, the Danish Demining Group, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and the World Food Programme. She is the author of *This Place Will Become Home: Refugee Repatriation to Ethiopia* (Cornell University Press: 2004) and several book and journal articles.

16.30 – 18.00 Nov 1

Keynote Five

Europe's Roma: Quintessential migrants, scapegoats, or a mirror of governance structures?

Yaron Matras

Professor of Linguistics, University of Manchester

Yaron Matras studied General Linguistics and Arabic at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, and Comparative and Germanic Linguistics at the University of Tübingen, where he specialised in bilingualism, sociolinguistics, and dialectology as well as in Germanic languages and languages of the Middle East. He completed his MA and PhD degrees at Hamburg University, specialising first in the sociolinguistics of Kurdish, then in a functional-typological analysis of Romani. His current research revolves around urban multilingualism and the implications of super-diversity to language repertoires, and language policy and provisions. He leads the Multilingual Manchester research unit, as well as conducting cross-disciplinary work in Romani studies, in particular around European and local policy on Roma and Roma migrations, as part of the EU-funded MigRom project. He continues to have an interest in the linguistics of Romani, and coordinates the Romani Project which was set up in 1999, and in contact linguistics, where he continues to draw on the work of the Manchester Working Group on Language Contact. His latest book *Open Borders, Unlocked Cultures: Romanian Roma Migrants in Western Europe* is co-edited with Dr Daniele Leggio and was launched on the first day of the Migration Lab conference.

Writing migration into a history of Europe since 1945

Peter Gatrell

Professor of Economic History, University of Manchester

Peter Gatrell teaches in the Department of History at the University of Manchester. Most of his research since the late 1990s has been on the history of population displacement and the cultural history of war in the modern world, although he retains an interest in Russian economic and social history. He has led several collaborative research projects on population displacement, state-building and social identity in the aftermath of the two world wars. He is currently writing a book on Europe since 1945, with a focus on migration in/to Europe, to be published by Penguin Books and Basic Books in 2018. His books in refugee history include *A Whole Empire Walking: Refugees in Russia during World War 1* (Indiana University Press, 1999); *Free World? The campaign to save the world's refugees, 1956-1963* (Cambridge University Press, 2011); *The Making of the Modern Refugee* (Oxford University Press, 2013); and *Europe on the Move: Refugees in the Era of the Great War, 1912-1923* (Manchester University Press, 2017). He was one of the founding members of the Humanitarian and Conflict Response Institute.

PLENARY DISCUSSIONS

14.30 – 16.00 Oct 30 Plenary One: Brexit and belonging

'Before Brexit, I intended to live in the UK forever': Identity and belonging among Eastern European young people post-Brexit

Daniela Sime and Christina McMellon

University of Strathclyde

Naomi Tyrrell and Claire Kelly

University of Plymouth

Marta Moskal

University of Durham

The Brexit vote has key implications for the future of EU citizens living in the UK, in the context of their denied right to vote in the referendum. This paper reports on findings from the ongoing *Here to Stay?* ESRC-funded project, involving young people from Central Eastern European countries aged 12-18 and living in the UK. Critiques of existing notions of ethnicity and identity as fixed and stable, monolithic and exclusionary have led to new ideas of hybridity when examining

identities, as changeable over time (Resnik, 2006). Young people's transitional position between childhood and adulthood relegates them to a marginal role in society in terms of rights, participation and 'voice'. For young people who migrated as children to the UK, Brexit is a major rupture and an added insecurity in the process of identity formation. Belonging and social inclusion are closely connected (Anthias, 2011), as experiences of social inclusion lead to a sense of a stake in society and acceptance. In the context of Brexit, we examine how migrant young people's sense of belonging and plans for future have been unsettled by Britain's decision to leave the EU. We examine the effect that place has on young people's everyday experiences (Skelton and Valentine, 1998) in the context of Brexit, including increasing racism in public spaces such as schools. A sense of not belonging in a society's mainstream may lead young people to isolation, apathy and social disengagement, as power hierarchies act to deprive them of valuable ties (Anthias, 2011) and representation. The findings reveal the uncomfortable position of young people born in Europe and living now in the UK, and their ambiguous future in the context of current UK plans for Brexit. The study progresses existing knowledge by focussing on young people's experiences in the context of current public debates on Europe and issues of national and European identity.

Presenting author Daniela Sime is a Reader in Education and Social Policy at the University of Strathclyde, Glasgow. She is currently the principal investigator on an ESRC funded study entitled *Here to stay? Identity, citizenship and belonging among settled Eastern European children and young people in the UK* (www.migranteryouth.org) and has expertise in research, policy and practice in relation to research with children and young people, child and youth poverty, citizenship and belonging, young people's rights and access to services, migrant children's education.

Conviviality before and after Brexit: the case of Polish migrants in the UK

Alina Rzepnikowska

University of Manchester

In recent years, the public discourses on Polish migration in the UK have rapidly turned hostile, especially in the context of economic crisis in 2008, and subsequently in the light of Brexit. While initially Poles have been perceived as a 'desirable' migrant group and labelled as 'invisible' due to their whiteness, this perception shifted to an image of Polish migrants taking jobs from British workers, putting a strain on public services and welfare. While racist and xenophobic violence has been particularly noted following the Brexit vote, Polish migrants suffered various forms of abuse before that. At the same time, these

migrants, coming from ethnically homogenous society to multicultural cities, engage in convivial encounters with ethnically, culturally and religiously diverse population. These encounters are situated at particular times in real, lived environments where individuals interact with one another in a myriad of quotidian situations in various spaces of the cities. This paper draws on narrative interviews with Polish migrant women living in Manchester. The narratives offer complex and multi-dimensional accounts of living in close proximity with difference marked not only by different forms of conviviality but also by tensions and racism, illustrating a fragile and changing nature of conviviality. By drawing on actual empirical examples, this paper offers more nuance and precision to the concept of conviviality. Furthermore, while gender has been marginalised in literature on conviviality, this paper highlights the importance of gendered encounters with difference.

Alina Rzepnikowska is a Research Associate at the University of Manchester. She was awarded with PhD in 2016 by the Faculty of Humanities, the University of Manchester. Her doctoral research, funded by AHRC, explored convivial experiences of Polish migrant women in Manchester and Barcelona. Alina also conducted research on exploitation, discrimination and abuse of young European migrants in Greater Manchester. Alina previously worked as a Teaching Fellow at the University College London. Her research interests include: migration, race, ethnicity, gender, inter-ethnic relations, conviviality, cities, human trafficking, modern slavery.

Caring across borders: transnational families and the implications of Brexit

Majella Kilkey and Louise Ryan
University of Sheffield

Ever since the emergence of the transnational lens (Glick-Schiller et al, 1992), there has been increasing research on how migrant family relationships are maintained, reconfigured and reframed across borders (Bryceson and Vuorela 2002; Ryan, 2011; Klekowski et al, 2015). The ways in which family care is provided and received at a distance has been a focus of growing interest (Baldassar et al, 2006; Kilkey and Merla, 2014). While migrants' navigation of borders is framed by civic stratification (Kofman, 2002; Kraler, et al, 2011), intra-EU migrants have enjoyed mobility rights which provided opportunities to engage in multiple forms of long distance caring arrangements as both providers and recipients of hands-on care (Ryan, et al, 2009; Ryan, 2011; Kilkey, et al, 2014). This presentation explores how intra-EU migrants draw upon networks of care to negotiate different scales of 'home' across and within borders. The paper

draws on a large corpus of data which we have collected over many years and across different studies, supplemented by recent data collected since the Brexit Referendum, to develop new insights into how the changing political landscape in the UK will impact on transnational family networks. In particular, we are interested to consider what difference Brexit will make to how borders are navigated and how this may re-shape access to and provision family care transnationally.

Prof Louise Ryan is Professorial Research Fellow and Co-Director of the Migration Research Group at the University of Sheffield. She has been researching migration for almost 20 years and has published numerous highly cited articles in leading sociology and migration journals. She is the co-editor of *Migrant Capital: networks, identities and strategies* (with Umut Erel and Alessio D'Angelo), Palgrave, 2015.

Dr Majella Kilkey is Reader in Social Policy and and Co-Director of the Migration Research Group at the University of Sheffield. She researches at the intersection of migration and family studies, and is co-editor of *Family Life in an Age of Migration and Mobility* (with Ewa Palenga-Möllenbeck), Palgrave, 2016.

Cities of Sanctuary? The 'Muslim question' and reformulations of imaginaries of belonging in the context of the Syrian 'refugee crisis' and the aftermath of Brexit in the UK

Madeline-Sophie Abbas
University of Manchester

The Syrian refugee 'crisis' has prompted contradictory responses of securitisation of European borders on the one hand, and grassroots compassion on the other. Such mobilisations have often adopted human rights discourses which posit a universal conception of the human that is deserving of equal rights to safety and prosperity irrespective of racial or religious difference. Cities have emerged as spaces in which new imaginaries of belonging are being enacted through movements such as Cities of Sanctuary and Refugees Welcome in the UK. However, in the aftermath of the Paris terror attacks and backlash to humanitarian discourses for framing the refugee crisis amid fears of Islamist terrorists exploiting refugee channels to enter Europe, as well as the surge of anti-Muslim populist rhetoric for emboldening normative white nationalist sentiments during the Brexit campaign, the figure of the Muslim exposes the persistence of racial thinking to imaginaries of Europe. Within this volatile context, this paper examines the limits of hospitality towards the Muslim Other and implications not only for refugee resettlement from conflicts in Syria and Iraq

in the UK but for settled British Muslims. Important here is how discourses of ‘safety’ are (re)formulated and point to complex (re)negotiations of belonging that challenge us to consider not only what it means to be human, but what it means to be humane in a post-Brexit nation.

Madeline-Sophie Abbas completed her PhD in Sociology at Leeds University on British Muslim identity formations. Key strands are critical race and whiteness studies, Islamophobia and migration. Publications include “White Terror” in the “War on Terror” (2013) for a co-edited special issue in *Critical Race and Whiteness Studies*; co-edited book, *The Big Society: The Big Divide?* (Abbas and Lachman, 2012) and co-edited chapter (Gelsthorpe and Abbas, 2016) for *The Routledge International Handbook of Criminology and Human Rights*. She is currently Lecturer in Sociology at Manchester University. Previous posts include Research Associate at Cambridge University and Lecturer in Sociology at Oxford Brookes University.

16.30 - 17.30 Oct 30 Plenary Two: Brexit and migration policy

Fizza Qureshi
Migrants’ Rights Network

Fizza is the Director of the Migrants’ Rights Network. She joined MRN as the Director Designate in August 2016. She previously worked at the Terrence Higgins Trust for just over 3 years covering the London and East of England sexual health and HIV services. Before this, she worked as a Programme Manager for an international medical humanitarian organisation where she was responsible for its UK independent health clinic, and health advocacy programme supporting migrants to access healthcare. Fizza has a degree in Human Rights and Social Change and Biotechnology. She has previously served as Board Member of MRN, the Institute of Race Relations and Healthwatch Newham.

Cristina Tegolo
The3Million

Cristina Tegolo is the regional coordinator for ‘The3Million’, a not for profit group and support network which campaigns to safeguard and guarantee the rights of EU citizens in the UK and British citizens in Europe after Brexit. She is also on the national committee of ‘Another Europe is Possible’, a progressive left organisation working across party political lines to campaign for democracy,

human rights, and social justice. Most recently, Cristina was elected member of the London March Council by the pro-European groups in the North West Region and helped to deliver the 'People's march for Europe' in London and assisted the Guardian to film their 'Anywhere but Westminster' documentary regarding the 'StopBrexit National March' in Manchester on the 1st of October 2017.

Estelle Worthington
Asylum Matters

Estelle Worthington is Asylum Matters' Campaigns Project Manager for the North West. Asylum Matters works in partnership locally and nationally to improve the lives of refugees and people seeking asylum through social and political change. Passionate about social justice and campaigning for change, Estelle began volunteering with refugees and people seeking asylum back in 2006 while doing an MA in Anthropological Research. In the intervening years, she has worked with marginalised communities in various ways, including in community engagement, community development and policy work. She now leads advocacy work on issues such as asylum support rates, permission to work and asylum accommodation across the North West region, and is the national lead for Asylum Matters on access to healthcare for refugees and people seeking asylum.

Corrine Squire
University of East London

Corinne Squire is Professor of Social Sciences and Co-Director, Centre for Narrative Research, at UEL. She is part of UEL's Educating Without Borders team and initiated the 'Life Stories' 'University for All' project in the Calais 'Jungle' camp. Her research interests are in narrative theory and methods, HIV and citizenship, and popular culture and subjectivities. Prof Squire will start, with a group of AcSS colleagues, on a report on potential effects of current and upcoming UK policy on migration, asylum and refugee issues, and this will include consideration of Brexit.

17.00 - 17.30 Oct 30 Plenary Three: Book launch

Open Borders, Unlocked Cultures: Romanian Roma Migrants in Western Europe

Yaron Matras and Daniele Viktor Leggio (Eds.)
University of Manchester

The book examines some of the dilemmas surrounding Europe’s open borders, migrations, and identities through the prism of the Roma – Europe’s most dispersed and socially marginalised population. The volume challenges some of the myths surrounding the Roma as a ‘problem population’, and places the focus instead on the context of European policy and identity debates. It comes to the conclusion that the migration of Roma and the constitution of their communities is shaped by European policy as much as, and often more so, than by the cultural traits of the Roma themselves. The chapters compare case studies of Roma migrants in Spain, Italy, France, and Britain and the impact of migration on the origin communities in Romania. The study combines historical and ethnographic methods with insights from migration studies, drawing on a unique multi-site collaborative project that for the first time gave Roma participants a voice in shaping research into their communities.

PANELS

11.00 – 12.30 Oct 30 Panel One: Technologies and innovation

Immersive realities: how virtual reality and digital storytelling change the way we look at migration

Valérie Gorin

Universities of Geneva and Lausanne

This paper will explore how the surge of Virtual Reality (VR) technology has impacted the coverage of the migrant crisis. Since 2015, VR companies such as VRSE have brought experienced tech-savvy people to collaborate with aid agencies and news media companies, therefore boosting the “crisis triangle” (Miner, Scott, and Weiss 1996). The use of new visual technologies and powerful storytelling (sometimes with celebrities) has attracted the media to the efforts of the international aid sector towards migrants and has targeted audiences and decision-makers in a more effective way. From UNICEF’s *Clouds over Sidra*, filmed in the Zaatari camp, to IRC’s *Four Walls* and MSF’s *Forced from Home*, all have relied on 360° images, video portals and interactive screens. Immersive journalism and augmented reality is also becoming a trend in the media, such as the New York Time’s *The Displaced* or BBC’s *We Wait*. Immersive reality is allowed through symbolic physical transportation, creating a “wormhole” (UN 2016) to others’ distant realities. The experience is merely sensorial: intuitive technologies such as VR offer a simulation via 3-D, interaction

and sensorial isolation. Viewers become part of the environment, like an organic experience, by sharing personal spaces with people seen in the films, and even have full-body conversations in real time. Immersive realities can therefore be analyzed in view of the well-known paradigms of distant suffering and compassion fatigue (Boltanski 1999; Campbell 2014), by pretending to eliminate the distance, to humanize the story and create empathy. Used for strategic communication by targeting diplomats and decision-makers, the immersive experience questions its capacity to shift the power balance by pushing viewers for compelling actions and by putting them into an eyewitness/bystander position. Besides positive outcomes, it also raises concerns about negative aspects such as disaster-tourism and grandiose spectacle.

Dr Valérie Gorin is a Lecturer at the Geneva Center of Education and Research in Humanitarian Action (CERAH) and an SNF Senior researcher at the University of Lausanne. Her research areas focus on media and communication in humanitarian settings, history of the aid sector and the humanitarian visual culture. She is currently co-editing a special issue of the *Journal of Applied Journalism and Media Studies* on the coverage of the European migrant crisis (forthcoming – 2018). Her recent publications include “Experiencing the visual culture of war: how audiences react to war news images” in *Middle East Journal of Culture and Communication* (forthcoming – 2017), “Innovation(s) in photojournalism. Assessing visual content and the place of citizen photojournalism in Time’s Lightbox photoblog” in *Digital Journalism* (2015).

