
WUN Migration Conference 2016

Speaker Abstracts and Biographies

Gervais Appave

Biography

Gervais Appave is the Special Policy Adviser to the Director General of the International Organization for Migration. He was the founding Director of the Migration Policy, Research and Communication Department at the IOM between 2001 and 2006. Between 1997 and 2001 he was the Head and Co-ordinator of the Intergovernmental Consultations on Asylum, Refugee and Migration Policies in Europe, North America and Australia. He holds a B.A. degree (Hons) from the University of Sydney.

Loretta Baldassar

Biography

Loretta Baldassar is Discipline Chair of Anthropology and Sociology at UWA. She has published extensively on transnational migration, with a particular focus on families and caregiving across the life course, including the award winning book, *Visits Home* (MUP 2001). Her most recent books include, *Chinese Migration to Europe: Prato, Italy and Beyond* (Palgrave, 2015); *Transnational Families, Migration and the Circulation of Care: understanding mobility and absence in family life* (Routledge, 2014); *Conflicting Identities: Refugee Protection and the Role of Law* (Routledge, 2014).

Abstract

Mobile Transitions: Understanding the Effects of Transnational Mobility on Youth Transitions

Co-researchers: Anita Harris (Deakin University) and Shanthi Robertson (University Western Sydney).

Youth in Australia are at the forefront of an unprecedented rate of global mobility. Young people increasingly move around for work, education and leisure and Australia is a hub for both sending and receiving. Much of this mobility is encouraged and facilitated by current migration, education and social policy, reflecting the widely accepted view that transnational mobility will provide youth with enhanced life chances and competitive job skills as they transition through adulthood, as well as benefit the community more broadly through an increasingly cosmopolitan and agile workforce. However, very little research examines the actual impacts of mobility on young people. A conceptual and methodological advance is required to understand the unique circumstances of a generation on the move as they navigate changing transitions into stable employment, independent living, social belonging and active citizenship. This project examines the types, motivations, conditions and outcomes of mobility amongst a diverse set of young people in order to understand its actual effects on their economic, social and civic wellbeing, as well as on their community and familial ties. We propose that mobility has become an important marker and maker of new transitions for youth - that what we call 'mobile transitions' need to be comprehensively examined to renew understandings of young people's mobility outcomes and experiences in both youth studies and migration studies.

Yoav Ben-Shlomo

Biography

Yoav Ben-Shlomo is a Professor of Clinical Epidemiology having graduated in Medicine with an intercalated BSc in human psychology. His clinical interests took him into the field of neuroepidemiology and he has worked mainly on the epidemiology of neurodegenerative disorders (e.g. Parkinson's disease, dementia) and physical and cognitive ageing. He is known for his work on life course epidemiology and it was this that got him interested in how life course influences could be tested by looking at the health and social consequences of migration. His initial work was on internal migration in India (Indian Migrant Study). He helps lead a WUN research group (HOME – Health Outcomes of Migration Events) which is currently looking at impact of migration to HIC countries on physical health and psychological well-being. He has a long-standing interest in equity of access to health care mainly around social deprivation and older age.

Abstract

Yoav's talk will present a brief overview of WUN HOME activities and present on-going analyses around migration and frailty from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) as well as highlight possible areas of future collaborative research.

Peter Bosch

Biography

Mr. Peter Bosch works for the European Commission and was Member of the Cabinet of Commissioner Malmström, responsible for Home Affairs. As member he was dealing with European migration policy, Europe as an area of free movement, Schengen, external migration and asylum policies, Smart Borders and new technologies, Return and readmission policies, visa policy and migration and development issues. He contributed to various Commission Communications dealing with the future of European migration policies. As a Fellow of the Robert Schuman Centre he contributed to reflections about how a pro-active European labour migration could look like and what it would take to get such a policy implemented.

Mr. Bosch has a special interest in the relationship between migration and other policy areas, especially development cooperation, foreign affairs and trade. He is involved in various international fora and is a member of different commissions working in the area of international migration policy. He also contributes to the work of the Global Forum on Migration and Development. He became an IZA Research Fellow in 2015.

Abstract

Migration will shape the future of Europe

Today, the EU is facing the biggest refugee challenge since the end of the Second World War with over 1.2 million people applying for asylum in 2015 and counting. The EU needs to deal with these challenges on the basis of the twin principles of solidarity and sharing responsibility. In recent months the European Commission has put forward a number of concrete proposals that should allow the Member States to deal with the situation in a fair and balanced manner that respects the international and European laws and obligations. Measures include providing assistance to countries neighbouring Syria to deal with the high numbers of refugees on their territory, reinforcing cooperation with third countries and especially Turkey, increasing assistance to Member States that receive most refugees, setting up hotspots where people are registered, presenting a relocation system to distribute people over all Member States, proposals for resettling people from third countries to the EU, for establishing a European Border and Coast Guard and ways to increase the return and readmission for those who do not qualify for protection. Peter Bosch, senior expert at DG Migration and Home Affairs of the Commission, will give an outline of these measures and where we stand with implementation. He will also look ahead and consider future initiatives, including upcoming events in the context of the United Nations and the need for intensifying integration efforts and a new European migration policy.

Lieven Brouwers

Biography

Lieven Brouwers is a Policy Officer in the field of legal migration at DG Migration and Home Affairs, European Commission, specialised in highly skilled migration.