Resettled but not reunited: Digitally mediated refugee (re)settlement

Jay Marlowe

University of Auckland

An Afghan woman resettled in Christchurch, New Zealand leaves her Skype video connected continuously with family based in Afghanistan, effectively creating a constant social presence where family members can participate in her daily life. Members of the South Sudanese community use Facebook to simultaneously engage their diaspora across three continents as a way of enacting their citizenship from overseas. When disasters strike, refugees will look for sources of information and support from local to transnational locations. What becomes clear in these daily lives is that refugee settlement is increasingly not just about settling ‘in place’ where international borders are, at times, unsettled and at others, powerfully reinforced. As the world witnesses unprecedented movements and numbers of forced migrants since World War II, heated debates focus on the impact of resettling refugees in relation to social cohesion, capacities to integrate, national identity, the allocation of finite

resources and the potential implications for security and safety. The use of these technologies raises additional questions about the ways people from refugee backgrounds interact with others in places proximate and distant. Digital technologies offer the potential for new social configurations and connections as its accessibility radically transforms the structure and role of social networks for diasporic communities. This is particularly the case for refugees, where these technologies generate the opportunity to ‘practise’ friendship and family differently and beyond the accepted social and spatial boundaries of local places. This paper presents a digital ethnography with 15 people from refugee backgrounds about their use of social media that includes interviews, survey data and weekly social media diaries over 12 months. The presentation considers the settlement futures of local places and beyond through the ways in which participants stay connected to people living in places proximate and distant through social media. It concludes with considerations of what these digitally mediated interactions represent for integration and social cohesion during times of rapid political, technological and social change.

Jay Marlowe is Associate Professor in the school of Counselling, Human Services and Social Work at the University of Auckland, New Zealand. A former visiting fellow with the Refugee Studies Centre at the University of Oxford, UK, he has published more than 50 papers related to refugee settlement and is currently leading a Marsden project on how refugees practise transnational family and friendship through social media and what this means for people’s commitments to local places. He has a book in press with Routledge entitled *Belonging and Transnational Refugee Settlement*.

Mobile technologies for belonging and survival: the case of transit migrants at the France-UK border

Giorgia Dona

University of East London

Marie Godin

University of Oxford

This paper adopts a comprehensive approach to examine the ways in which migrants use mobile technologies at sites of transit. In the European context, where securitization and control of migration, lack of state responses and precarity of status coexist, migrants are heavily reliant on mobile technologies. Drawing from research conducted with migrants in transit in the (former) Calais ‘Jungle’ and surrounding border areas, we discuss the ways in which those who fall outside conventional forms of protection use mobile technologies as multi-functional devices for belonging and survival. Mobile phones facilitate day-to-day

survival, self-organization, negotiations around protection and security and fostering of transnational connections not only with family members and friends but also with volunteers and other people on the move. While the exclusionary context in which ‘people on the move’ at the France-UK border find themselves, dehumanizes and renders them vulnerable, our research highlights the ways in which they use mobile technologies to negotiate their positions and strive for agency outside conventional forms of protection, assistance and citizenship. In these contexts of exception and exclusion, mobile technologies become multi-functional devices that intersect with all dimensions – practical, affective, economic, social and political – of migrants’ lives. We also identify individual and structural inequalities in access, use and functionality of mobile phones that are shaped and reinforced by the precarity and spontaneous character of life at the border. Thus, exclusionary state practices that exacerbate experiences of stratified immobility leave a vacuum where new ‘transit’ infrastructures, economies and socialities unfold. Mobile phones function at the intersection of these spheres.

Professor Giorgia Doná is co-director of the Centre for Migration, Refugees and Belonging at the University of East London. Her research focuses on forced migration and refugee movements, specifically children on the move, home and transit migration, social media and refugees, and psycho-social issues. She has held positions at the Oxford University's Refugee Studies Programme, the Child Studies Unit of University College Cork, Ireland, and the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Recent publications include the edited collection *Child and Youth Migration: Mobility-in-Migration in an Era of Globalisation* (with Veale, 2014).

Dr Marie Godin is a research officer at the International Migration Institute at the University of Oxford. She holds an MSc in Forced Migration from the Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford and a PhD from the University of East London. Her dissertation thesis addresses the nature of political activism carried out by Congolese women from the diaspora in Belgium and the UK. Her research interests lie in the field of gender, diaspora, forced migration, use of technologies and the peace-building/development nexus.

Transnational habitus and sociability in the city: Zimbabwean migrants' experiences in Johannesburg

Khangelani Moyo

African Centre for Migration and Society, University of the Witwatersrand

Drawing on field research and a survey of one hundred and fifty Zimbabweans in Johannesburg, this paper focuses on the role of digital technologies in aiding

and thickening the transnational experiences of cross border migrants. I discuss the use of communication platforms such as WhatsApp, Facebook and WeChat in fostering transnational embedding of migrants within both the Johannesburg and the Zimbabwean socio-economic environments. I engage this migrant-embedding using Bourdieusian concepts of *transnational habitus* and *transnational social field*, which are migration specific variations of Bourdieu's original concepts of *habitus* and *social field*. In deploying these Bourdieusian thinking tools, I observe that, for Johannesburg based migrants to operate within the socio-economic networks produced in South Africa and in Zimbabwe, they undergo certain processes that condition their lives in the city and create degrees of fit with the socio-economic environment. I argue that, migrants' cultivation of networks in Johannesburg is instrumental, purposive, and geared towards achieving specific and immediate goals, and latently leads to the development and sustenance of flexible forms of permanency in the transnational urban. I further engage migrants' transnational connections to Johannesburg, more specifically, the texture of their relationships and social interactions with the city in its physical and networked form as well as the diverse South African populations and migrant groups. I conclude that, the long tradition of Zimbabwean migration to South Africa entreats researchers to re-adjust the ways in which they conceptualise this movement. Notions of migrant temporality and circulation ought to be revised and scholarly attention should be directed at the permanent presence of Zimbabweans as a nation specific category in South Africa.

Khangelani Moyo is a postdoctoral research fellow at the African Centre for Migration and Society (ACMS), University of the Witwatersrand (Wits). His research interests include; migrant movement, space, spatial identity in the city and social vulnerability in urban peripheries. He recently completed his PhD at Wits university, focusing on Zimbabwean migrants' mobilities in urban spaces and how their spatial identities are negotiated in the city of Johannesburg.

11.00 – 12.30 Oct 31 Panel Two: Gender, families and the life course

Access to social welfare as a facilitator of migrant women's gender roles

Eva Anna Duda-Mikulín

Manchester Metropolitan University

Polish migration to the UK has been named one of the most significant social phenomena of recent times. Indeed, the UK has never before experienced such a substantial influx of people in such a short time. Post 2004, when Poland joined the European Union, many people decided to leave for the UK. Today,

approximately one million of Polish migrants live there. A high proportion of those migrants are young persons who are at the start of their adult lives. This paper focuses on migrants' access to welfare in times of new populisms. This is a highly contested issue at the centre of many countries' interests at a time of austerity, particularly in light of the global migrant crisis induced by warfare. Arguably, migrants are often perceived as genderless, unburdened by a host of responsibilities concerning the household and/or children. It is argued here that the British welfare state assists Polish migrant women in the accomplishment of their gender roles. Polish women perceive the UK welfare state as subsidising their roles as mothers enabling them to make the choice of starting a family. This help is vital particularly to women when they plan to have children. Migrant women clearly value this encouraging environment, which is evidenced by higher birth/fertility rates of Polish women in the UK compared to Poland. The British welfare state continues to act as a safety net despite the crisis or the increased negative attention concerning migrants' welfare rights towards what is seen as increasingly scarce resources. This paper draws on new qualitative data from in-depth semi-structured interviews conducted in 2012-2013. In total, 32 participants were interviewed in two locations: 16 migrants in the UK and 16 return migrants in Poland. The data was thematically analysed.

Eva's background is in social policy, politics and sociology with expertise around marginalised communities. Eva previously worked at the University of York and the University of Salford where, in June 2015, she completed her PhD in Social Policy. Her doctoral research explored gendered migrations and the influence of the process of migrating on women's gender roles. Eva previously researched economic migrants, asylum seekers/refugees, highly skilled migrants and marriage migrants. More recently, she researched welfare conditionality in the UK. She has links with the voluntary community sector primarily to do with migrant organisations where she previously worked/volunteered.

(Re)Negotiating identity and belonging post Brexit: Older British migrants in Spain

Kelly Hall

University of Birmingham

Spain is the most popular retirement destination for older British people. Some have lived in Spain for many years or even decades and so their ties to the UK have weakened considerably. This includes their relationships with family and friends in the UK but also their identity as a British citizen. Brexit has created considerable uncertainty for them, as leaving the EU may impact not only on their rights to reside in Spain, but also their rights to access health, care and

other welfare services upon which they depend. As Brexit progresses policy changes leave migrants fearing they may be forced to return to the UK, and so questioning their identity and sense of belonging as both UK and EU citizens. This paper draws on 25 interviews with older British migrants in Spain and their families to explore Brexit coping and resilience strategies at an individual, family and community level. It particularly focuses on how Brexit impacts on the relationships these migrants have with friends and family in both Spain and the UK and how it shapes decisions regarding place of belonging and 'home'. It also explores how transnational networks are drawn upon for help and support during these times of uncertainty.

Dr Kelly Hall is a Lecturer in Social Policy at the University of Birmingham. Her PhD (completed in 2010) explored retirement migration to Spain, focusing on vulnerability and care. Over the last 18 months she has been working with the British Consulate in Spain to undertake research on and develop resources for older British people in the Costa del Sol.

Youth transitions in protracted crisis: Pathways to adulthood for urban refugees in Uganda and Jordan

Wayne Shand,

Global Development Institute, University of Manchester

Lorraine van Blerk

Geography, University of Dundee

UNHCR reports there are some 64 million displaced people across the globe, with 16 million classified as refugees (UNHCR, 2017). The character of displacement is changing from contained camp-based populations to more dispersed patterns, with 60 per cent of displaced persons resident in urban areas. Alongside this spatial shift is a lengthening duration of displacement, with the average period above 20 years (UNHCR, 2016). These changes have major implications for the design of humanitarian and development policy and in particular for the 8 million refugees under the age of 18. Displacement has multiple impacts on young people, affecting participation in education, access to employment, family relationships and the ability to attain social adulthood. While international programming and policy aims to respond to the disrupted lives of youth affected by prolonged displacement, there is little data on the specific implications for transitions to adulthood in the context of complex and competing survival pressures. This paper draws from youth-led qualitative research undertaken in the diverse contexts of Uganda and Jordan, exploring the effects of protracted crisis on youth transitions into adulthood. Focusing on urban refugees, the paper explores the how displacement shapes youth expectations

of adulthood and complicates the process of growing up. The data provides insights into the experiences of young urban refugees and the forms of coping they adopt to create pathways into adult life.

Wayne Shand is an independent consultant specialising in urban development issues and an honorary research fellow at the University of Manchester's Global Development Institute. Wayne has a professional background in economic development and urban renewal and is joint-leader of a longitudinal research project with street children and youth in three African cities and a DFID funded project in Uganda and Jordan with young refugees. He is currently working with IIED exploring the role of community finance in urban development and is a technical assessor for Cities Alliance. Wayne has a PhD in Development Policy and Management from the University of Manchester.

Lorraine van Blerk is Professor of Human Geography at the University of Dundee. Lorraine's research takes place at the intersection of social and development geography and she has published widely on issues of social (in)justice and (in)equality in the lives of children and youth growing up in difficult circumstances. She is currently working on several funded projects across Africa and the Middle East that explore different aspects of youth transitions to adulthood for young people in challenging contexts including protracted crisis; street life; urban and rural poverty. Lorraine has authored over 80 peer-reviewed publications and is Editor for the Journal Children's Geographies.

“Everyone here is impacted by this!”: Examining labour mobility and its impact on families and communities in Atlantic Canada

Christina Murray, Doug Lionais, Maddie Hughes, Josh Talebi
University of Prince Edward Island

Employment-related economic mobility, or mobile labour, is an increasingly important phenomenon, particularly within the extractive industries. The supply of mobile labour is often concentrated in particular source communities where mobile jobs offset seasonal work or lost industrial employment. Due to seasonal employment and limited employment options, interprovincial labour migration from Atlantic Canada to the Alberta oil sands has become an increasingly important economic component for sending communities. For families and communities reliant on the substantive economic benefits of mobile work, there are also myriad forms of restructuring as families and communities adjust to having people engage in long distance employment commuting for significant periods of time. The *Tale of Two Islands* project is a multi-faceted, multi-year, SSHRC funded, narrative inquiry research study that explores how labor mobility

is impacting individuals, families, professionals and communities in two regions of Atlantic Canada; Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton Island. In this paper, we will present two components of the Tale of Two Islands study. The first will present findings from in-depth interviews conducted with intergenerational family members affected by mobile labour. We will highlight multiple complexities and stressors experienced by these families as they continually experience patterns of transition and adjustment. The second portion of our paper will reveal how labor migration has impacted source communities and the professional sectors who work migrant families. Drawing upon data obtained from key informant interviews with spiritual advisors, teachers, mental health/addictions workers, health care providers, family therapists, business owners, airline workers, and government officials, valuable insights have been gained. Findings from our research will contribute to a greater understanding of family dynamics in the context of mobile labor. Through increasing awareness regarding the familial and community impacts of labor migration, new opportunities exist for inter-professional policy makers, to address the complex needs of migrant families.

Presenting author Dr Christina Murray is the PI for the Tale of Two Islands study. Her program of research focuses on labor migration and how this impacts individuals, families and communities. Dr Murray is an Assistant Professor with the Faculty of Nursing at the University of Prince Edward Island. As a community health nurse by practice, she has extensive experience in population health and community development. Her research expertise is in qualitative methodologies and in particular, narrative Inquiry. Dr Murray actively disseminates migration research internationally, nationally and locally and has a keen interest in aligning arts-based approaches with knowledge translation activities.

11.00 – 12.30 Oct 31 Panel Three: Interrogating policy

Safeguarding the welfare of destitute migrants in the UK in the context of a hostile environment immigration policy

Catherine Houlcroft

No Recourse to Public Funds Network, Islington Council

Local authorities in the UK have statutory duties to safeguard the welfare of children, adults with care needs and young people leaving care. These are enacted in order to alleviate homelessness and destitution where migrants are excluded from the mainstream welfare system by their immigration status, resulting in people with 'no recourse to public funds' (NRPF) being supported by taxpayers' money through social services' budgets. Difficulties operating immigration exclusions, notions of undeserving and deserving migrant groups

within public discourse and increasing demand on services during a time of austerity make this a challenging area of local government practice, with this essential lifeline for destitute migrant families described as ‘a dysfunctional system in which children are the ultimate losers’. The NRPF Network’s practice experience and data demonstrates that, despite improved partnership working with the Home Office, a national immigration policy which aims to create a ‘hostile environment’ and achieve a net migration target has a negative impact at a local level. What risks arise when people are prevented from self-supporting but do not take up voluntary return? Local authorities struggle to manage limited resources effectively when people receiving safety net support cannot access key services, such as NHS treatment, and must overcome barriers to regularise their stay. Efforts to promote integration and community cohesion are hindered by economic hardship imposed on people with the right to settle in the UK. There is lack of clarity about post-Brexit settlement rights for EEA nationals who are not economically active and require long-term care from social services. A dialogue is therefore needed about whether immigration policies intended to reduce net migration are in the public interest, where these may lead to destitution within marginalised communities, impede integration and result in costs to the taxpayer arising from demand for statutory services.

Catherine Houlcroft started her career working in frontline homelessness services at Manchester City Council and has spent the past decade undertaking specialist roles in the immigration sector, for more than five years as an OISC level three adviser on a range of immigration, asylum and nationality matters at the Immigration Advisory Service, and then at Refugee Action’s Access to Justice project. Her more recent posts have involved supporting practitioners who are providing services to migrants, maintaining a strong focus on good practice, training and high quality advice, firstly in the higher education sector at the UK Council for International Student Affairs, and, since February 2014, at the No Recourse to Public Funds (NRPF) Network.

Unintended consequences: Do progressive legal developments protecting refugees undermine protection in other areas?