He is responsible for the EU Blue Card Directive, including monitoring its transposition by Member States and drafting the first implementation report in 2014. Since Commission President Juncker made a new policy on legal migration one of his top priorities, and announced a review of the Blue Card Directive, he has been leading the Commission's evaluation and policy preparation efforts. In his current position, he has also been responsible for the Family Reunification Directive, including investigating complaints, initiating legal proceedings and drafting the 2014 guidelines on the Directive's application.

Prior to joining the European Commission in 2012, he worked as a lawyer specialising in corporate, asylum and immigration law, a consultancy and think tank in EU affairs. He holds a Master of Law from the University of Leuven, a Master in Human Rights from the University of Louvain-la-Neuve and an MSc in International Relations from the London School of Economics and Political Science.

Abstract

Brouwers will give an overview of the EU's policies on highly skilled migration to attract talent from outside the EU. He will sketch the EU's challenges on addressing skills shortages, outline the needs and opportunities of skilled migration and discuss the EU's objectives in this field. Finally, he will lift a tip of the veil on the on-going review and upcoming changes to the EU Blue Card.

Tony Bunyan

Biography

Tony Bunyan is an investigative journalist and writer. Tony specialises in justice and home affairs, civil liberties, the state and freedom of information in the EU. He has been the Director of Statewatch since 1990 and edits Statewatch News online.

He is the author of *Secrecy and openness in the EU* (1999) and *The Shape of Things to Come* (2009). He has twice been selected by the *European Voice* newspaper as one of the "EV50" - one of the fifty most influential people in the EU. He is a Visiting Research Fellow at London Metropolitan University, University of Dundee and the University of Bristol.

Abstract

Will the EU ever be the same again?

Throughout the refugee crisis - which was utterly predictable - EU institutions have failed to respond to the needs of refugees in a responsible way, to uphold the values they espouse to and to counter racist and xenophobic politicians and governments. On the other hand, civil society and its volunteers have risen magnificently to the occasion acting with humanity and conviction. They have put the EU to shame. Now

The EU's response has been to try marginalise them. The EU-Turkey "deal" which relies on highly dubious legal grounds, closed detention centres and a policy of "returns" is the final disgrace. The EU will never be the same again.

Sergio Carrera

Biography

Sergio Carrera has worked at Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) in Brussels since 2002, where he coordinates the Justice and Home Affairs Research Programme. Carrera is also Associate Professor/Senior Researcher at the Department of European Law in the Faculty of Law of the University of Maastricht, the Netherlands. He holds a PhD on European Law at the University of Maastricht (the Netherlands) and has published widely on EU justice and home affairs law and policies. He has co-edited several volumes and authored numerous academic articles in recognized national and international scientific (peer-reviewed) journals and books. His main research interests are on EU justice and home affairs (JHA) law and policy, with particular focus on migration, citizenship and borders policies, and the role of the various EU institutional actors in shaping justice and home affairs priorities and outputs. Carrera is external expert and has written numerous studies for the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Fundamental Rights Agency and the Committee of the Regions.

Marina de Regt

Biography

Marina de Regt is assistant professor at the Department of Social and Cultural Anthropology of Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam. Her specializations are gender, labour and migration in Yemen and Ethiopia. She is Chair of LOVA, the Netherlands Association for Gender Studies and Feminist Anthropology, and one of the principal researchers of "Time to Look at Girls: Adolescent Girls Migration and Development".

Abstract

Time to Look at Girls: Adolescent Girls' Migration in Ethiopia

In the past decade the number of children that are leaving their places of origin in search of better livelihoods is increasing rapidly. The large majority of these children are adolescents, and many of these adolescents are girls. Adolescent girls are, however, hardly visible in migration studies. In addition, their migration is mainly described in the context of trafficking and exploitation. Little is known about the experiences, life choices and aspirations of adolescent girl migrants. Adolescence is a period of critical

transitions when major life decisions are taken. Migration may have major implications for girls' transition to full adulthood, and thus for the development of societies as a whole. In this paper I will present the results of a comparative research project about adolescent girl migration in Ethiopia, Bangladesh and Sudan, with particular attention for the data collected in Ethiopia. The research specifically looked at the ways in which the decision to migrate intersects with other important choices in the lives of adolescent girls, such as those related to education, marriage and having children. The paper is based on qualitative interviews with domestic workers and sex workers in Addis Ababa, returned women from the Middle East, and interviews with parents and peers in two places of origin.

Marc de Werd

Biography

Professor Marc de Werd (1962) is Justice in the Amsterdam Court of Appeal in the Netherlands. In that capacity he deals with criminal cases and formerly with asylum and migration cases. He studied law at Nijmegen University and attained a Phd (in constitutional law) at Maastricht University (1994). He published extensively on issues concerning the (European) judicial system (fair trial) and human rights. Since 2015 he is professor of European Justice in Maastricht (Netherlands). His research aims at bridging the gap between academic legal theory and the practical application of European law in the courts. Marc de Werd is currently the Court's EU law and ECHR co-ordinator. In that capacity he is responsible for international training programs of judges and law clerks in the Amsterdam Court of Appeal. He is editor in chief of European Courts weblog (<http://europeancourts.blogspot.nl>).

Leonhard den Hertog

Biography

Leonhard den Hertog works at the Justice and Home Affairs Section of the Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) in Brussels as a TRANSMIC postdoctoral researcher. TRANSMIC is a network of scholars in the field of transnational migration, coordinated by Maastricht University and funded by the European Commission's Marie Curie actions. Leonhard does research on the EU's migration, asylum and border policy, focusing especially on its external relations and the role of EU funding instruments. He obtained his LL.M from Utrecht University and successfully defended his PhD thesis on the rule of law in the external dimension of EU migration and asylum policy under a joint doctoral programme at the Universities of Cologne and of Edinburgh. He also worked as a project assistant for an EU project in Addis Ababa, as guest researcher and lecturer at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in Budapest, and as a research and teaching assistant on legal research methodology at the University of Leuven. He (co-)authored several publications on EU external relations and EU asylum, border and migration policy, and regularly presents his work at academic conferences and policy events.

Abstract

In his presentation at the WUN Migration Conference, he will examine the EU's responses to the 'refugee crisis' by offering a critical overview of the cooperation with neighbouring countries, especially exploring the role that 'money' can play in shaping the relationship with these countries and within the EU itself.

Esperanza Díaz

Biography

Dr Esperanza Díaz, born in Spain and living in Norway since 1999, is a medical doctor, specialist in Family Medicine, working part-time as a general practitioner. She finished her PhD degree with the thesis "Impact of reducing Indoor Air Pollution on Women's health: RESPIRE-Guatemala. Randomised Exposure Study of Pollution Indoors and Respiratory Effects" at the University of Bergen, where she is associate professor since 2008. She works also part-time at the Norwegian Centre for Minority Health Research. Díaz's major field of research is immigrant health, mainly from a primary health care perspective, including register studies, qualitative research and, lately, a health care intervention among immigrant women in Norway.

Abstract

Interventions to improve immigrant health. A scoping review

Differences between immigrants and their host populations regarding access to health care, health status, treatment and prognosis for several diseases have been identified across countries and continents. Health interventions designed and evaluated for majority populations are not always optimal for immigrants. There is an ongoing need for information on health interventions that have been evaluated for immigrants.

Diaz will present the preliminary results of a scoping review to study the extent, range, nature and main conclusions of published research on evaluations of interventions to improve health among immigrants. In a historical situation of growing number of immigrants in Europe, the results from this study will help to identify beneficial interventions, potential research gaps and future research needs regarding health interventions for immigrants.

Franck Düvell

Biography

Franck Düvell is an Associate Professor and Senior Researcher at COMPAS, primarily working on projects in the Flows and Dynamics, Citizenship and Belonging, and Welfare clusters. He has a PhD in Sociology, and was research fellow at the European University Institute, Florence and the University of Exeter. Prior to his role at COMPAS he was a lecturer in sociology, geography and political science at the Jean Monnet Centre for European Studies (CEuS), University of Bremen and he continues to be an associated fellow of CEuS.

Franck has worked on irregular immigration, highly skilled migrants, health issues, and aspects of migration politics and management on EU and international level. He also works closely with migrants and refugee rights agencies all over Europe. Currently his projects include work on East West Migration and Transit Migration through Turkey and Ukraine.

Abstract

'Migration transitions and the changing global migration order: the cases of Russia and Turkey'

This paper will elaborate on the concepts of migration order and transition. It will analyse the determinants of the emergence of Russia and Turkey as immigration countries and the emergence of regional migration systems. It will explore how this complements, impacts on and partly diminishes the role of other classical (EU) poles in the global migration order.

Fresnoza Flot

Biography

Asuncion Fresnoza-Flot is a Radboud Excellence Initiative fellow at the Centre for Migration Law and at the Institute for the Sociology of Law (Radboud University Nijmegen, Netherlands). She is currently working on marital break-up of 'mixed' couples involving Filipino migrant women in selected countries in Europe and the role of state policies during this process. Prior to her fellowship, she was a postdoctoral researcher of the Belgian National Fund for Scientific Research (FNRS) at the Interdisciplinary Research Centre on Families and Sexualities (CIRFASE) of the Catholic University of Louvain in Belgium. Her recent publications include the co-edited volume *Mobile childhoods in Filipino transnational families. Migrant children with similar roots in different routes* (Palgrave 2015).

Abstract

The transnational practices of the 'second generation' have become important analytical objects in the field of migration studies. This burgeoning literature focuses on children whose parents are both migrants, largely overlooking those who grew up in 'mixed' families made up of parents with different nationalities and/or ethnicities. This presentation attempts to address this gap by examining the links that children of Filipino-Belgian and Thai-Belgian couples maintain and reinforce with their migrant mothers' country of origin as well as the driving forces behind their transnational practices. The results of a three-year ethnographic fieldwork in Belgium indicate that the transnational practices of this group are influenced by their parents, notably their migrant mothers. Those whose mothers maintain dynamic transnational connections and transmit to them the 'culture' of their country of origin exhibit strong interest in that society and feel close to it. The intergenerational transmission in these mixed families is fashioned by the power dynamics between their parents: mothers who get the support of their Belgian husband easily immerse their children in the 'culture' of their country. Hence, parents play a leading role in initiating their children's transnational links. However, young people who spent part of their childhood in the country of origin of their mother show more initiative in maintaining links with that country than their counterparts who grew up in Belgium. Overall, what shapes the transnationalism of children of mixed families are their attachment to places, the dynamics of intergenerational transmission in their respective families and their parents' transnational practices.