Ralph Wilde

University College London

The story of the development of legal protections for refugees in international law is, in terms of the scope of protection, a progressive one. Yet a corresponding trend in the opposite direction can also be detected: a diminution in states’ commitments to refugee protection, as evidenced in the expanded scope of non-entrée measures, from visa restrictions to carrier sanctions and push-back operations. How can and should we understand the causal relationship, if any, between these two concurrent, divergent

developments? Have progressive legal developments played a causal role in the broader trend of resistance to the protection of refugees? The paper will explore this question through the case study of progressive legal developments in one area of protection: the application of human rights law to the extraterritorial migration-policy-related activities of states, from interception and push-back at sea, to the extraterritorial posting of immigration officials and the operation of offshore migrant processing centres. Might the greater legal regulation now operating in relation to extraterritorial migration-restriction activities drive states towards even more extreme non-entrée measures? Might the introduction of the *non-refoulement* obligation to sea-rescues and other discretionary humanitarian activities by states outside their borders lead states to reduce such activities in general, deciding that the cost is too high? Might all these developments, when allied to other progressive developments in human rights law generally, lead states to place into question their continued commitment to human rights law, and seek to diminish and even withdraw from existing legal regimes?

Dr Ralph Wilde is based at University College London, University of London. He is currently engaged in an interdisciplinary research project on the extraterritorial application of international human rights law. His book *International Territorial Administration: How Trusteeship and the Civilizing Mission Never Went Away* (OUP, 2008) was awarded the Certificate of Merit (book prize) of the American Society of International Law in 2009. He is a member of the Executive Board of the European Society of International Law, having previously served on the Executive Council of the American Society of International Law and, at the International Law Association.

An analysis of cash transfer scheme for Syrian refugees in Turkey at the nexus of humanitarian response and domestic social policy development

Volkan Yilmaz

Social Policy Forum Research Centre at Bogazici University, Istanbul

Talita Cetinoglu

Humanitarian and Conflict Response Institute, University of Manchester

Turkey has become the largest refugee hosting country in the aftermath of the Syria crisis started in 2011. In response, assistance for the refugee population and protection of this population have become a domain of policy and humanitarian practice, within which wide range of actors including Turkish government, big funders (i.e. European Union) and humanitarian organisations have been involved. Cash programs for the refugee population have been one of the key humanitarian assistance instruments employed by international

organisations and domestic NGOs. With the launch of EU-funded “The Emergency Social Safety Net” project, cash transfer scheme has become part of Turkey’s domestic social policies targeting the Syrian population. Using the cash transfer programming as a case, this paper will explore the ongoing interactions between the norms and practices of humanitarian assistance and domestic social policies. In this regard, the paper will provide an overview of the changes in cash transfer programs for Syrian refugees in Turkey since 2011 and examine which norms and practices gain the upper hand in this domain of policy and humanitarian practice.

Volkan Yilmaz is an Assistant Professor of Social Policy and the Director of Social Policy Forum Research Centre at Bogazici University, Istanbul. Yilmaz took his PhD in Politics from the University of Leeds. His previous work has been published in scholarly journals including *Gender, Work & Organization*, *The Journal of Homosexuality* and *Southeast European and Black Sea Studies*. His new book, *The Politics of Health Care Reform in Turkey*, will be soon published by Palgrave Macmillan. Yilmaz’s main interests are the politics of social policy reforms, youth and inequalities, the interactions between humanitarian assistance and social policies, sexualities and social policy.

Talita Cetinoglu is a PhD candidate at the University of Manchester, Humanitarian and Conflict Response Institute. Her research investigates the dynamics of program design examining aid discourses, policies and practices. With over 13 years of experience in the humanitarian field in Africa and the Middle East, Cetinoglu led emergency relief, health and advocacy projects in conflict settings, designed mental health and gender based violence programs and conducted several assessments, surveys and an impact evaluation study. Cetinoglu held her M.A. in Sociology at Bogazici University and a postgraduate Diploma on Forced Migration and Refugee Studies from American University in Cairo.

Migrant women affected by No Recourse to Public Funds: challenging dominant definitions of home, borders, identities

Umut Erel

Open University

Erene Kaptani

Open University

Maggie O’Neill

University of York

Tracey Reynolds

University of Greenwich

This paper will present preliminary analysis from a project exploring the experiences of families with No Recourse to Public Funds in London. The project used forum theatre techniques and walking methods in order to understand the way in which this group of migrant mothers experience this policy and build shared knowledges about and against it. Together with researchers, the participants create and reflect on the connection between personal experience, policy and social structures, the women develop collective voices that claim a home against the everyday and governmental bordering practices aiming to challenge their identities as part of the UK. In particular our work highlighted the racist ways in which they are constructed as outsiders of the nation. Their connections to the UK through colonial ties with their home countries, as well as their long-term involvement with local British life through paid and unpaid work has been systematically discounted to construct them as outsiders not entitled to state resources. The research helped to articulate a counter discourse highlighting instead the injustices of this policy and claiming their right to a home, highlighting their belonging and enabling them to foreground identities they embrace as mothers and members of the community, as opposed to imposed identities of 'migrant' and 'scrounger'. Participatory creative methods connect the personal to the public allowing oppositional understandings of home, borders and identities to emerge in a dialogue between participants and researchers. Further information on the ESRC /NCRM funded PASAR: Participatory Arts and Social Action in Research.

Presenting author Dr Umut Erel is Senior Lecturer in Sociology at the Open University, UK. She has widely published on migration, ethnicity, racism, gender and class. Currently she is exploring migrant women's mothering practices as citizenship practice. She is PI of Participatory Arts and Social Action in Research, exploring theatre and walking methods for research. She is also part of the 'Who are We?' Project at Tate Exchange, reflecting on migration, citizenship, participation and belonging across arts, activism and academia. She is co-editor (with Louise Ryan and Alessio D'Angelo) of *Migrant Capitals: Networks, Strategies, Identities*, Palgrave, 2015.

13.15 – 14.45 Oct 31 Panel Four: Education and pedagogies

Migration, assimilation and inclusion: insights from Schools of Sanctuary in the UK

Wayne Veck

Education, Winchester University

Julie Wharton,

National Award for Special Educational Needs Co-ordination

Louise Padgen

University of Winchester

The final sentence of Hannah Arendt's 1943 essay, *We Refugees*, reads: 'The comity of European peoples went to pieces when, and because, it allowed its weakest member to be excluded and persecuted'. Almost 75 years on, and once again facing forced migration on a massive scale, we ask what is the role of education in ensuring that the people of Europe and beyond do not allow their shared, higher ideals to fall to pieces? The significance of this question in relation to schooling is illustrated by Save the Children (2016), which reports that 50% of the world's primary school-aged refugee children and 75% of secondary school-aged are excluded from education. Our paper addresses how education might begin to counter exclusion by way of distinguishing assimilation from inclusion in relation to practices and cultures in Schools of Sanctuary in the UK. We open the paper with an account of the pressures experienced by these schools, which encompass both localised and global factors and include attitudes exposed in and by Brexit, global patterns of geographical upheaval and statelessness, along with political positioning in relation to migration in the 2017 UK election and the transnational rise in the politics of suspicion and resentment. Synthesising the findings of a case study of a Schools of Sanctuary with theoretical insights gleaned from Arendt, Bauman and Wittgenstein, we elucidate the social and educational import of distinguishing assimilation from inclusion for children who, having been uprooted from their homes, continue to confront an unnecessarily cruel world.

Dr Wayne Veck is currently a senior lecturer in Education at Winchester University. Wayne started his teaching career as a teacher of English to students from Afghanistan and Iraq seeking refuge in the UK. He has given a keynote address at the University of Bergamo's international conference on education and refugees in Europe. The Polish Disability Forum invited him to give two keynote addresses about the implication of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Poland. He has given a keynote at an international conference on special education at Lillehammer University College, Norway. He has published widely about inclusion and exclusion in education.

Julie Wharton is the programme leader for the National Award for Special Educational Needs Co-ordination (NASENCo) at the University of Winchester. She has spent seven years working as a Special Educational Needs and Disability Inspector in a Local Authority. She was also the Virtual Head teacher for Children who are Looked After, including unaccompanied asylum seekers. She recently presented her research at the British Education Research Association Conference and at the University of Bergamo's international conference on education and refugees in Europe. She is currently researching the inclusion of young people seeking sanctuary in education and the language of inclusion.

Louise Padgen has been a support teacher in the slums of Argentina, a primary school teacher in the UK, a curriculum manager, local authority education consultant (primary languages) and is now a university lecturer at Winchester. She secured a grant for £200,000, between 2014 -2016 from the UK's Department for Education for a project entitled, Continuing Professional Development for Primary Languages. She has been a volunteer, supporting refugees into teaching, a volunteer support worker for refugees in Birmingham and is currently a refugee befriender in Winchester. She has researched and published in the areas of refugees, language and learning.

Language learning, integration and identity: the experiences of adult migrant and refugee learners of English in Britain

Jill Court

University of Bristol

In British political discourse, migrants and refugees are urged to learn and speak English in order to integrate. Speaking English is represented as indexing a willingness to integrate and to adopt British values and identity. In fact, the processes of both integration and English language learning are multiple and complex, with many barriers and facilitators. Power relations and asymmetrical identity positions in the broader social context can impact on adult migrants' and refugees' opportunities for social interaction and language learning (Block 2007; Norton 2013). Integration rhetoric strengthens perceptions that immigration, multiculturalism and multilingualism constitute a threat, resulting in reinforcement of negative subject positions for migrants and refugees, especially those who speak languages other than English, or whose English is perceived as inferior (Cooke and Simpson 2009). This paper describes an ongoing project which is exploring the experiences and views of adult migrant and refugee English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) learners in order to elucidate the interconnectedness of language learning, integration and identity. An exploratory qualitative study used participatory tools with adult ESOL learners. The study found that language learners' concerns about being positioned negatively can adversely affect their opportunities for interaction in English; however, negative positioning can be resisted, for example in contexts where the speaker holds a strong identity position. The extent to which an individual feels integrated, for example by feeling accepted in society and specific contexts, effects their opportunities for social interaction and practising English. The paper also presents preliminary results from a quantitative questionnaire carried out with adult ESOL learners to extend these understandings of the issues affecting language learning and integration.

Jill Court is a PhD researcher at the University of Bristol researching the barriers and facilitators to learning English and integration for adult migrant and refugee ESOL learners in the UK. This includes exploring migrant and refugee English language learners' perspectives of what successful integration means for them. She has many years' experience of teaching ESOL (English for Speakers of Other Languages) to adults in a variety of community and adult education settings and holds an MEd in Education, and an MSc in Educational Research. Her PhD research is funded by an ESRC scholarship.

How do primary school teachers construct their pedagogies to teach refugees and migrants in their classrooms?

Dana Dabbous

University of Edinburgh

This paper discusses the initial findings of a research project conducted in Glasgow exploring how Primary school teachers' construct their pedagogies to teach for refugees and migrants in their classrooms. Approximately twelve teachers were interviewed across four primary schools in Glasgow. The demographic of the schools consisted of a high number of refugees and migrants. Semi-structured interviews was the main method of data collection for this study. Questions ranged from understanding teachers' practices, knowledge and awareness of integrative practices for refugees and migrants. Observations of teachers' classroom instruction was a second method used to experience the environment and atmosphere teachers constructed in their classrooms. A third method used for this research was policy analysis. International policies and policies in Scotland and England that directly or indirectly concerned the welfare of children were analysed for the purpose of this study. This aimed to set out the policy framework relevant to this research. Alongside the analysis, teachers were asked about their insights on policy and their suggestions for policy reform with regards to refugees and migrants education. However, teachers proved to have limited knowledge of the national policies relevant to their teaching, instead they mentioned school-level policies. Thematic analysis of the twelve interviews was the main method of data analysis. This paper sets out to report on the initial themes emerging from the interview transcriptions. Teachers illustrated a need for greater parental involvement and more guidance and criteria that could aid them in the classroom. Additionally, the majority of teachers would utilise students' cultural backgrounds and life experiences to deliver instruction to the entire classroom. However, teachers voiced they did not deliberately differentiate between their students. Overall, teachers believed there was a positive aspect of having refugees and migrants in their classrooms because it promoted a positive acceptance of diversity across the school.

Dana Dabbous is a PhD candidate at the University of Edinburgh. Her research explores how Primary school teachers' construct their pedagogies to promote learning for refugees and migrants in Glasgow. Prior to her PhD, she completed an MPhil in Primary Education at the University of Cambridge. She has a key interest in developing strategies to aid teachers to cater for the needs of forced migrants and asylum-seekers. She is also interested in understanding more about policy development related to refugees and migrants. She has previously worked in an NGO in Lebanon aimed at integrating refugees into the Lebanese Curriculum.

The challenges of integrating into an unfamiliar school system for migrant teenagers

Lise Hopwood

Manchester Institute of Education, University of Manchester

This paper draws on the capability approach of Amartya Sen, applied to issues of educational structure by Melanie Walker, to identify challenges for teenage migrants on joining an unfamiliar school system. It identifies the factors that might either extend or inhibit the capability of a teenage migrant to achieve their long-term educational (and hence employment) aspirations. There is a tendency among many educational professionals to assume that the challenge for teenage migrants joining the compulsory school system in England primarily centres around the need to learn English as the language of academic instruction and assessment. This paper presents student voice data that suggest institutional and social factors might bring challenges to migrant teenagers comparable to the linguistic challenges. Factors such as familiarity with the nature of the education system, the expectations of teaching and learning, the framework of national assessment and the role of a supporting and knowledgeable community can play a part in the integration and achievement of young people who join a secondary school during their teenage years. Looking at the data through the lens of the capability approach, the following strands can be identified as factors which impact on the extent to which a newly arrived migrant might access age appropriate learning: a capability of time to achieve; a capability of autonomy; a capability of knowledge; a capability of learning; a capability of social relations; a capability of school culture; a capability of insight and voice. The extent to which these capabilities, either individually or in association with each other, affect the opportunity for migrant teenagers to access GCSE courses and to achieve at an age and ability appropriate level at the age of sixteen, raises questions of equal opportunity in the education of migrant teenagers compared to their monolingual

English peers. It also raises questions of equal opportunity between migrant teenagers to different schools.

Dr Lise Hopwood is a former deputy head and local authority EAL advisor who is now working in initial teacher education at the Manchester Institute of Education. She is interested in how educational migration sits within the specific local and national context of schooling. Her PhD research emerged from her work with schools across a large shire county when the wave of migration following the extension of the EU in 2004 coincided with a reduction in centralised support provision for migrant pupils. As increasing numbers of schools take on autonomous responsibility for the integration and support of their international pupils, she recognises the importance of listening to the voices and experiences of these teenagers.

13.15 – 14.45 Oct 31 Panel Five: Health and the body

‘Performing the human’: refugees, the body, and the politics of universalism

Moé Suzuki

University of Oxford

This paper ‘Performing the Human: Refugees, the Body, and the Politics of Universalism’ explores the conflict between the pervasive representation of refugees as pure embodiment of humanity, and the persistent efforts to dehumanise them through various ‘othering’ strategies. Just as being human is an ever-unfolding process and not a static state of being, ‘refugeeness’ is a site of contestation where discourses constantly interact. Drawing on feminist and queer theories, this paper argues that the body is a vital site of identity construction, particularly with regards to the idea of humanity. Going beyond the existing literature on the relationship between refugees and the body from a biopolitical approach where the body is subjected to state control and discipline, this paper offers an alternative approach, that the body is not only subjected to discipline and regulation but also (re)produces, constructs, and resists ideas about identity and difference. Using three case studies of corporeal protests—naked protest, hunger strikes, and lip-sewing—this paper explores what these corporeal acts by refugees communicate as acts of resistance and attempts to reassert their humanity, and what role the body has in the construction and performance of humanity. The case studies prompt us to question our positionality in the ever-changing world; how our lives may be implicated in relations of violence; and how the body may offer a vehicle through which we

can foster empathy and the capacity to shorten the distance between ‘the other’ and ‘the self’.

Moé Suzuki holds an MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies from the University of Oxford, and a BA in Development Studies and Politics from SOAS, University of London. She is a member of a Tokyo-based, grass-roots feminist organisation ‘Chabudai Gaeshi Jyoshi Action’, which is currently campaigning to change the sex crime laws in Japan. Her writing has been published by the Refugee Studies Centre (working paper series) and OpenDemocracy. Having roots in both the UK and Japan, her work focuses on questions of identity, difference, and what it means to be human.