Karlijn Haagsman

Biography

Dr. Karlijn Haagsman is Lecturer of Globalisation and Development at Maastricht University, The Netherlands. Her PhD studied the effects of transnational parenting on the lives of Angolan and Nigerian migrant parents in The Netherlands (parent-child relationship, emotional well-being and health, and job performance). This PhD was part of a larger project on transnational families (TCRAF-Eu) headed by Valentina Mazzucato. At the moment Karlijn is still working and publishing with the data collected during this project. Selected articles are *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* (2014) and *Ethnic and Racial Studies* (2015).

Abstract

Do transnational mothers differ from their male counterparts? Characteristics of transnational families of female migrants.

Research on transnational families, in which the parents migrate to the Global North while their children stay in the origin countries, has pointed out that there are differences in the functioning of transnational families when fathers migrate or when mothers migrate. The literature indicates that when mothers migrate the effects on the children are more severe. Compared to fathers, the literature generally states, not only do mothers suffer more when separated from their children but also children have more (emotional) difficulties when their mothers migrate. A common explanation is that the emotional bond between mothers and children is stronger than between fathers and children. And, to a lesser extent than fathers, mothers are expected to provide emotional care, which is more difficult to provide across borders. These studies have, hence, pointed at biological factors or gender norms as explanatory factors. Yet, the poorer well-being detected in children of mother-away families could also be the result of structural factors, such as differences in the conditions mothers and fathers face overseas. Possibly families in which the mother is away have more unstable care arrangements. This paper wants to systematically investigate structural elements that could help explain the differences found. It does so by using survey data collected amongst Ghanaian and Nigerian migrant parents in The Netherlands and data collected amongst children in Ghana and Nigeria. Some aspects this paper looks at are differences in marital status, caregiving arrangements, in (care) networks, socio-economic status, and legal status.

Katharine Jones

Biography

Dr. Katharine Jones joined the Centre for Trust, Peace and Social Relations in April 2015 and conducts research on migration, displacement and belonging. Educated at the Universities of Newcastle upon Tyne (1992 - 1995, 1998-1999) and Manchester (2007-2012), Katharine has amassed over 15 years experience of undertaking or supporting rights-based research on migration in a variety of institutions. She was previously a Senior Research Officer in migration and asylum at the UK Home Office (2001 - 2004) and Senior Programme Manager at the Barrow Cadbury Trust (2004-2007), before returning to academia to write her PhD thesis on the proliferation of private businesses in facilitating and profiting from international migration. She subsequently managed an international research consultancy - Global Migrant Rights' Research - conducting research on migrant recruitment and rights' abuses in Asia, Latin America and Africa for international organisations and donors such as the ILO, IOM and Open Society Foundations. Katharine has advised a number of UN Rapporteurs on the same topic. She is a Director and trustee of the Scottish Refugee Council, trustee of Scottish Detainee Visitors.

Abstract

Recruiters, labour migrants and human rights abuses: The exploitative privatisation of labour migration

As the numbers of temporary labour migrants have increased over the past four decades, migrant recruitment and facilitation has become a highly profitable business. Since the 1970s the industry, comprising a mix of regular and irregular private recruitment agencies and sub-agents, has burgeoned, especially in Asia and especially among the low-paid. By the turn of the millennium, the majority of labour migrants in Asia were paying for the services of a recruiter in order to migrate.

Human rights defenders, civil society organizations, journalists and academics have consistently exposed the abuses and exploitation, which is associated with the recruitment process. High recruitment fees, which can lead to debt bondage - a form of forced labour, deceit about the terms and conditions of employment contracts, processing of fake employment and immigration documents which leave migrants unprotected

in destination states, confiscation of identity documents as well as emotional and physical violence have all been well-documented as occurring during the recruitment process. Within Asia, these practices are endemic -the norm even, rather than isolated incidences. At the far end of the spectrum, exploitative recruitment practices can morph into the egregious crimes of trafficking and forced labour.

Drawing on a number of empirical studies on migrant recruitment conducted by the author over the past decade (in South and South East Asia, Middle East, Latin America and Africa), this paper addresses trends in the growth of this pernicious industry, the reasons for its growth, and implications for the cost of migration and for rights abuses.

Fatima Khan

Biography

Fatima Khan is Director of the Refugee Rights Unit at the University of Cape Town Law Faculty. Her work encompasses four main aspects: teaching Refugee and Immigration Law to undergraduate students; Refugee law and Human rights to LLM and M.Phil students and supervising postgraduate theses (both internally and externally). The University of Cape Town is the only university in South Africa where Refugee Law is taught as a stand-alone course, rather than as a module within the international law courses.

The research of the Unit is assisted by the huge number of clients (aprox. 5000 every year) Fatima and colleagues attend to in legal practice. The Unit engages in strategic litigation – this aspect of the work being funded by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The Unit also provides training on refugee law to a range of stakeholders including various government departments including the police, social workers, labour law commissioners , magistrates and the Department of Home Affairs.