Disabled asylum seekers in the UK: experimental subjects in a broader systemic agenda of inequality

Rebecca Yeo

University of Bristol

Disabled asylum seekers in the UK have been found to experience deprivation from basic needs including food, shelter and sense of safety. There has been little or no public outcry at the suffering of this minority. However, the perception of crisis associated with the 2008 recession may have been needed to facilitate the extension of such measures to a wider population. Many elements of the austerity measures imposed on disabled citizens, ostensibly as a response to recession, are similar to measures previously tried and tested on disabled asylum seekers. In apparent contrast, the Vulnerable Persons Relocation Scheme for Syrian nationals, includes disability in its eligibility criteria, and offers considerably greater entitlement than available to asylum seekers, disabled or not. While the welcoming of any person in need is to be applauded, if the response is markedly different from that offered to other people with similar needs, then the ensuing consequences may deter wider solidarity and be as detrimental as any other example of inequality. Furthermore, this scheme promotes more fundamental political change, challenging some basic principles of the 1951 UN Convention on the status of refugees. Asylum seekers arriving in the UK are entitled to receive support under international law, however, people living in refugee camps bordering Syria have no entitlement to be selected to come to the UK. The scheme thereby promotes an agenda of apparent donor generosity, whereby recipients are beholden beneficiaries rather than people claiming their rights. These examples of differential entitlements associated with disability in the context of forced migration are used to explore issues of asylum, inequality, and political change. The manner in which policies of deprivation appears to have been trialled on disabled asylum seekers should

be used as an urgent wake-up call to resist inequality in all its manifestations, whoever may be targeted.

Rebecca Yeo was employed in the international development sector for many years, focussing on the rights and needs of disabled people in African and Asia. She then began to work in the disability movement and with refugee community organisations in the UK. Through this work, she became aware that asylum seekers and refugees are rarely included in the disability movement. This led her to explore the causes and consequences. She is currently working with disabled asylum seekers in Berlin, while also completing a PhD exploring what determines who is worthy of support, focussing on issues of disability and forced migration.

Dead animals, frozen grass and people on the move: neoliberal encompassment and abandonment in Mongolia

Kiril Sharapov

School of Applied Sciences, Edinburgh Napier University

In recent years Mongolia experienced a series of prolonged natural disasters, including the 'dzud' - unusually hot summers followed by severe winters with heavy snow, winds and lower-than-normal temperatures. With temperatures dropping to -55C in February 2016, 1.1 million of the total 56 million national livestock (UN Mongolia 2016) died of starvation devastating livelihoods of nomadic herder families across vast grasslands of Mongolia. Against the background of animal corpses scattered across Mongolian pastures and impoverished herders moving across the country to look for unregulated work in the growing shantytowns outside Ulaanbaatar (hosting up to 700,000 internally displaced people (Gillet 2011), Mongolia has been experiencing a mining boom with its neoliberal promise to 'drag' its agrarian society into the 'modern age'. The economic, environmental and social costs of development based on commodity exports, including one of the largest forced displacements of people in the history of Mongolia, remain, largely, excluded from calculations by the national government, foreign investors and multinational companies. This paper draws upon the concepts of neoliberal abandonment and agnotology to interrogate how continuums of slow decay of nomadic herders, their animals, grasslands and entire ecosystems pass between and through each other within the context of neoliberal state/capital entanglements. By drawing upon a series of interviews with internally displaced residents of semi-legal 'ger' settlements on the outskirts of Ulaanbaatar conducted in June 2016, it explores the processes of neoliberal encompassment of the savaged body of Nature and of expendable

human bodies as resources to be consumed and exploited, and of neoliberal abandonment of the viciously neglected human and non-human others, whose life is earmarked as lying outside market value.

Kiril Sharapov holds a PhD from the University of Glasgow. In 2013-2014, he led a research project funded by the EU FP7 Programme investigating public understanding of human trafficking in three European countries. He has published widely on human trafficking as a concept, which reflects unequal power relations within the context of neoliberal capitalism. His current research examines the relationship between vulnerability to human rights abuses vis-à-vis neoliberal governmentality by focusing on the phenomena of migration, unfree labour and environmental degradation. He is currently Associate Professor in Social Sciences at Edinburgh Napier University.

14.45 – 16.15 Oct 31 Panel Six: Agency and activism

Political engagement of migrants: Being ‘logically and emotionally invested’ in the Egyptian struggle

Helen Underhill

University of Manchester

In a global political context of populist and nationalist agendas, migrant populations are increasingly recognised as important actors in the political development of both their host and homelands. While the interest in diaspora politics has explored how and why various migrant communities choose to participate in (or, indeed, to withdraw from) formal and informal political processes and arenas, significant gaps remain in understanding the implications of political engagement on the migrants themselves. Departing from rational theories of social movements, this paper examines the effects of engaging in revolutionary struggle on migrants’ understandings of politics and their role in creating social and political change. Drawing on reflections from UK based Egyptians who participated in the Egyptian revolution since 2011, the study examines the intersections of becoming logically and emotionally invested in political change. Through cultural and cognitive dimensions of social movement theory, the article reflects on the emotional battery (Jasper 2007) of migrants’ political engagement. The article argues that migrants’ political engagement is a cyclical process where the terrain of knowledge and emotion intersect: political engagement is shaped by emotional and logical reflections that lead to new understandings. These shifting and evolving perspectives shape further political engagement. This study contributes to a growing body of research into the role

of migrants in processes of political change. It also progresses the conceptualisation of social movements through a specific examination of the implications of social movement participation on activists who engage in struggle.

Helen Underhill graduated with a degree in Linguistics and worked as an adventure travel tour guide before training to be a teacher. After almost a decade in secondary education, she turned to researching the various intersections of learning, development, political activism and social change through research. Particularly inspired by her travels in the MENA region, her PhD examined learning in social movements related to the Egyptian uprising of 2011, particularly among migrants. Helen's research agenda continues to explore political learning in struggles for social change and also examines development and humanitarianism education.

Heroes and traitors: The political demands of Afghan and Iraqi refugees formerly working for Western military forces

Sara de Jong

The Open University

Military intervention in Afghanistan and Iraq relied on Locally Engaged Staff (LES), such as language interpreters. With the withdrawal of troops, escalating insecurity and polarisation of West vs. non-West, association with Western forces became equated with treachery and infidelity, forcing former Afghan and Iraqi LES to migrate. Iraqis and Afghans who appeal for international relocation and for welfare in the Western nations to which they migrated, have received mixed responses. At times they are heralded as heroes and brothers, including by anti-immigration right-wing forces, who consider them more 'deserving' than 'ordinary' refugees. At the same time, they are also viewed and treated as potential terrorists and undesired migrants. Many face denial of the severity of threats against them, arbitrary bureaucratic obstacles, and lack of state welfare after forced relocation. While their plight has received significant media attention, research is needed to go beyond these human-interest stories. Based on interviews with Afghan and Iraqi former LES, who have fled to the US, the UK and Germany since their lives were at risk as a result of work for Western forces, this paper analyses their political strategies and demands. It also draws on interviews with their civil and military supporters and maps the initiatives set up in their support in contestation of state's denial of protection and welfare. An intersectional analysis will be carried out to account for the interplay between race, gender, class and sexuality in dynamics of protection, deservedness and nationhood. I will argue that while their actions and claims in some ways

challenge the bordering of nations and peoples, highlighting interdependency and moral duties across states, in other ways they reinforce racialised and gendered boundaries.

Sara de Jong is a Research Fellow at the Open University Citizenship and Governance research area, where she co-leads the research stream 'Justice, Borders, Rights'. Her research employs a postcolonial and intersectional perspective to analyse the politics of NGOs and civil society actors in the context of migration, gender and development. She recently published her monograph *Complicit Sisters: Gender and Women's Issues across North-South Divides* with Oxford University Press and published her research in various journals, including the *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, *International Feminist Journal of Politics*, *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, and *Journal of Intercultural Studies*.

From exclusion to resistance: Migrant domestic workers and the evolution of agency in Lebanon

Dina Mansour-Ille

Overseas Development Institute

Maegan Hendow

International Centre for Migration Policy Development

In addition to hosting over 1 million Syrian refugees, Lebanon is home to an estimated 450,000 Palestinian refugees and 200-300,000 migrant domestic workers (MDWs) mainly from Asia or Africa. It is also estimated that approximately 85,000 are undocumented due to their irregular status. Existing literature on MDWs in Lebanon is particularly focused on their daily exploitation and abuse (especially with regards to trafficking and forced labour). Only a handful of studies focus on their activism and their engagement as a collective in public policy and politics. Such literature, however, does not take account of the recent evolution of MDWs' agency. Based on fieldwork conducted throughout 2016 based on 71 semi-structured interviews in Lebanon as part of a wide-ranging EU-funded project on 'Migrants in Countries in Crisis', this paper examines the evolution of agency of MDWs and argues that MDWs have developed from a state of near total reliance on their employer for insurance of their rights, to one of individual resistance characterized by dyadic or sporadic forms of resistance, as argued by Pande (2012), to a current one characterized by more collective forms of activism at the community level – slowly moving from "infrapolitics" to collective activism. This evolution was in part informed by MDW experiences during the 2006 war in Lebanon, where MDWs mobilized to support each other and fill gaps in government and civil society responses. Moreover, although it was rejected by the then Minister of Labour, their 2015 call for a

MDW union as a formal collective to represent their common cause and rights demonstrates an important shift. With this article, we study the evolution of MDWs' agency in Lebanon leading to unionization, while shedding light on the role of the 2006 war in pushing MDW to work both as a community and later as a collective.

Dina Mansour-Ille is a Senior Research Officer at the Overseas Development Institute (ODI). Her research focuses on the political economy of human rights, migration and refugee studies, and gender, with a particular focus on the Arab Middle East and EU-Mediterranean politics. She holds a PhD in Politics, Human Rights and Sustainability from the Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies in Pisa and an MA in International Human Rights Law from the American University in Cairo. She is also the co-editor of the Wiley-Blackwell journal, *Studies in Ethnicity and Nationalism*.

Maegan Hendow is a Research Officer with the International Centre for Migration Policy Development, with an interdisciplinary background in Global Studies. Her research thematically focuses on irregular migration, border control and fundamental rights. Her work has focused on the MENA region, and European migration policy.

'Fuel for a political fire': Canadian Jewish pro-refugee activism in the immediate post World War II era

Antoine Burgard

Université du Québec À Montréal, Université Lumière Lyon 2

The Canadian immigration policies of the 1930s and 1940s were the most restrictive and selective in its history, making it one of the countries to take the smallest number of Jewish refugees. After the war, Canada slowly opened its borders and only started the first significant resettlement schemes in 1947 and 1948. This paper explores how Jewish organizations – especially the Canadian Jewish Congress (CJC) – advocated for the liberalization of the country's immigration policies. I will highlight how their perception of the public's anti-immigrant sentiment and of the policies' discriminatory mechanisms informed their lobbying strategies with Ottawa. In the immediate postwar era, the Jewish representatives seemed to prioritize constant and subtle action with the Immigration Branch instead of trying to mobilize the public and by doing so, regularly faced criticism from their own community. Analysis of their work reveals how they dealt with the media and authorities. It also offers new insight into how, within a few years, the collaboration between the Immigration Branch and the Jewish leaders evolved and was strengthened. It also highlights how they

uniquely used the Holocaust and the Jewish identity within their strategies and practices, and navigated between national and Zionist agendas.

Antoine Burgard is currently finishing his Ph.D. at Université Lumière Lyon 2 (France) and Université du Québec à Montréal (Canada). He is the co-editor of the last issue of *Canadian Jewish Studies/ Études Juives Canadiennes*, titled “None Is Too Many and Beyond: New Research on Canada and the Jews During the 1930-1940s”. This paper is both part of his PhD dissertation as well as a postdoctoral research that he will start this fall at the University of Manchester with Dr. Jean-Marc Dreyfus.

14.45 – 16.15 Oct 31 Panel Seven: Creative methodologies

Responding to migration: sound art practices promoting social transformation

Manuella Blackburn

Liverpool Hope University

The paper seeks to address the role sound plays within situations of migration. The author will discuss how sonic arts practitioners are responding to current issues of migration, the refugee crisis and percolating xenophobia across the globe, and will demonstrate how sound is being used as a vehicle to highlight, raise awareness and facilitate social change and attitudes towards difference and diversity. These sound art examples include Gischel’s installation *Global Sounds* (2013), which challenges negative associations with EU migration by projecting “a mix of instruments symbolic of different cultures such as the koto and didgeridoo, which are often not heard together, to allude to the multicultural richness migrants have brought to the UK and Europe” (Gischel 2013). Activist art by Sally Latch presented at the ‘A World Not Ours’ show (2016), Samos, Greece showcasing audio recordings of asylum seekers documenting their journeys as they arrived on the island of Samos, is an example that stresses the importance of audio recordings in giving migrants a voice. *Crossing Over* (Emily Peasgood, 2016) utilizes singers and audio recordings to highlight the plight of refugees coming to the UK. Parallel to these examples, the author will hypothesize that sound, like people, can move, be displaced, and fight against increasingly hostile borders. As people move, they bring new sounds with them, as in the case of languages, accents, music, musical instruments, rituals and customs. Sounds that migrate find homes in new countries and cultures. Understanding how migrant sounds adapt, take root and make new homes will be discussed in relation to concepts of transculturalism and ‘in-betweenness’ by belonging to “diverse cultural regimes” (Iscen, 2014).

Dr Manuella Blackburn is an electroacoustic music composer and academic who specialises in acousmatic music creation. She studied Music at The University of Manchester and completed a PhD with Professor Ricardo Climent in 2010 also at The University of Manchester. Her music has been performed at concerts, festivals, conferences and gallery exhibitions in Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the USA, and she has received numerous international awards and prizes for her compositions. She is currently Senior Lecturer in Music at Liverpool Hope University.

‘Think emigration, think famine – that was me!!’: exploring aspects of the Irish migrant experience through research-based theatre

Liam Harte

University of Manchester

This paper is based on an AHRC Follow-on Funding project, during which I collaborated with a professional playwright to transform some of the findings of my 2009 book, *The Literature of the Irish in Britain: Autobiography and Memoir, 1725-2001*, into a two-act play, *My English Tongue, My Irish Heart*, which toured arts venues in Britain and Ireland in May 2015. Recent studies argue that recasting research outcomes in dramatic form offers an alternative, performative way of accessing socially relevant knowledge. Research-based theatre is also credited with engendering a new layer of audience engagement and participation on an embodied level, thus opening up fresh investigative possibilities. My play project sought to test these hypotheses, while at the same time bringing an arts and humanities dimension to a theatrical subgenre usually associated with research in the social and medical sciences. My paper will reflect on the challenges, strengths and limitations of this collaborative approach to the reworking of personal narratives of migration into a full-length theatrical performance, and on the play’s reception and impact.

Dr Liam Harte is Senior Lecturer in Irish and Modern Literature in the Division of English, American Studies and Creative Writing at the University of Manchester. He has published widely on Irish fiction, autobiography and diasporic writing. He is the author or editor of nine books, the most recent of which is an anthology entitled *Something About Home: New Writing on Migration and Belonging* (Geography Publications, 2017). His next book, *A History of Irish Autobiography*, is forthcoming from Cambridge University Press in 2018.

Documentary film as a gesture of grounding. On Pierre Schoeller's different approach to represent life in the Kawergosk refugee camp

Eugenia Stamboliev

University of Plymouth

“The Lost Time” by Pierre Schoeller offers glimpses into the everyday life of refugees in the Kawergosk refugee camp in Iraq. As a collaborative documentary that includes the refugees into the act of making, it approaches how to negotiate what “grounding” (Flusser, 1999; 9) means in a place and time of geographic and emotional limbo.

What this paper suggests is to understand this documentary in itself “as a gesture” (Agamben, 1992) of grounding, unpacked within the visual language but also enabled by the structural implications Schoeller puts in place. What should be questioned is the documentary’s function to have a representative position to a reality, because such might not exist (Bruzzi, 2006). “The Lost Time” does more than representing the life of refugees or daily rituals. It rather translates moments into a “Post-narrative Symbolic” (Le Grice) that offers nothing but unchronological insights. The documentary is a visual negotiation in which questions on authenticity or reality are not addressed. The paper uses a film analytical view supported by theoretical concepts of Agamben (2000) and Bruzzi (2006) to trace documentary as a gesture of grounding (Flusser 1999). The analysis will refer to the film language around everyday life rituals, but will also make references to the structural elements in the making. Both levels will ultimately be intertwined into a gestural practice of grounding.