Abstract

Shifts in the asylum process in South Africa as a pre-condition for hidden migration

Presented with Ncumisa Willie.

Over the past few years, the protection space for asylum seekers in South Africa has steadily shrunk. The South African government has shifted its policies and attitude to one that excludes rather than accepts refugees, and there is a clear move towards confining refugees to the borders of the country. These policy shifts have had the unintended consequences of producing and promoting hidden and irregular forms of migration in South Africa. In order to understand the policy shifts adopted by the Department of Home Affairs (“The Department”), the paper will analyse recent cases concerning access to the asylum process, in a manner which identifies the trends of the policy shifts.

The paper will focus on undocumented refugees and asylum seekers in South Africa. It seeks to analyse how policy shifts have impacted migrants and posits that the South African government, through its restrictive and exclusionary policies, has contributed to the creation of hidden and irregular migration. The paper argues that, by restricting access to the asylum process, migrants who have a prima facie refugee claim are forced to remain in the country without proper documentation.

Through a set of interviews with refugees and asylum seekers in Cape Town, the paper will present a first-hand account of the obstacles faced by refugees and asylum seekers in South Africa, obstacles which drive them to remain undocumented in the country. This approach assists us in understanding the roles played by the government in creating new forms of hidden migration.

Miriam Kullman

Biography

Miriam Kullmann is an assistant professor in Labour Law at the University of Maastricht (The Netherlands) and researcher at Leiden University (The Netherlands) within the Labour Law Department. She has a vast experience in doing (comparative) research on cross-border labour mobility and the enforcement of posted workers’ and Union workers’ rights. Her PhD thesis, which she successfully defended on 15 April 2015, is titled ‘Enforcement of Labour Law in Cross-Border Situations’ and has been published with Kluwer in 2015. Since then, she has published on a variety of subjects that are related to cross-border worker mobility, their rights and how these rights are enforced, not only from an EU and national labour law perspective, but also from the perspective of private international law. Besides cross-border worker mobility, her current research moreover focuses on the labour market position of older workers, the EU’s policy aspirations and

how these influence Member State actions. This second research focus has been developed during her stay as a postdoctoral researcher at Lund University (Sweden) from January to June 2015 within the Elder Law Programme, supervised by Prof. Ann Numhauser-Henning.

Abstract

Undertakings established in a Member State of the European Union and providing activities in other Member States often do so through the posting of workers. In the context of this specific form of labour mobility, free movement rights of the employer-undertaking may come in tension with the desire of the host state to ensure compliance with (high) labour standards. The EU legislator has addressed this tension in the Posted Workers Directive from 1996 which has been much debated following the Laval (2007) and Rüffert (2008) cases. In these cases, the Court of Justice of the European Union considered that the employment rights guaranteed to posted workers by the Directive constituted both floor and ceiling in terms of what the host Member State could demand from the undertaking. Furthermore, such rights could not be determined through decentralised collective bargaining.

After a much heated political debate on cultures of collective bargaining and levels of employment protection in host states, latest legislative and jurisprudential developments seem to jointly develop along two complementary paths. On the one hand, emphasis is placed on the necessity for institutions and social partners in the host state to be transparent as to the employment rights applicable to cross-border providers of services. On the other hand, the rights thereby identifiable ought to be more easily and firmly enforced. The focus on transparency and enforcement, with limited debate on the actual content of the relevant rights, may be close to other aspects of the debate on labour migration.

Katie Kuschminder

Biography

Katie Kuschminder is a Researcher in the Maastricht Graduate School of Governance/ UNU-Merit, where she is the theme leader for irregular and transit migration. She has ten years of research experience and has managed and worked on several projects funded by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Australian Department of Immigration and Border Protection, GIZ, IOM, and UNHCR. Dr. Kuschminder teaches in the Masters in Public Policy and Human Development, Migration Management Diploma Programme and Evidence Based Policy Research Methods Courses at the School of Governance/ UNU-Merit and at University College Maastricht. From June 2016, Dr. Kuschminder will be a Rubicon Research Fellow at the European University Institute.

Abstract

Irregular Migrants Decision Making Factors in Transit

This paper examines how migrants make the decision whether to stay in the country of transit, migrate onwards, or return to their countries of origin while in a transit country. The majority of a limited academic literature on migrant decision making has been concerned either with the decision to migrate in the first place (for example distinguishing voluntary from forced migration), or the decision whether to return. Decision making in transit has not been explored in depth. Migrant decision making in transit can be influenced by conditions in the country of origin, conditions in the current country of stay (transit country), conditions in the perceived destination country, individual and social factors, and policy interventions. This paper considers these multiple factors in the analysis of 1,028 surveys with migrants from Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan and Syria collected in Athens and Istanbul in spring 2015. Regression analysis has been used to predict the factors determining the desire of migrants to migrate onwards as compared to stay in the current country or return.

Frank Laczko

Biography

Frank Laczko is the Head of IOM's recently established Global Migration Data Analysis Centre in Berlin. He was previously based in Geneva, where he led IOM's Migration Research Division. He is the co-chair of the Data and Research Group of the Global Migration Group, editor of IOM/Springer Global Migration Issues book series and co-editor of Migration Policy Practice, a journal for migration policymakers and practitioners.