Eugenia Stamboliev is an associated researcher in Transtechnology Research at Plymouth University and a PhD fellow in the Marie-Curie initiated doctoral training network, CogNovo. Her current research explores the visual and material codifications of intimacy as transdisciplinary analysis between film, performance and robotics. As part of her work, she also analyses symbolic instrumentations and conceptualisations of ‘refugees’ throughout European media (focusing on content from the UK, Bulgaria, Germany and Austria). Her educational background is in Media and Communication Studies (University of Arts, Berlin), Continental and Critical Philosophy (European Graduate School, Saas-Fee) and Law, Art History and German-Jewish Literature (Free University, Berlin).

Art, migration & activism

Janis Irene Jirotko

Hamburg University

I propose to open discussions among artists, activists and academics with regard to theater and performing arts practices within the realm of migration and activism. The field of art often takes a peripheral position within critical migration studies as vice versa theater and performance studies needs a wider range of critical engagement with issues of migration represented in art work. Contemporary migration has entered the large and small scale theater stages around Europe. With this emergence of theater plays dealing with forced migration in the last years in Germany and other places, a critical academic, activist and artistic engagement with the topic is important as it is to share our experiences. Taking into account radical collaborations between theater makers and migrant activists, dealing with issues of representation, questioning privileges and recognition which come along with these projects – these topics are often separately negotiated within the activist-academic or the activist-artistic space but need to be brought together more often. Moreover, it is important to exchange political strategies on how to deal with citizen/volunteer based theater projects lacking critical reflections on refugee experiences of trauma, re-victimization etc. which attempt to raise awareness and sympathy for refugees, however need a critical analysis from a postcolonial point of view. This issue also invites the field of social work into the discussion. Therefore, I would be happy to create a space for discussions, exchange and also invite performative examples to be shared and discussed with each other. I can provide footage and experience from my practical work and academic research on examples in which theater and migration (politics) intertwine, such as *Die Asyl Monologe* (2011, Germany; by Bühne für Menschenrechte), *Adapter* (2015, Germany; by Wasim Ghrioui and Nora Haakh), and *Sanctuary* (2017, Germany, Greece, France; by Brett Bailey) which engage with refugees' stories, their representation as well as negotiating European postcolonial pasts.

Janis Irene Jirotko is a political educator and activist and has an academic background in Area Studies and Social Sciences. Her political work and research engages with postcolonial theory, social movements, migration and gender. Currently she is studying Performance Studies at the University of Hamburg. Her artistic-academic-activist research focuses on remembrance and memory in the German postcolonial realm of performance arts. She has presented her thesis “Performing *other* (Hi)stories: *Die Asyl-Monologe*. Representation of Refugee Voices in Theater” at the “Migration, Irregularity and Activism” conference in Malmö, Sweden in 2016.

14.45 – 16.15 Oct 31 Panel Eight: Integration

The UK citizenship Process: Political integration or marginalization?

David Bartram

Sociology, University of Leicester

The UK 'citizenship process' subjects immigrants (especially those who want to become citizens) to a set of requirements ostensibly intended to enhance their identification with 'British values'. What impact does that process have on the immigrants themselves? Proponents of the policy suggest it will facilitate their integration: as they learn about 'life in the UK', they will become better able to understand and navigate core institutions. Many external observers, by contrast, believe that the requirements exacerbate marginalization, by constructing immigrants as objects of presumptive suspicion and concern. For the most part, this debate has been conducted via analysis of policies and documents. In this paper, I adopt an empirical strategy focusing on the outcomes for the immigrants themselves. Using panel data from 'Understanding Society', I investigate interest in politics among those who are non-citizens at Wave 1, comparing those who became citizens by Wave 6 to those who remained non-citizens. The analysis indicates that becoming a citizen is associated with lower interest in politics, controlling for other determinants. The longitudinal nature of the analysis suggests that this decrease comes as a consequence of their naturalization, rather than indicating lower interest already prior to naturalization. This unexpected finding reinforces the concerns of critics of the 'citizenship test' regime: the policy appears to do more to alienate new citizens than it does to facilitate their integration in the political sphere.

David Bartram is Associate Professor in Sociology at the University of Leicester. His main research investigates immigration and subjective well-being (happiness), asking whether migration to a wealthier country is advantageous to the migrants themselves. He recently held a grant (with colleagues at Leicester) from the ESRC to investigate the UK 'citizenship process', as well as a Leverhulme 'Artist-in-Residence' grant on behalf of a Leicester photographer/artist. He has published two books: *Key Concepts in Migration* (Sage, with Maritsa Poros and Pierre Monforte) and *International Labor Migration: Foreign Workers and Public Policy* (Palgrave). He is a Co-Editor of the *Journal of Happiness Studies*.

'Legitimate' and 'illegitimate' migrants: the uncertain definitions in UK and Belgian naturalization procedures

Djordje Sredanovic

Université Libre de Bruxelles

This proposal focuses on how profiles of candidates to naturalization in Belgium and the UK are categorized as legitimate or legitimate both within and beyond the nationality legislations of the two countries. The proposal is based both on the analysis of the legal texts and on an extensive ethnographic fieldwork on the institutions of naturalization in Belgium and the UK. The latter included in-depth interviews with 19 civil registers, 6 Offices of Royal Procurers and 6 associations helping with naturalization in Belgium, and with 7 Nationality Checking Services, 14 UK Visas and Integration officers and 7 UK NARIC officers in the UK. I aim to show how the laws include images of a legitimate or illegitimate migrant, and how further ideas of legitimacy emerge in the everyday processing of nationality applications, although most of such images are implicit and uncertain. The laws and the procedures regarding nationality draw an image of the legitimate migrant as free of any suspicion of dangerousness, and strictly adherent to the legal and cultural – especially in terms of language – norms of the country of residence. The candidates to naturalization are further expected, in the UK, to have had a highly regular migratory experience and limited mobility outside UK borders, while the candidates in Belgium are expected to be in paid, and possibly long-term, work. Surprisingly however, the links with the “culture of origin”, stigmatized in the political discourse of both Belgium and the UK, are not problematic for either the legislation or for the officers, and UKVI officers in particular seem to give little weight to the idea of integration. Finally, the expectations inscribed in both legislations are open to significant variation in interpretation, introducing further uncertainty in the experience of the candidates to naturalization.

Djordje Sredanovic is a sociologist specializing in citizenship and migration studies. He has obtained a PhD in Social Sciences from the University of Padua and is currently a post-doctoral fellow of Migration Asylum Multiculturalism, the Group for research on Ethnic Relations, Migration and Equality, and the Université Libre de Bruxelles. His research has appeared, among other venues, in *Citizenship Studies*, *International Political Science Review*, *Journal of Immigrant & Refugee Studies* and *Journal of Intercultural Studies*.

Maximising integration through the use of applied theatre in community-based language provision

Anne Smith
FaithAction

In her government commissioned review of British integration, Casey (2016) identified the fragmentation in UK society, highlighting “worrying levels” of

segregation and socio-economic exclusion in communities. The report recognised the importance of community-based language provision in promoting integration as one of its core recommendations back to Central Government. Common language, however, is only one strand of integration for migrants. There is a pressing need for new strategies to generate integrated communities and address related inequalities. *Creative English* is a national applied theatre project, funded by the UK government's Department of Communities and Local Government to build confidence and competence in conversational English for those with little or no language skills. As an applied theatre methodology developed through practice-based research in partnership with the target participants, it has a much broader impact on belonging than language alone, including the generation of personal agency and intercultural community. Delivered via FaithAction, a national multi-faith network, it has been successful at engaging with 'hard-to-reach' communities via delivery through volunteers from the same community in a trusted setting, such as the local mosque or gudwara. Drawing on evidence from ethnographic study of two contrasting *Creative English* groups, this paper argues that applied theatre in safe, familiar settings generates participation in society in a unique way. It examines the role of the physicality of the facilitator in transferring confidence and understanding to the participants across generational and cultural divides. It explores the value and limitations of participants, staff and volunteers as "cultural brokers" between generations, challenging Seelye and Wasilewski (1996) notion that common language is integral to this role. It highlights the precarity and boundaries imposed by funding that limit integration, especially for new arrivals. It argues for a further stage of applied theatre intervention to facilitate multi-faceted integration for the most socially isolated and excluded, which is beyond the familiarity of the safe space participants currently inhabit. A participatory research process, however, will be key to replicating the success of the original programme.

Anne Smith is an applied theatre practitioner and researcher with over twenty-five years of experience in working in formal and informal education contexts. She currently works as Lead Trainer at FaithAction, who administer the *Creative English* project. The *Creative English* model was developed in partnership with workshop participants as part of practice-based research for her PhD on using drama to facilitate a sense of belonging for adult refugees and migrants, awarded by Queen Mary University of London in 2013. Her research interests include: the use of drama to facilitating community; language acquisition; family learning; health literacy; well-being.

Visa, work and relationship: Highly-educated Chinese migrants' struggles in the UK

Candice Hiu-Yan Yu

Social Anthropology, University of Edinburgh

This paper aims to investigate the ways in which some young, highly educated, middle class “would-be-permanent migrants” from China and Hong Kong hope to obtain permanent residency in the UK. They seek to explore the possibilities and constraints of achieving the goal on a daily basis by taking such steps as looking for sponsored-visa employment and seeking prospective partner. However, in recent years the British government has repeatedly moved the goalposts and raised the income bar, specific measures targeted at controlling migration from non-EEA countries. The study questions the neoliberal assumption that economic and educational capital improves geographical and social mobility for everyone in all situations. It examines how the formation of romantic relationship with a British permanent resident or someone who can sponsor a visa has become the most promising strategy for these migrants to prolong their stay and increase upward mobility, despite them possessing adequate cultural and economic capital. It examines how their lives are affected during the limited time remaining on their temporary visa by the need to conduct careful planning and calculation. It analyses how migrants' state of temporariness forces them to make relationship decisions, such as getting married in a time-constrained situation, if they wish to stay on. Historically, social scientists have tended to perceive relationships with an element of instrumentality as an economic strategy employed by the underprivileged, but not by those who are considered better off. I argue this limits our scope of understanding how immigration policy shapes intimate relationships, which are very often situational choices in a tangle of interest and emotion. Lastly, this research hopes to enrich the discussions of gender, agency and choices in migration and Chinese overseas studies in Britain.

Candice Hiu-Yan Yu is a PhD student in the Department of Social Anthropology at the University of Edinburgh. Her research interests include migration, social mobility, citizenship and intimacy. She is currently undertaking PhD research into transnational migration of highly educated Chinese to the UK on temporary visas, focusing on how the lives of those wishing to extend their stays through sponsored-visa job opportunities and romantic relationships are affected by their state of temporariness.

11.00 – 12.30 Nov 1 Panel Nine: Conflicts and crises

All in the journey? Examining the role of narratives of displacement in discourses of conflict in Darfur

Róisín Read

University of Manchester

This paper will argue that narratives of displacement have come to serve number of key political functions in broader discourse about conflict in Darfur, some of which may be contradictory. Testimonies of peoples' journeys to escape conflict have been routinely used in advocacy and campaigning about Darfur. As has been observed in relation to narratives of South Sudanese displacement (Kindersley, 2015), the collaborative process, involving IDPs and refugees; humanitarian actors; advocacy organisations; and the media, has led to the emergence of standard formats and a 'life stories' economy. However, the political importance of these stories cannot be understood without situating them broader representational practice around the Darfur conflict. This article will examine the role that these narratives of displacement play in shaping international understandings of the conflict in Darfur and the need for international responses to it. It will highlight three features which have contributed to the importance of these narratives in international portrayals of Darfur: firstly, the link with South Sudanese displacement narratives; secondly the importance of testimony in the Darfur case; and thirdly, the need to 'humanise' displaced peoples in the context of growing European hostility to migration.

Róisín Read is a research associate and coordinator of the 'Making Peacekeeping Data Work for the International Community' project at the Humanitarian and Conflict Response Institute, University of Manchester, UK, looking at the use and production of UN peacekeeping data in Darfur. Her research explores the politics of international interventions in conflict with a special focus on knowledge production, representation and the Sudans.

Peace on the move: Productive possibilities of geographies of peace in the study of forced displacement

Yolanda Weima

York University

The past few years have seen an interest in attention to peace, and more specifically, "post-conflict peacebuilding," in the field of refugee and forced migration studies, by scholars arguing that the increasingly protracted nature of

many refugee situations is largely due to the protracted nature of many conflicts (CARFMS, 2016; Koser, 2009; Loescher, Milner, Newman, & Troeller, 2007; Milner, 2011). Yet this emerging literature does not seem to have theorized what peace is. The lack of definition leads to a focus on conflict analysis, and official technical mechanisms of peacebuilding, often in relation to possible “spoilers” by refugees or *refoulement*. By complicating the entanglements of peace and conflict, critical peace studies and geographies of peace offer alternative framings of asylum, refuge, and hospitality as ethical relations of peace even within ongoing conflict (Megoran, Williams, & McConnell, 2014; Ramadan, 2011). I explore the possibilities of applying such a critical approach to peace and forced displacement to ongoing empirical research on the recent naturalization of Burundian refugees in settlements dating from the 1970’s Tanzania. This naturalization contrasts with simultaneous contemporary policies of encampment and expulsion of later Burundian refugees, but suggests the possibilities of ethical relations of hospitality in working towards a post-national peace, even in spaces of ongoing violence and displacement. A positive, non-binary conceptualization of what peace is, is an essential foundation for research on displacement and peace, and the search for spaces of peace in turbulent and conflictual times.

Yolanda is a PhD Candidate in the Department of Geography, and a graduate affiliate of the Centre for Refugee Studies, York University, Toronto. She holds a SSHRC Canada Graduate Scholarship to Honour Nelson Mandela. Her current doctoral research project, “Crossing borders and shifting terrains: violence, displacement and survival in times of “peacebuilding” and reconstruction,” builds on her MA research with villagized returnees in Burundi, looking at ongoing migration between Burundi and Tanzania. From October 2017-February 2018 Yolanda will be a visiting graduate student at the School of Geography and the Environment, Oxford.

Chronic Uncertainty: Crisis and migration in Iceland

Marek Pawlak

Institute of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology, Jagiellonian University

The economic crisis that hit Iceland in 2008 revealed the existing interdependencies between global forces, local worlds and emplaced practices. After the financial bubble burst, many Icelanders as well as migrants of different ethnic and national background living in Iceland, faced harsh reality of post-crisis situation. While experiencing austerity measures, the risk of unemployment and precarisation of lives, Icelanders and migrants constructed various crisis-driven narratives, strategies and practices of muddling through the crisis and hoping for

better days. Drawing on the fieldwork among Icelanders and Polish migrants in Iceland, the paper seeks to problematise the very idea of crisis as a chronic phenomenon of the “uncertain” times. By moving beyond the binary thinking of “migrants” and “host society” as unambiguously separated categories, the paper focuses on exploring different crisis-driven imaginaries, experiences and practices of “blaming”, “rejoicing” and “anticipating” the crisis, in order to compare and then merge together the pre- and post-crisis conditions. Thus, it is an attempt to make anthropological shift from conceptualising crisis *in* context to understanding crisis as context, which reveals the intricacy of neoliberal reconfigurations, the limits of flexibility and the inherent flaws of capitalism.

Marek Pawlak is a social anthropologist working at the Institute of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology at the Jagiellonian University in Cracow (Poland). As a researcher, he also closely collaborates with the Centre for Migration Studies (CeBaM) as well as Jagiellonian Centre for Migration Studies (JCSM). In his fieldwork in Norway and Iceland, he focuses on transnational migration, regimes of mobility, crises and migration, identity politics and multisited ethnography. Currently, he is working on a book on shame, embarrassment and migration, which explores imaginaries, ideologies and power relations among Polish migrants in Norway.

11.00 – 12.30 Nov 1 Panel Ten: Creating and contesting borders

Border guards as heroes: Immigration controls and the humanitarian-security nexus

Cetta Mainwaring

Social and Political Sciences, University of Glasgow

In the context of an increasingly securitized discourse surrounding migration, this paper examines how alongside invocations of threats and control, borders are simultaneously framed as humanitarian gatekeepers where border guards become heroes. In doing so, it examines the humanitarian discourse that accompanies militarized border control measures, which emphasizes for instance the need to ‘save lives at sea’. The paper argues that rendering the border guard as hero contributes to the spectacle of sovereignty and reinforces the dichotomous representation of migrants as either victims or villains. In this narrative, states are able to distance themselves from the violence that their borders inflict and portray themselves as combating smugglers and traffickers while rescuing migrants and refugees portrayed as victims with little or no agency. This overlooks not only the ways in which border controls reinforce smuggling practices, but also how they construct vulnerability for migrants after

they cross state borders. Empirically, the paper analyzes the militarized-humanitarian discourse and practices seen in the Mediterranean in response to irregular migration flows in the 21st century and draws on interviews carried out by the author with border guards, migrants, and policy makers in the Mediterranean region.

Cetta Mainwaring is a Leverhulme Fellow in the School of Social and Political Sciences at the University of Glasgow and an Assistant Professor in Sociology and Legal Studies at the University of Waterloo, Canada. She completed her DPhil in International Relations from the University of Oxford in 2012. Dr Mainwaring's research is broadly interested in how and why people move across national borders, especially without state authorization, and how states respond to various forms of international mobility in attempts to deter, facilitate or shape such flows. Dr Mainwaring has published in *Migration Studies*, *Geopolitics*, *Population*, *Space and Place*, and elsewhere.

'Globally intimate' injustices – everyday borders, segregation, and solidarity in UK and Calais

Thomas Tyerman
University of Bristol

Drawing on recent work on intimacy and global politics, this paper presents an account of everyday borders in the UK and Calais in terms of 'globally intimate' injustices (Peterson, 2016; see also Pain & Staeheli, 2014). Tracing the deterrence policies pursued in the UK and Calais it argues borders are made real through everyday embodied encounters with, and practices of, segregation. Doing so, it points to how global histories of violence and ongoing inequalities of power play out in the messy and unsettled context of our everyday lives and relations with one another. This paper highlights the constant, often mundane, work required to maintain particular configurations of political power as a lived reality intertwining the global/local, inter/national, and past/present. Here we are confronted with our own ordinary complicity in bordering practices, and our role in the racialised, gendered, and socio-economic injustices of nation-statecraft. But here also we find the persistent presence of contestation, resistance, and solidarity by and between those who struggle everyday with and against the border as segregation. Paying attention to the 'globally intimate' injustices of everyday borders, this paper argues, therefore raises important questions of ethical responsibility and political possibility, inviting us to consider alternative ways of *doing* global politics, of *undoing* borders, and perhaps of *living otherwise* together.

Dr Thomas Tyerman is an early-career researcher and senior teaching assistant in Politics DA, University of Manchester. His research focuses on how deterrent bordering practices in the UK and Calais work through forms of segregation in everyday life and on the ethical politics of migrant solidarity struggles.

Schengenization of Croatia – forced memory loss of humanity standards

Sanja Špoljar Vržina

Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar, Zagreb

The paper is part of an ongoing anthropological analysis prompted by the 'refugee crisis' on the Croatian route in 2015, extended into the abrupt barb wire border 'agreements', to be continued into 2017 with the EU border control issues. The latest agreement (EU Commission Statement/17/1182/29th April 2017) guarantees Croatia the access to Schengen Information System by 27th June, as well as the maintenance of easy border flow with Slovenia, avoiding long waiting hours. None of the academic, civil society, policy and media actors seem dedicated to reconstructing a multi-layered time-line of all happenings (especially border-wise) that would show the full blown moral collapse ahead. From border collapse to border closure the main fact remains, Croatia as the 28th EU member country is on the brink of entering the Schengen zone. The preparations seem to outweigh any moral issues towards populations and the old Kissinger's high politics reasoning – "*There cannot be a crisis next week, my schedule is already full.*" could be reversed into it's true version "*...not interested in humanity issues, while schedules full of useful crises.*" Europe 'defends' itself through the member state borders and the litmus of this process is highly visible, through Croatia's forced memory loss of it's past while entering the Schengen regime. From a country that had high moral standards towards (forced) migratory flows of the past centuries, we started (p)raising the politics of borders above people themselves. We are not interested in the richness of any experience, profiteering over the markers of cultures (food, garments, instruments, anything exotic). Belonging to this highly instrumentalised 'world on the move' the questions posed revolve around what do the 'Syrians' have to offer us? or analyzing farther – what must Croatians offer to be 'welcomed' to the Schengen rules? Potential answers remain to be analyzed and discussed.

Sanja Špoljar Vržina is a Senior Scientific Advisor and Full Professor of Anthropology (Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar, Zagreb). She is a M.D. and was one of the co-founders of the Institute of Anthropological Research (1992), as well as of the first Anthropological Curricula at the University of Zagreb. She was a MacArthur Research Fellow of at the CRS in Oxford (1994/95) and

Executive Secretary to one of the IUAES/UNESCO Commissions (2002-2014). She is a family therapy counsellor writing in the domain of critical anthropology with work dedicated towards developing approaches that link anthropology with other sciences to the benefit of addressed populations.

What If research partners don't cross national borders again? Multi-sited research in a single geographic locality

Laura Otto

University of Bremen

Sarah Nimführ

University of Vienna

Recent ethnographies often followed the trend of multi-sited research across national borders. Furthermore, it is often assumed that traditional research has focused on single-sites, while contemporary ethnography must be multi-sited resulting in the impression that a “real” ethnography on migration also needs to be multi-national. This approach may also lead to the assumption that migration is first and foremost defined and characterized through migrants crossing several national borders. However, migration does not take place on the one or the other side of national borders, but right in the middle of them. We discuss that Marcus' idea of studying (world)systems can also be carried out at one single geographic locality. In order to do so, we argue that researchers need to follow the people, the conflict and the plot to different and divergent sites within the single geographic locality in which the local, national and the global interaction. Thus, unraveling the complexities of a certain system does not necessarily require the ethnographer to be mobile in terms of crossing national borders, but rather depends on connecting several sites – for which Marcus has introduced the term “mapping”. We argue that the field is constructed through the fieldworker whilst sites are given. During our ethnographic fieldwork between 2013-2016 carried out in Malta, we discovered that, as the research area of forced migration is politically charged, the access for researchers to different sites is not constant. Consequently, one of the most challenging circumstances in current research on forced migration are denied access to sites due to either temporalities or exercised by institutional power. Thus, we develop a new understanding of the site that allows taking sites into account that seem to be inaccessible to the researcher. We discuss whether there has ever been single-sited ethnography, what the quality criteria for current multi-sited studies are and if ethnographies on (forced) migration actually have to cross national borders.

Laura Otto has been a PhD candidate at the University of Bremen since 2015. She conducted research about age negotiation processes of Somali refugees,

classified as unaccompanied minors, and institutional actors in Malta between 2013-2016. She conceptualizes her research within the concepts of intersectionality and transnationalism, applying a postcolonial perspective. Currently, she is a lecturer at the University of Bremen. Her lectures focus on ethical and methodological issues concerning ethnography about flight, asylum seekers and migration.

Sarah Nimführ, a PhD candidate at the University of Vienna, carried out research about the life situation of rejected asylum seekers in Malta between 2014-2016. Following an approach with a praxeological understanding and ethnographic methods, her research links different levels of analysis and examines the interactions of various migration actors.

13.15 – 14.45 Nov 1 Panel Eleven: Time and place

The age of less migration: declining internal migration rates in Japan and their relationships to the evolving East Asian migration system

Tony Fielding

University of Sussex

Despite expectations to the contrary, internal migration rates have decreased in many high-income countries over the last 40 to 50 years. This is especially so for Japan where rates of both inter-regional and intra-regional migration declined sharply after 1970 and then more slowly but very steadily ever since. This paper contests the argument that population aging is the root or even the sole cause of this decline; it shows that two key bundles of changes have resulted in lower migration rates – those associated with the changing political economy of the country and those associated with Japan's evolving culture and society. Finally, it explores the vital relationships between internal and international migration through an application of the 'new immigration model' to Japan. This highlights the special role that high-income countries such as Japan, South Korea and Taiwan play in the East Asian international migration system.

Tony Fielding is Research Professor in the School of Global Studies at the University of Sussex. His early work was on urbanization and counter-urbanization trends in the countries of Western Europe. He then used the Longitudinal Study dataset to study the links between migration and social mobility in England and Wales, focussing especially on the role of London/Southeast England as an 'escalator region' of upward social mobility and middle class formation. His recent research has been on East Asia and one of

the products of this research has been the recent book entitled 'Asian Migrations' (Routledge 2016).

'Warning! Falling objects': The temporalities of dwelling in the context of Serbian post-war migrants

Magdalena Sztandara

Institute of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology, Jagiellonian University

The civil war in the 1990s caused a massive forced migration of the inhabitants of the republics and countries of the former Yugoslavia. In Vojvodina, there are more than half of all post-war refugees, internally displaced persons and war-endangered persons. Over the years, the attitudes towards the refugee issue in Serbia have changed, but for many forced migrants the situation is far from being solved. Although, different support programmes have been launched, there are still displaced people, who continue to live in temporary "collective centres", despite the fact that the war ended over twenty years ago. The paper explores the housing conditions and dwelling narrations of war-endangered persons (members of Yugoslav People's Army) in Vojvodina (Serbia) by introducing ethnographic perspective. Most of them live in three collective centres in Novi Sad, which formerly used to be buildings of military administration, library and barracks for officers. Families are accommodated in small rooms with shared bathrooms and kitchens. Regarding their temporalities, they describe themselves in terms "homeless" or "forgotten people". Such temporalities are constructed by the state officials, who believe that the problem will solve itself (strategy of "waiting it out"). However, for centres' dwellers it means to be left behind and living in the limbo time. Temporality enforces different ways of housing spatial organization, which in terms of time resembles as theatrical scenery.

Magdalena Sztandara is a social anthropologist working at the Institute of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology at the Jagiellonian University in Krakow. Her fields of interest include: visual anthropology, the anthropology of performance and forced migrations. Her major research fields are women's disobedience as a performative resistance strategy in public space in the Balkans (Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina) and post-war migrants in Serbia.

Cosmopolitanism and human mobility: a comparison of different experiences of migration in a global city in the South

Viviane Riegel

ESPM São Paulo

The concept of cosmopolitanism is often connected to the mobile, curious and reflexive subject who wants to consume difference, especially in transnational social experiences. But there is a need to think of multiple dimensions of the concept, due to its theoretical and analytical plurality in contemporary globalized society. Cosmopolitan social practices cannot be considered the same for global elites (expatriates or tourists) and for immigrants or refugees. We sought to problematize its idealistic perspective, by which it would be a quality accessible to some subjects, desired by the society of contemporary consumption: we would have global consumers and not world citizens. We propose a discussion based on the experiences of individuals in mobility in São Paulo, a global city in the Southern hemisphere, through the analysis of discursive formations present in the relations between the global flows and different paths to the practice of cosmopolitanism, in different experiences of human mobility. Specifically, the plurality of the concept of cosmopolitanism is discussed, confronting the ethical issues related to it, which become relevant in the contemporary context, mainly through the growth of human mobility flows around the world.

Viviane Riegel is a researcher at ESPM São Paulo. Her main focus is consumption and globalization with current work on international mobilities and cosmopolitanism. Her last publications are: *After the Omnivore, the Cosmopolitan Amateur : Reflexions about Aesthetic Cosmopolitanism*. *The Global Studies Journal*, v. 9, p. 55-70, 2016 (with Cicchelli V. and Octobre S.); "I'm an Immigrant": cosmopolitismo, alteridade e fluxos comunicacionais em uma campanha anti-xenofobia no Reino Unido (cosmopolitanism, alterity and communication flows in an anti-xenophobic campaign in the United Kingdom). *Revista Interdisciplinar da Mobilidade Humana*, v. 1, p. 23-43, 2016 (with Cogo D.).

Commodification of Malian refugeeeness: tales from the humanitarian assistance operation in Burkina Faso

Nora Bardelli

Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford

In forced migration literature, and especially the anthropological one within it, three themes are often discussed: categorisations and representations of refugees (Harrell-Bond, Malkki, Fresia, Agier, Chatty, Fiddian-Qasmiyeh), refugees' strategies (Conquergood, Turner, McConnachie, Monsutti), and humanitarian governance/governmentality (Fassin, Crisp, Barnett, Fresia, Agier). My work can be understood as situated at their intersection, and looking into a rarely discussed issue in relation to south-south (forced) migration: the

commodification of refugeeness, or, how the refugee status became a commodity. This paper will focus on what brought many Malian refugees living in an urban context in Burkina Faso to actively ponder whether it is still worthy to keep their status or not, a 'survival' strategy induced by the humanitarians' operate. Following the drastic end of a 'dependency cycle' in which Malian refugees were caught and which built up over four years of humanitarian assistance, possessing the refugee status for Malians living in Bobo-Dioulasso became a luxury. Once the food and cash assistance stopped, only the refugees better off and having a regular salary could allow themselves to keep the refugee status. The forced migrants with less means either did not earn enough and/or regularly, or contracted debts. The possibility to apply for facilitated repatriation, offered by the national agency for refugees and UNHCR, which would provide them with a certain sum of money (theoretically conceived to pay for the journey back to Mali) is becoming *the* choice for a growing number of households. However, the picture is more complex than this: in addition to the socio-economic class influencing these dynamics, gender and race also play an important role into deciding whether to stop being a legally recognised refugee or not. Analysing this phenomenon allows me to provide ethnographic material on how refugees respond to the bureaucratic and homogenising dictates of labelling, and to do so minutely and sympathetically, which involves recognising the multiplicity of experiences of forced migrants.

Nora Bardelli is a DPhil candidate at the Refugee Studies Centre, Oxford Department of International Development. She holds a master's degree in Anthropology and Sociology of Development from the Graduate Institute in Geneva (2014), and is currently a Berrow Foundation Scholar. Her research interests lie in the fields of refugee studies and anthropology of (forced) migration – particularly in West Africa.

13.15 – 14.45 Nov 1 Panel Twelve: Memory and heritage

Using memory discourse: Politicians and refugees

Siobhan Brownlie

University of Manchester

The aim of this paper is to investigate the use of references to the past and to memory by British politicians in contemporary parliamentary debates on the topics of refugees and asylum seekers. The time period studied is April 2013 till June 2017. In previous research, attention has been paid mainly to the use of historical analogies in policy-making, and there is less work exploring other types of reference to the past and memory. By taking into account a wide range of

references, this paper reveals the rich tapestry of references to memory and the past in political debates on refugees and asylum seekers. The references studied include the frequent mentions of British tradition, personal memories, and references to how history will be recounted in the future. Lacking in prior research is close attention to the discursive properties of references to the past in debates. The paper remedies this lack through addressing the following questions: how are references to the past used as part of an individual's argumentation?; what role do the references play in interaction between participants in debates?; what are the purposes of mentions?; and what is the impact of references to the past in debates? A major purpose of parliamentary debates in the House of Commons and House of Lords is to scrutinize government policy leading to a vote where parliamentarians express their support or not of the policy. Approximately half of the 133 debates on refugees and asylum seekers that were studied contain multiple references to memory and the past. The frequency of such references and their potential impact on policy decisions justify the detailed attention to politicians' memory discourse in debates on refugees and asylum seekers which this paper offers.

Siobhan Brownlie worked as a professional translator for the Department of Immigration in Australia before undertaking a PhD and becoming a Lecturer at the University of Manchester. She is currently joint programme director of the Masters in Intercultural Communication

Continuity in mind: Imagination and migration in India & the Gulf

Thomas Chambers

Oxford Brookes

In the context of migration between Uttar Pradesh, other areas of India and the Arabian Gulf, this article explores the role of the imagination in shaping subjective experiences of male Muslim migrants from a woodworking industry in the North Indian city of Saharanpur. Through attending to the dreams, aspirations and hopes of labour migrants the article argues that bridging the material and the imagined is critical to understanding, not just patterns of migration, but also the subjective experiences of migrants themselves. Through a descriptive ethnographic account, involving journeys with woodworkers over one and a half years, the article explores the ways in which migration, its effects and connections are shaped by the imagination, yet are also simultaneously active in shaping the imagination, a process which is self-perpetuating. Emerging from this, the article gives particular attention to continuity at the material, personal and more emotive level. This runs counter to many accounts which situate migration as rupturing or change driving within both the social and the subjective. These continuities play out in complex ways providing comfort and familiarity but also enabling the imaginations of migrants to be subverted,

co-opted, influenced and structured in order to meet the demands of labour markets both domestically and abroad.