Among the many publications he has led are the World Migration Report 2013, which focused on migrant

well-being and development, *Fatal Journeys – Tracking Lives Lost During Migration*, a report about migrant fatalities globally; *How the World Views Migration*, a report about public opinion towards migration around the world; *Europe's Migration 'Crisis' – Making sense of the numbers*, a co-authored paper on the challenges around data and information about asylum seekers in Europe, published in *Forced Migration Review*.

Bronwen Manby

Biography

Bronwen Manby is an independent consultant and visiting fellow at the London School of Economics Centre for the Study of Human Rights. She previously worked for the Open Society Foundations and Human Rights Watch. She has written widely on human rights, democracy, and good governance in Africa. Her current focus is on statelessness and the right to a nationality, with ongoing work for the Open Society Foundations, UNHCR, IOM, World Bank, and others.

Abstract

The interface between identification, legal identity, statelessness and migration

This presentation will consider lack of identification as a cause and consequence of migration, and as a factor of vulnerability during migration; and provision of identification as a means of protection for migrants, especially refugees, and their children. The presentation will touch on efforts to strengthen identification, especially in the context of SDG Target 16.9 to “provide legal identity for all, including birth registration” by 2030, and the increasing reach of biometric identification systems. It will highlight the importance of law and policy reforms to end discrimination and provide access to nationality, not only birth registration, with particular reference to sub-Saharan Africa.

Valentina Mazzucato

Biography

Valentina Mazzucato is Professor of Globalization and Development at Maastricht University, The Netherlands. She has recently been awarded an ERC Consolidator grant for a 5-year project on “Mobility Trajectories of Young Lives: Life Chances of Transnational Youth in Global South and North”. She has headed several international research projects investigating how migration impacts transnational families between Africa and Europe. Selected articles are: *Social Science & Medicine* (2015), *International Migration Review* (2014), *Journal of Marriage & Family* (2011), *Population Space and Place* (2016; 2010; 2004), *Global Networks* (2016; 2009), and *World Development* (2014; 2009).

Abstract

Mobility Trajectories of Young Lives: Life Chances of Transnational Youth in Global South and North

Mobility Trajectories of Young Lives: Life Chances of Transnational Youth in Global South and North (MO-TRAYL) is a recently awarded ERC Consolidator project of 5 years which aims to develop a better understanding of the relationship between young people's mobility trajectories and their life chance outcomes as defined by their educational performance, psychological well-being and transitions into adulthood. Cities in both Global South and North are faced with a growing population of youth that have geographic mobility in their biographies. Yet little is known about how migration impacts young people in the Global North and South in part because our conception of young people's mobility patterns has to date been overly simplified. This results in a lack of data that specifically looks at the different mobility patterns of young people and hardly any that has a longitudinal dimension. MO-TRAYL will simultaneously study youths in the Global South who have remained 'at home' and those who have migrated to Europe hypothesizing that youth have distinctive mobility trajectories that will impact their life chances. It will specifically trace youth's mobility trajectories, the resulting different family compositions along the way, how both affect life chances and how these effects are shaped by the migrant sending and receiving country contexts as they relate to school systems and migration regimes. The project focuses on Ghanaian children in Ghana, The Netherlands, Belgium and Germany.

Laura Merla

Biography

Laura Merla is Professor of Sociology at the Catholic University of Louvain (Belgium), where she is director of the Interdisciplinary Research Center on Families and Sexualities (CIRFASE). She is also Honorary Research Fellow at the University of Western Australia. Her main research areas are the sociology of the

family; migration, transnational families and care; ageing; social policies; and gender and masculinities. Her research has been funded by the Belgian National Funds for Research, the Belgian Federal Science Policy and two Marie Curie fellowships. She recently won an ERC Starting Grant. In 2014 Laura Merla published two edited volumes: 1) *Transnational families, migration and the circulation of care: understanding mobility and absence in family life* published by Routledge (in collaboration with Loretta Baldassar); and 2) *Distances et Liens* published by Academia-L'Harmattan (in collaboration with Aurore François).

Abstract

Distances and family ties in a transnational context: a dialectical relationship between geographic and affective distances/proximities

This paper explores the inter-relations between family ties, and two forms of distances/proximities: geographic and affective, through a conceptual framework developed in collaboration with François & Janssen (Merla et al. 2014). The discussion is based on the hypothesis that there is a complex and dialectical relationship between geographic and affective distances, as well as between the various dimensions that compose each one of them. The framework for the analysis of distances and family ties identifies three inter-connected dimensions in geographic distance ('objective', 'subjective' and '(re)appropriated') and two dimensions in affective distance ('felt' and 'reappropriated'). The framework also identifies four contextual elements that influence the interconnections between these various dimensions in family relations: the *political-institutional context*, which refers to the ways in which institutions such as the State, companies, the Church etc. regulate family relations; the *cultural-normative context*, which provides norms and models that influence individual and family practices as well as the philosophies that underlie the institutional regulation of family relations; the *technological context*, that is, on the one hand, the technical aspects related to mobility and communication that can lead to space-time compression and, on the other hand, the intervention of science and technology in human reproduction; and finally, the *relational context* that refers both to individual psychological contexts, and relational systems that is, conjugal and family dynamics and significant others. In this paper I illustrate this framework with examples drawn from fieldwork I conducted with Salvadoran transnational families in Europe and Australia.

Elise Muir

Biography

Elise Muir is a tenured Associate Professor at Maastricht Faculty of Law. She studied law both in France and in the UK (Maîtrise, LLB & LLM) before commencing her postgraduate studies in European law at the College of Europe in Belgium (LLM). She completed her PhD in 2010 at the University of London.

She is Associate Director of the Maastricht Centre for European Law and a member of the editorial board of the Maastricht Journal of European and Comparative Law. She also is the Director of the PhD programme for professionals of the Faculty of law (Campus Brussels).

Abstract

Undertakings established in a Member State of the European Union and providing activities in other Member States often do so through the posting of workers. In the context of this specific form of labour mobility, free movement rights of the employer-undertaking may come in tension with the desire of the host state to ensure compliance with (high) labour standards. The EU legislator has addressed this tension in the Posted Workers Directive from 1996 which has been much debated following the *Laval* (2007) and *Rüffert* (2008) cases. In these cases, the Court of Justice of the European Union considered that the employment rights guaranteed to posted workers by the Directive constituted both floor and ceiling in terms of what the host Member State could demand from the undertaking. Furthermore, such rights could not be determined through decentralised collective bargaining.

After a much heated political debate on cultures of collective bargaining and levels of employment protection in host states, latest legislative and jurisprudential developments seem to jointly develop along two complementary paths. On the one hand, emphasis is placed on the necessity for institutions and social partners in the host state to be transparent as to the employment rights applicable to cross-border providers of services. On the other hand, the rights thereby identifiable ought to be more easily and firmly enforced. The focus on transparency and enforcement, with limited debate on the actual content of the relevant rights, may be close to other aspects of the debate on labour migration.

Sabu Padmadas

Biography

Sabu Padmadas is Professor of Demography and Global Health at the Department of Social Statistics and Demography, and co-Director of the Centre for Global Health, Population, Poverty and Policy at the University of Southampton. His research interests focus broadly on the application of demographic and statistical modelling of global health and wellbeing in low-middle income and transition economies. He has a distinguished academic career with international research experience and over 50 research publications in peer-reviewed international journals. He has led successful international research projects on health inequalities, reproductive health, migration and wellbeing in low and middle income countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, funded by the UK Research Councils as well as international agencies such as the United Nations and WHO. A significant achievement of his academic career is the research spanning over a decade evaluating three cycles of the United Nations reproductive health and family planning programme in China, which generated high impact and policy response at the national level. He led this high profile collaborative programme with the then National Population and Family Planning Commission and the Ministry of Health of PR China and the United Nations Population Fund. As a member of the WUN-HOME research network, he contributes to generating policy impact and building scientific evidence on interdisciplinary research related to migration and health.

Abstract

Understanding migration patterns and health outcomes in low and middle income countries: evidence and future challenges

This presentation will briefly review the current evidence on the trends and patterns of migration flows, both internal and international, and further examine the health outcomes and associated risk factors of migrants in low and middle income countries. The talk will focus on four inter-related social and behavioural phenomena underlying the health care behaviour and health risks burden among migrants: adaptation, exposure, (re) integration and resilience. The presentation will address some of the challenges for policy and programme interventions, particularly taking into account of changing occupational patterns, skills and human capital as well as reflecting on the increasing trends in return migration flows in transition economies.

Hong-Jae Park

Biography

Dr Hong-Jae Park is a Senior Lecturer of School of Counselling, Human Services and Social Work, Faculty of Education and Social Work, The University of Auckland. He is a native of South Korea who moved to Aotearoa New Zealand in 2003. He has taught a range of undergraduate and postgraduate courses including ethics and justice, lifespan development, disability research, and applied professional practice. Dr Park's area of research and practice focuses on migrant and diaspora communities, gerontological concerns (in particular, older people in a foreign land), and cross-cultural practice in social work and human services. Recently, he has undertaken a series of studies on Korean migration into Australia and New Zealand. He has published over 30 articles and book chapters, and presented widely at national and international conferences.

Abstract

'Unattended migration': Exploring issues associated with later-life migration among older people in a foreign land

Global migration is not only about the movement of young people and adults for education or work to another nation; it is also about the relocation of older people into a foreign land for various reasons. A significant proportion of older people leave their homeland at an old age to live abroad across cultures. Challenges facing later-life migrants are especially difficult and complex, compared with those concerning older migrants who moved at a younger age and then progress into old age in place. An extreme example is the 'unattended' group of older migrants who were brought by their adult children, and then left to fend themselves by absent sponsors who were no longer living in the country. Migration research has paid little attention to those later-life migrants, with the image of migration still focused on people of working age. In light of the global ageing demographics and the limited research on the topic, this paper aims to develop a cross-national comparative approach to explore issues associated with later-life migration among older people in a foreign land throughout the world.

Nicola Piper

Biography

Nicola Piper is Professor of International Migration at the University of Sydney where she is Director of the Sydney Asia Pacific Migration Centre. Her research focuses on international labour migration and advocacy politics. Her recent publications include the co-edited Special Issue on Forced Labour (*Anti-Trafficking Review* 2015); the edited volumes *New perspectives on gender and migration: livelihoods, rights, and entitlements* (2008), *South–South Migration: implications for social policy and development* (with Hujo, 2010) and the co-authored book *Critical Perspectives on Global Governance: rights and regulation in governing regimes* (with Grugel, 2007). She is co-founder and Vice-President of the Global Migration Policy Associates and external advisor on migration research at the United Nations Institute for Social Development.