Thomas Chambers has a first-class honours degree in International Development from the University of Liverpool, a MSc in Cross Cultural Research Methods and a PhD in Social Anthropology from the University of Sussex. His doctoral and ongoing research is focused on labour, migration, craftwork and Islam in India and the Gulf. He also has publications in progress examining urban space, marginalisation and the socio-economic position of Indian Muslims. Additionally, he has emerging research interests focusing on the role of paperwork and other documents in constructing citizenship and forms of marginalisation in India.

Diaspora, religion, heritage: Role of Jain diaspora in preserving and creating tangible and intangible Jain heritage in rapidly globalising India.

Bindi Shah

Sociology, Social Policy & Criminology, University of Southampton

This paper explores the linkages between transnational flows related to population movements, global philanthropy and pilgrimage activities and religious heritage in Gujarat, India. It engages with two sets of scholarly debates: scholarship on migrant/diaspora transnationalism and critical heritage studies. Since 1990s, policy-makers have been interested in transnational ties between diasporas and their countries of origin. Recent scholarship highlights diasporic ties at regional and local level and the significant role of diasporas in development. While valuable, this scholarship focuses on economic remittances between individuals and households, ignoring collective remittances or philanthropy to organisations and the wider cultural, political or social implications of such transfers. In countries like India religious organisations, or religiously linked organisations, receive significant levels of diaspora philanthropy yet we know little about the links between private philanthropy and South Asian religions, or about its wider impacts. Critical heritage studies draws attention to heritage as embedded in the everyday rather than as located in tourist sites or museums. It prompts us to ask ‘what counts as heritage?’, ‘who defines heritage?’, ‘how does heritage construct cultural, social, ethnic identities?’ In other words, a critical heritage studies lens links global flows, power and religious identity and practice. In this paper, I examine the role of diasporic Jain transnational philanthropy in preserving, creating and participating in unofficial tangible and intangible Jain religious heritage in Gujarat. I draw on my own previous research as well as wider observations to pose the following questions: How do diasporic Jains influence Jain heritage in contemporary

Gujarat? What impact does diasporic Jain engagement in tangible/intangible Jain heritage have on collective Jain identities and the boundaries between Jains and Hindus in Gujarat? How does diasporic Jain participation in Jain heritage influence local policies on heritage, tourism and development?

Bindi Shah is Lecturer (Assistant Professor) in the Department of Sociology, Social Policy & Criminology at the University of Southampton. She is a specialist in migration and religion and her research has addressed the ways in which race, ethnicity, religion, class, and gender construct identity, belonging, and citizenship among immigrants and their children in the UK and the USA. She has also published research on second-generation Jains and is currently developing a project on transnational Jain diasporic engagements in India.

The children are all right: Revisiting the impact of parental migration in the Philippines

Marjorie Pajaron

School of Economics, University of the Philippines

For the past four decades, there has been a growth in the number of Filipino migrant workers—reaching about 10.5 million people working in about 200 other countries and placing the Philippines among the top countries in the world in the export of labor (International Organization for Migration, 2011). About 53% of the total migrants are temporary migrants, known as Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs), who have often been credited for facilitating the growth of the Philippine economy through their remittances. However, the results of such heavy labor migration, in particular parental migration, include changes in household roles and composition. The net effects of this on Filipino families, especially on left-behind children, however, remain ambiguous. The literature suggests that although living in a migrant household may be detrimental to a child's welfare due to the lack of parental involvement, the contribution of remittances might compensate for the parent's absence to some extent by increasing the household's income. This study contributes to the debate on the impact of parental migration on children in the following ways: differentiating the welfare of left-behind children and children of nonmigrant parents in the Philippines; properly addressing identification issues related to parental migration; and exploring heterogeneity in the impact of parental migration. Using previously unexamined data on left-behind children in the Philippines, the results are robust across six econometric specifications (OLS, Probit, Multinomial Logit, Treatment Effects, Bivariate Probit, and

Propensity Score Matching). Children with a migrant parent have better outcomes in education (in terms of grade level, grades, and study habits), health (psychological and physical), and labor (child labor force participation) than children of nonmigrant parents. The results also show heterogeneity in the impact of parental migration conditional on the gender of the left-behind child, gender of the household head, and gender bias of the household head.

Dr. Marjorie Pajaron is an Assistant Professor at the School of Economics, University of the Philippines. Prior to her appointment, she was a Postdoctoral Fellow at Stanford University's Walter H. Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center.

She also served as a lecturer at the University of Hawai'i at Manoa Department of

Economics where she also received her PhD in Economics. Her research lies at the

intersection of applied microeconometrics, gender, health, migration, and development economics. Her recent publications include: "Heterogeneity in the Intrahousehold Allocation of International Remittances: Evidence from Philippine Households" (Journal of Development Studies) and "The role of remittances as a risk-coping mechanism: Evidence from agricultural households in rural Philippines"

(Asian and Pacific Migration Journal).

14.45 – 16.15 Nov 1 Panel Thirteen: Citizenship, rights and justice

From prevention to cure: determining the reparative scope of the emerging 'right not to be (arbitrarily) displaced'

Deborah Casalin

University of Antwerp

Over the past twenty years, initiatives such as the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and the Kampala Convention have greatly contributed to the development and recognition of a comprehensive 'right not to be (arbitrarily) displaced', in contrast to the limited and fragmented set of binding international norms aiming to protect people from arbitrary displacement. The protective scope of this emerging right has been extensively defined, but its potential implications in terms of reparations for displaced persons have yet to be explored. Yet while protection is rightly a priority in the current global context of mass displacement, reparations will likely emerge as a prominent issue in years to come. This paper aims to take forward analysis of the 'right not to be (arbitrarily) displaced' by determining its reparative scope, i.e. defining the

conduct for which reparation could be foreseen; who the rights-holders and duty-bearers would be; and which temporal and geographic conditions may apply. This will be done by analysing these elements in legal doctrine on the right to reparation in international law and applying them in the context of arbitrary displacement, in light of literature on the ‘right not to be (arbitrarily) displaced’. While the paper will aim to draw out principles cutting across various causes of displacement (e.g. conflict, environmental degradation, development projects), other relevant areas of international law (e.g. humanitarian law, environmental law) will also be considered to ensure nuance. Ultimately, the objective is to contribute to developing the ‘right not to be (arbitrarily) displaced’ as a conceptual framework grounded in international law. Even if the reparative scope of the ‘right not to be (arbitrarily) displaced’ is not currently recognized in its entirety as binding, it may already serve an operational purpose as a legal yardstick to assess initiatives aimed at making reparation to displaced persons and communities.

Deborah Casalin is a PhD researcher and teaching assistant in public international law at the University of Antwerp Faculty of Law, within the Law and Development Research Group. This paper forms part of her doctoral research, titled ‘The role of international (quasi-)judicial mechanisms in ensuring reparation for arbitrary displacement’. She has previously published work relating to international humanitarian law and its implementation, and has worked in various capacities for humanitarian and development organizations. She holds an LLM from the Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights, and an LLB from the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, South Africa.

‘Samora’s children’ – socialist mobilities and the celebration of (post-)socialist citizenship in Mozambique

Tanja R. Müller

Global Development Institute & Manchester Migration Lab, University of Manchester

This paper interrogates the creation and afterlife of socialist beliefs and practices in the biographies of a cohort of people educated to become *homem novo*, new socialist citizens. At the centre is a sample of Mozambicans who were sent to the former German Democratic Republic (GDR) in an ambitious education exchange programme, with the objective to return to Mozambique as *homem novo* Mozambican-style. The Mozambique of Samora Machel saw in the GDR

an ideal partner to facilitate the education of young Mozambicans in this way. Based on a joint belief in the possibility to create socialist citizens among both countries, the School of Friendship (SdF) welcomed 899 Mozambican children for socialist-values guided schooling to the GDR in 1982. By the time they returned to Mozambique in 1988, the transition from socialist-revolutionary state to capitalist society was under way. This paper discusses the creation and legacies of socialist citizenship that underpinned this educational exchange programme, focusing on the lives of some of those who spent the years of adolescence in the GDR. It is based on interview and observation data collected in 2007 and 2008, as well as the analysis of two events that commemorated the 25th anniversary of the Fall of the Berlin Wall in Maputo and Chimoio in 2014. This primary data is complemented by materials from the German National Archive. The paper demonstrates that in a rather paradoxical ways, the SdF was successful in creating socialist citizens. At the same time, they interpreted socialist citizenship in their own way, thus using their education as what Bourdieu calls a strategy-generating institution. Notions of socialist citizenship enabled protagonists to navigate the postsocialist order, not simply a nostalgic reminder of a golden past. But the majority live and celebrate socialist citizenship among themselves as a particular group, and hardly engage with political contestation from the Left in present day Mozambique.

Tanja R. Müller is Senior Lecturer in Development Studies at the Global Development Institute, and a founding member of the Humanitarian and Conflict Response Institute. She is the author of *The Making of Elite Women. Revolution and Nation Building in Eritrea* (Brill, 2005) and *Legacies of Socialist Solidarity – East Germany in Mozambique* (Lexington, 2014). Her most recent work interrogates activist citizenship as a politics of resistance among refugee populations in urban contexts, as well as celebrity humanitarianism, the visual representation of 'development', and the increasing lack of 'ground truth' in relation to the Global South. She is also co-researcher on an ESRC-funded project that interrogates peacekeeping operations in the Horn of Africa.

'Through no fault of his own he lost his sense of proper behaviour': Trials of Polish displaced persons in allied military courts in post-war Germany

Katarzyna Nowak

University of Manchester

The emergence of the Allied occupation regime in post-WWII Germany brought about a partial restoration of the system of justice that existed before the Nazi seizure of power. Allied Military Governments tried and sentenced thousands of

Displaced Persons (DPs), living mostly in the camps under supervision of UNRRA (United National Relief and Rehabilitation Organization), for crimes and offences committed after the cessation of hostilities. Those included mostly acts of vengeance against Germans, especially murder and robbery, and black-marketing. Drawing on criminal records from the UK and US National Archives, this paper explores the experiences of Polish DPs, mostly former slave labourers and concentration camps inmates, who were brought before Allied courts. It does so in the context of postwar legal and moral uncertainties. It gives insights into contemporary debates on victimhood and compensation and shows how they informed the justice system in occupied Germany. Scraps of DPs voices preserved in the statements illuminate the perspective of non-elite marginalised refugees and reconstruct their understanding of how displacement influenced their postwar choices and actions. Defence counsels' petitions enable us to reconstruct ideas about criminality among refugees and to learn about the proposed remedies for rehabilitating humans demoralised by war and displacement. Also, the material shows the functioning of the refugee community and the concepts coined within. This paper is a contribution to nuancing the description of the experiences of Displaced Persons and local population in Allied-occupied Germany.

Katarzyna Nowak is a PhD researcher in the University of Manchester, working on Polish Displaced Persons in the post-war Europe in relation to issues concerning body and sexuality.

14.45 – 16.15 Nov1 Panel Fourteen: Trafficking, smuggling and slavery

The 'Good trafficking victim': exploring two decades of stories of sexual trafficking

Alison Jobe

Applied Social Sciences, Durham University

Over the last two decades, more and more stories of trafficking into the sex industry have emerged in the public and popular imagination and depictions of sexually trafficked women have emerged in film, fiction, art, public awareness campaigns and the news media. The parameters of what is known, or believed to be known, about 'sexual trafficking' has shifted over time and although such knowledge has been passionately, and often divisively, debated within academia, where contrasting stories of sexual trafficking, migration and sex work are told, a dominant account of sexual trafficking has emerged within the popular (Western) imagination. Critical analyses of the public and policy discourse on 'sexual trafficking' highlight the absence of credible evidence for claims of scale,

alongside ongoing problems with definition and response. Research shows that the ‘dominant sexual trafficking story’ excludes those who do not fit a restrictive ‘ideal victim’ narrative, resulting in broader, and negative, connotations for migrating women and an adverse effect upon sex worker’s rights, especially those migrating to work in the sex industry. Yet the ‘dominant sexual trafficking story’ still strongly influences international and national policies on trafficking. Utilising a framework of a Sociology of Stories (Plummer 1995), this paper explores how stories of sexual trafficking in popular culture have influenced and impacted on policy discourse and service provision.

Alison Jobe is an Assistant Professor in the School of Applied Social Sciences at Durham University. Her research explores the social consequences related to the telling of stories, as well as the social and cultural processes within which stories are and/or may be told. Her research on sexual trafficking considered how the ‘ideal sexual trafficking victim’ was constructed through the law, the media, campaigning groups and popular culture. She has explored how this public story telling interacted with the lives of those identified as sexual trafficking victims/survivors.

Modern slavery and human trafficking: the case of European migrants in Greater Manchester

Tom Griffiths

Parasol Project

The Home Office (2015) identified the scale of modern slavery in the UK as significant, with yearly increases in the number of victims identified. The Police and Crime Commissioner for Greater Manchester stressed the importance of ‘keeping up the pressure on those who traffic and exploit human-beings as commodities’ and to address ‘the plight of victims and ... to safeguard them from a lifetime of suffering’ (MEN, 17 October 2016). The UK Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner is particularly concerned about the support available for those victims who are EU/EEA nationals after they exit National Referral Mechanism support as they have very limited options to access support, and therefore are at high risk of becoming destitute and homeless or returning to the traffickers. The right to reside, take up work and access welfare provisions (although with limits) by EU nationals has not protected some from becoming vulnerable to trafficking (Dwyer et al. 2011). These issues are likely to escalate in the light of further legal changes and restrictions resulting from Brexit. This paper draws on qualitative research conducted in 2016 which explored the issues of human trafficking and modern slavery experienced by European migrants in Greater Manchester. The findings illustrate how not being able to

speak English made the victims of modern slavery and trafficking more prone to exploitation and abuse. Since they often faced complex issues, traumatic memories of abuse, drug and/or alcohol dependency and homelessness, they need a long-term and tailored support facilitating a full recovery. The research highlighted the importance of the significant work of the NGOs, some in cooperation with the police, in supporting the victims and of the multi-agency approach in tackling extreme form of exploitation and abuse.

Tom Griffiths is a mental health worker and community advocate with over 30 years' experience of working in local community settings in the North-West. Tom was a Community Development Worker employed by Wai Yin Society on a Department of Health initiative to Deliver Racial Equality in Mental Health. He has led various community development projects and devised training programmes to improve the quality of community engagement across Greater Manchester. Tom is an executive member of the Manchester BME Network and is a member of the Manchester Mental Health Charter Alliance. He is an economics graduate of the University of Nottingham and holds a PGCE from the University of Manchester.

Forced marriage: The evolution of a road map

Olabimpe Oladunjoye

Forced Marriage Services Bawso

This paper is based on the depiction of a European road map to aid migrant, refugee or asylum seeking victims of Forced Marriage. The paper highlights the activities of Black Association of Women Step out and their work with migrant victims of Forced marriage. It illustrates the frustrations of victims of Forced Marriage; and the trajectory of their migratory experiences from their home countries to Europe. Further, it explores the identity crisis of the victims and how their identity changes from being citizens in their home countries to vulnerable migrants as they travel within Europe. Through experiential descriptive analysis we come to understand the fears, tears and the sighs of the victims as their human rights are trampled upon by those whom they trusted the most. The analysis highlights the victims' responses, reactions and choices as the realization of their plight dawns on them. Additionally, it dispels the uniqueness of forced marriage to a country within Europe. Rather, we find that it expatiates on the commonality of the sweeping menace of forced marriage throughout Europe. Equally, following up on the narrative is a picturesque manual display and handout of a guidance road map that narrates Europe's practical and evolutionary response to the plight of the migrant forced marriage victims that approach them. The roadmap depicts the process, supports, provision and

reactionary solutions that European professionals and practitioners proffer to the spiraling menace of forced marriage in 21st century Europe. On a final note, country specific contact help points are signposted within the road map, which would hopefully aid these migrant victims of forced marriage to take the chance provided and retrace their steps into who they were or better still into who they hope to be as newly migrated citizens of Europe before they were forcefully married off.

Dr Olabimpe is Head Forced Marriage Services Bawso Black Association of Women Step Out in Wales. Her main areas of interest are Forced marriage, Honor based Violence and domestic abuse. Her work entails Identifying, and aiding victims of forced marriage. Dr Olabimpe maintains a multiagency approach collaborates with The Police and other third sector organisations to safeguard the victim while seeking the best solution that would benefit the victim in the long term. She is a regular speaker at conferences and seminars. Alongside this Dr Oladunjoye undertakes community work and awareness raising training for practitioners and youths against forced Marriage.

WORKSHOPS

11.00 – 12.30 Oct 31 Workshop One

Migrant workers and modern slavery: which role for private actors?

Lara Bianchi and Andrea Shemberg

Alliance Manchester Business School, University of Manchester

The proposed workshop aims to bring together academics from different disciplines for an open discussion on the role of private actors in tackling forms of modern slavery among migrant workers. Modern slavery has been defined as slavery, servitude, forced or compulsory labour, human trafficking and exploitation through the UK Modern Slavery Act 2015 (MSA). Migrant workers are known to be those who are at most risk and vulnerable to modern slavery (International Organization for Migration, 2015; Inter-Parliamentary Union, 2015). There are various reasons which contribute to this. First of all, national authorities often devote less attention to the protection of migrant workers, or they lack the capacity to provide it. Moreover, migrants do not often have the right to work -legally- in the host country; they have just few work options, because of limited language skills or lack of official qualifications; they experience difficult life conditions and they just accept any kind of work; they can be trapped in "package deals" with smugglers; they find "normal" working

conditions that are actually illegal - e.g. common practice in their country of origin.

The MSA has broadened the basis for activity that is included under the umbrella of modern slavery through the Transparency in the Supply Chain provisions (Section 54), which placed an onus on private businesses (with an annual turnover of at least £36 million and with an extra-territorial reach) to monitor their supply chains and consider their vulnerabilities to modern slavery. The MSA – and other similar provisions, as the US Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act- represented a game changer in the discussion around corporates' responsibilities to respect fundamental rights (Hult and ETI, 2016). This respect has been proven to be based on a normative moral duty, rather than on merely political or legal duty (Arnold, 2010), which led to a substantial shift in corporate and supply chain accountability, reporting and assurance. This shift started with the endorsement of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (McPhail and Ferguson, 2016), and has been strongly reinforced in the UK through the MSA. Accounting is increasingly gaining an emergent role as a mechanism for enabling corporations to realise their human rights obligation (McPhail, 2015), and this is what is happening through the Transparency provision of the MSA. The UNGPs, and then similarly the MSA, are a tentative for companies to auto-regulate their due diligence process, overcoming possible global governance gaps (Ruggie, 2014). Has this approach effectively worked for the protection of migrant workers and their fundamental rights?

The workshop will commence with an introduction of the business responsibility to respect fundamental rights, the Modern Slavery Act, and the vulnerability of migrant workers. The participants will be then divided in different working groups, each representing a different stakeholder. A business dilemma will be presented around a specific case of modern slavery conditions perpetuated against migrant workers. The participants will discuss the case through their assigned stakeholders' perspectives. Results from such discussions will be then debated in plenary.

Dr Lara Bianchi will frame the issues discussed during the workshop. Lara is Research Associate and Coordinator at the Business and Human Rights Catalyst - Alliance Manchester Business School. After the endorsement of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights in 2011, she started to look at the role of the private sector in proactively mitigate and prevent adverse impacts on fundamental rights. Her current research focus is around accountability for modern slavery. She has a consolidate industrial experience with public and private actors about non-financial accounting, stakeholder engagement, social and labour standards, and managing and valuing diversity.

She has a wide knowledge of the United Nations system, where she collaborated to the 66th General Assembly, then becoming a research associate at the UN Global Compact Italian Network.

Mrs. Andrea Shemberg will manage the working groups for the business dilemma, moderating the final debate. Andrea served as legal advisor to the UN Special Representative for Business and Human Rights – Prof Ruggie. There, she led his work on investment and human rights. She worked as Legal Advisor on Economic Relations at Amnesty International, focusing her work on investment contracts and human rights, before joining the International Commission of Jurists in Geneva to establish their first programme on B&HRs. She is currently a visiting fellow at the LSE Centre for the Study of Human Rights, and Co-Director of the Iran Business Responsibility Project. She has been appointed Industrial Simon Fellow for the AY 2017/18 to the Business and Human Rights Catalyst at AMBS.

11.00 – 12.30 Nov 1

Workshop Two

Challenging the ‘hostile environment’ as a political and legal tactic in the UK: Bringing scholars and practitioners together for action

Katy Robinson and Jennine Walker

Wilson Solicitors LLP

Since 2013, a cornerstone of the UK government's response to immigration has been to create and foster a 'hostile environment': a series of legal and other measures aimed at making everyday life increasingly difficult for migrants in the UK. These include immigration detention, compulsory landlord checks under the 'Right to Rent' scheme, NHS charging, restrictions on driving licences and bank accounts, and increased data sharing between GPs/schools/local authorities and the Home Office. We offer a participatory workshop organised and facilitated by legal and policy practitioners engaged in migrant rights work. The workshop aims firstly to bring scholars from different disciplines and research fields together with legal practitioners, activists and others, with a focus on the exchange of ideas and experience and the intention that this will inform and shape the future work of individual participants active in the field of migrant rights. Secondly, we aim to foster the development of networks to inspire future collaboration in research, legal work, activism and other initiatives which seek to challenge the various components of the hostile environment, with the intention that this will translate into action! Concretely, the workshop will consist of three short presentations, each providing an overview of the legal and/or policy mechanisms through which a different aspect of the hostile environment is

implemented. Each presentation will speak to the overall unifying theme, but each will focus on particular legal issues. Firstly, Jennine Walker will explore the current immigration detention landscape and the recent increased criminalisation of ordinary aspects of everyday life for migrants: employment, holding a bank account, driving, etc. Anita Hurrell will then examine restrictions on education and the encroachment of the hostile environment into schools, NHS charging, and the increasingly high barriers to obtaining legal status for those who are undocumented. Finally, Katy Robinson will outline current issues in accessing accommodation and support for migrants, both from the Home Office and from local authorities, as well as the 'Right to Rent' scheme. Our presentations will each be no longer than 10-15 minutes to allow time afterwards for collaborative discussion to flow from the presentation topics, and sharing of knowledge and ideas for future work.

Questions we would like the audience to think about for the plenary discussion are:

- Which, if any, of the key features of the hostile environment are the most problematic/harmful?
- What can we do to challenge the hostile environment (legal and other tactics)?
- What can we usefully share from our respective professional backgrounds/disciplines to assist each other and collaborate in this?
- Are there certain topics which require further research/future work?

We aim to conclude the workshop with concrete proposals for next steps, and a shared contact list to encourage participants to build on this momentum following the conference.

Jennine Walker has a BA in International Relations from the University of Sussex and a research MA in Human Geography from Royal Holloway University of London. She is a solicitor in the Public Law department at Wilson Solicitors LLP. She specialises in bringing challenges against the Home Office's unlawful use of their powers to detain migrants, including claims for damages. She has published articles on her work in *Lacuna*, an online magazine produced by the Centre for Human Rights in Practice at the University of Warwick, and has been a visiting lecturer at the University of Portsmouth.

Anita Hurrell has worked in the field of UK immigration law and policy since 2008, including at UNHCR, Refugee and Migrant Justice and the think tank Policy Network. Since 2012 she has been Legal and Policy Officer with the Migrant Children's Project at Coram Children's Legal Centre, where she focuses on promoting the rights of undocumented children and young people.

Katy Robinson is a solicitor in the Public Law department at Wilson Solicitors LLP. She holds an MA in Understanding and Securing Human Rights from the University of London and has worked with vulnerable migrants in the UK since 2007. She regularly represents migrants seeking support from local authorities including adults with physical and mental health problems, young people whose ages are in dispute, and destitute migrant families. Katy recently acted for the appellant in the Court of Appeal case of *SG v Haringey*, in which the key issue was the obligation on local authorities to provide accommodation to adult asylum-seekers with care needs.

13.15 – 14.45 Nov 1 Workshop Three

From Syria to Gateshead: Exploring refugee youth belonging through participatory arts-based research

Dr Caitlin Nunn, *Durham University*

with Asaad Al Khalaf, Shahed Al Monajed, Tariq Al Monajed, Hussein Baroutaji, Ahmad El Hamood, Mohamad El Hamood, Nivine Kadro, Ibo Mohamed and Niazi Mohamed

In this workshop, a group of young Syrians resettled in Gateshead, UK will present, perform and discuss the artworks and music they created as part of the *Dispersed Belongings* participatory arts-based research project. They will also participate in a discussion and Q&A reflecting more broadly on the project, belonging in the resettlement context, and the role of art.

How does it feel to be ‘resettled’ in a city you know nothing about? How do you foster relations with new places and communities and maintain relations with those you left behind? And what does it mean to ‘settle’? This workshop features visual art and music works created by resettled refugee-background Syrian young people in Gateshead, North East England, and a conversation with some of their creators. Produced with support from local artist mentors, these artworks emerge out of a participatory arts-based study conducted by Durham University, GemArts, and Gateshead Council. The project seeks to understand experiences of (non)belonging among resettled Syrian youth and to evaluate the capacity of participatory arts-based approaches to explore, communicate and support belonging. The fourteen young people whose works are presented in the exhibition are aged between 15 and 24 years. For most it is their first foray into art making. They have lived in Gateshead for between six and eighteen months, having migrated from Lebanon, Turkey and Egypt via the UNHCR resettlement program. Gateshead has emerged as one of the most generous local authorities

in this scheme, pledging to resettle more than 500 Syrian refugees. This is particularly significant given the area's low level of ethnic diversity, with only 3.7% BME residents. Drawing on the capacity of art and music to express the emotional, affective and sensuous aspects of (non)belonging, the works presented in this workshop communicate the diverse and multi-faceted ideas and experiences of refugee-background Syrian youth as they navigate settlement in a UK city.

Caitlin Nunn is a Research Fellow in the School of Applied Social Sciences at Durham University. Her work focuses on refugee settlement, including in relation to youth, identity and belonging, cultural production and media representation, and generational change and intergenerational relations. Much of her research is participatory and arts-based. Caitlin's current project uses a participatory arts-based approach to explore experiences of local belonging among young refugees in North East England and Central Victoria, Australia.

Asaad Al Khalaf, Shahed Al Monajed, Tariq Al Monajed, Hussein Baroutaji, Ahmad El Hamood, Mohamad El Hamood, Nivine Kadro, Ibo Mohamed and Niazi Mohamed are participants in the *Dispersed Belongings* project. They came to Gateshead via the UK Syrian resettlement program in 2016-2017.

PERFORMANCES

13.15 – 14.45 Oct 31

Performance One

The Tin Ring: A dramatization of Holocaust survival

Jane Arnfield

The Tin Ring is a dramatisation of Holocaust survival based on a written autobiographical account by Zdenka Fantlová originated and adapted for performance by Arnfield and international theatre director Mike Alfreds in 2011. Funded by Arts Council England it was premiered at The Lowry Salford and has performed nationally and internationally since 2011 in both the research phase of a thirty minute performance to the full phase of sixty eight minutes from Speakers House Westminster to Summerhall Edinburgh Fringe August 2013 selected as part of the British Council International Showcase. Performances delivered to date are approaching one hundred and growing. The underlying research is concerned with witness testimonies as an interpretive tool, and developed within a performance context in order to reflect upon the life experience of victims and perpetrators of crisis. The Tin Ring developed from a

reflective process which sought to better understand the process and efficacy of verbatim testimony as an efficacious route towards improved understanding of the causes and consequences of genocide and mass violence. The methods undertaken to mediate this testimonial of survival included identifying its distinctiveness through text excavation and transposing these testimonials into a live theatrical setting, reshaping the original encounter through different phases; detailing how first-hand testimony can be transferred from the host (Fantlova) to the first surrogate (the performer Arnfield) and transmitted onto the group surrogate (the audience).

Jane Arnfield was born in Stockport and trained at Dartington College of Arts graduating with a BA (Hons) in Theatre; she has been a theatre practitioner for the past twenty four years. As a performer, Jane has worked with the Northern Stage Ensemble under the direction of Alan Lyddiard and Erica Whyman. Method and Madness with Mike Alfreds and Shakespeare's Globe London, New York where Jane played Imogen in Cymbeline opposite Mark Rylance.

18.00 – 18.15 Oct 31

Performance Two

Women Asylum Seekers Together Choir

WAST women. We are often in vulnerable situations – isolated, traumatised, in ill health, facing destitution, homelessness, and deportation. But we refuse to be invisible and we are making our voice heard. We are women of all ages, nationalities, ethnicities, language, religion, sexual orientation and disability. Some have children born in this country. Some have British spouses or partners. Our families face being split up by deportation.

During the summer of 2010 and up to the showing of the WAST play at The Lowry and in London, an independent WAST choir was developed. The seeds of the choir had been sown by Michelle Udogu who was the voice trainer working with the WAST cast in their first performance in Manchester's Zion centre in 2009. The newly formed choir in 2010 was led and trained by Lis Murphy from Musicians without Borders.

14.45 – 16.15 Nov 1

Performance Three

A speech, reading and Q&A with the author of *The Lightless Sky: An Afghan refugee boy's journey of escape to a new life in Britain*
Gulwali Pasarlay

'To risk my life had to mean something. Otherwise what was it all for?' Gulwali Passarlay was sent away from Afghanistan at the age of twelve, after his father was killed in a gun battle with the US army. Smuggled into Iran, Gulwali embarked on a twelve-month odyssey across Europe, spending time in prisons, suffering hunger, cruelty, and violence. Like so many of the migrants we hear about, he endured a terrifying, life-threatening journey on a tiny boat in the Mediterranean, braved the brutality of those who should care for children, and spent a desolate month in the camp at Calais. Somehow he survived, and made it to Britain, no longer an innocent child but still a young boy alone. Here in Britain he was fostered, went to a good school, worked hard and won a place at a top university. Gulwali was chosen to carry the Olympic torch in 2012. He wants to tell his story - to bring to life the plight of the thousands of men, women and children who risk their lives to leave behind the troubles of their homelands. Many die along the way, some are sent back to face imprisonment and possible death, some survive and make it here, to a country which offers them the chance of a life of freedom and opportunity. One boy's experience is the central story of our times. This memoir celebrates the triumph of courage and determination over adversity.

ACTIVITIES

10.00 – 12.00 Oct 30

Optional Activity One

Walking Tour: Manchester's migration history

Tour guide: Johnathan Scofield

Location: Start and end at University Place Foyer (2.5km)

Migration and the UK's Most Amazing Street. This tour takes in prime landmarks along Oxford Road, telling the story of how immigration boosted Manchester and the UK. The tour tells the story of how peoples, rich and poor, from every continent shaped Manchester resulting in major political movements and huge scientific advancement. We will visit spectacular interiors such as the Central Library and the Principal Hotel while also passing mighty former mills, and huge former warehouses.

19.30 – 21.00 Oct 31 Optional Activity Two

Conference dinner: Greek and Cypriot mezze at Rozafa

Location: 63 Princess St, Manchester M2 4EQ

19.30 – 21.00 Nov 1 Optional Activity Three

Be // Longing: An original theatre piece produced by Take Back Theatre, in collaboration with The University of Manchester Migration Lab and The University of Manchester Global Inequalities Beacons.

BE//LONGING is a thought-provoking, immersive, multi-media theatre production, developed by award-winning political theatre collective Take Back (Julie Hesmondhalgh, Becx Harrison and Grant Archer), in partnership with The University of Manchester and Hope Mill Theatre, using installations, music, art, video and scripted theatre to create an experience that boldly addresses perceptions of migration and exposes myths. A creative partnership with the University's new Migration Lab, the engaging production will shine a spotlight on the findings of the Lab's research, telling real people's stories of migration. *Be//Longing* is the flagship production in the Lab's plan to use writing, theatre and live events to inform debate in local, national and global communities to support and communicate its work.

Throughout the run, Hope Mill Theatre will be completely transformed to resemble a warehouse on the edge of a border, and after making their journey to the theatre, audience members will reach an arrivals area where their tickets will be checked and processed, they'll receive a map and they'll cross the border to *Be//Longing*.

Location: Hope Mill Theatre, 113 Pollard St, Manchester M4 7JA

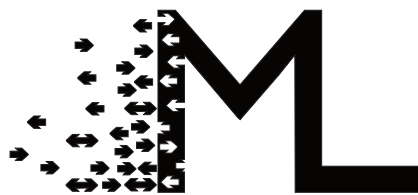
Tickets: Discounted tickets (£10) for conference delegates are available from hopemilltheatre.co.uk.

A bus will be arranged for those travelling from the conference venue to the theatre.

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