Martijn Pluim

Biography

Martijn Pluim started his career with ICMPD in 1999. Having worked on a broad variety of migration-related matters, he left in 2005 to work at the EC. There, he worked on migration, asylum and border management issues. He returned to ICMPD in 2007. Presently, as Director for the Eastern Dimension and Research, he is in charge of ICMPD's support activities for the migration dialogues along the Eastern Migratory Route. He oversees all capacity-building projects in Eastern Europe and Asia, as well as ICMPD's research activities on multiple topics, and guides the teams in charge of the Irregular Migration & Return, Trafficking in Human Beings and Border Management & Visa programmes.

Parvati Raghuram

Biography

Parvati Raghuram is Professor in Geography and Migration at the Open University. She came to the UK after her MA in India. She completed her PhD at the University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1993 and worked in Middlesex and Nottingham Trent Universities before joining the Open University in 2005. She has published widely on gender, migration and development and on postcolonial theory. Her most recent ESRC funded project is titled Gender, skilled migration and the IT sector: a comparative study of India and the UK. Her previous project was on the experiences of South Asian geriatricians in the UK. As part of the work on skilled migration she has written several papers on International Student Migration, setting out a new way of theorising this form of mobility. She has also been exploring the use of 'care' as a concept in social policy, postcolonial theory and feminist ethics. She has co-authored *Gender, Migration and Social Reproduction* (Palgrave), *The Practice of Cultural Studies* (Sage), *Gender and International Migration in Europe* (Routledge) and co-edited *South Asian women in the diaspora* (Berg) and *Tracing Indian diaspora: Contexts, Memories, Representations* (Sage). Parvati has also written for policy audiences having co-authored research papers for a number of think-tanks such as IPPR, UNRISD, the Hamburg Institute of International Economics, Heinrich Böll Stiftung, IPPR and UNRISD and co-edited a special issue of the journal *Diversities* for UNESCO. She co-edits the journal *South Asian Diaspora* with the Centre for Study of Diaspora, Hyderabad and the Palgrave Pivot series *Mobility and Politics* with Martin Geiger and William Walters both at Ottawa.

Abstract

In an increasingly mobile world where skills are actively sought in migration policies, the growth in education of women would suggest that skilled migrant women would be an increasing part of migration streams, policy discourses and academic research. However, the growth in the number of women in skilled migration streams has been far from uniform. Skilled women migrants dominate particular sectors of the labour market and with few exceptions these sectors are not the sectors in demand globally. Instead, many of the skilled sectors that are feted in migration policy are male dominated, leading men and women principal skilled migrants to have very different labour market experiences.

This paper examines how gender segregated labour markets for migrants are influenced by the ways in which gender plays out in education, the ability to convert education to employment, migration possibilities due to the processes of selectivity of gendered occupational sectors in migration policies, post migration entry into work, wages and career progression.

The paper identifies three types of variables that may be considered as operating at different scales:

individual demographic variables such as age, race marital status, the presence of children; work cultures at the level of *firms*; and structural factors such as the ways in which *national* labour markets are regulated. These factors come together to shape migrant women's labour market opportunities suggesting the need to adopt an intersectional approach. Theoretically, the paper argues for the need to move beyond the double disadvantage model while understanding women migrants' experiences in gender segregated sectors of the labour market. The dominance of gender as an overarching and near universal factor affecting particular occupational sectors suggests that migrant and non-migrant experiences may have commonalities that are often missed; in effect, gender disadvantage can be the dominant explanatory variable. On the other hand, migration and gender can operate in conjunction with, or in opposition to other factors such as race leading to multiple (rather than double) disadvantage. In policy terms the paper suggests that concentrating on integration policy directed at migrants as a way of achieving inclusion is inadequate if non-migrants too are being discriminated in these sectors. Instead, gendered non-migrant cultures of education and employment have to be analysed as issues that suggest commonalities between some migrant and non-migrant women.

Sarah Salway

Biography

Sarah Salway is Professor of Public Health at the School for Health & Related Research, University of Sheffield. She leads the Health Equity & Inclusion research theme within the Section of Public Health and is also heavily involved in the NIHR School for Public Health Research.

Abstract

Her first talk will explore the potential contributions and challenges of conducting cross-national comparative research on migration, ethnicity and health. Drawing on experience gained during a study focused on maternal health in Canada, Germany and the UK, she will examine the ways in which cross-national approaches can both enhance the rigour and utility of such research and also have some significant downsides. In view of these pros and cons, she will suggest some principles that could help researchers to think more carefully about the rationale for, feasibility and likely contribution of proposed cross-national comparative work and thereby strengthen such research.

In her second short talk she will consider what we might mean by the notion of 'migrant friendly' health services and how this might link to understandings of healthcare equity. She will then draw on findings from three recent English studies to examine obstacles and opportunities for progress towards equitable access to health services for migrant and minority people operating at different levels of the health system.

Hildegard Schneider

Biography

Hildegard Schneider is Professor of European Union Law at the Law Faculty of Maastricht University. She studied Law, Political Science and Art History in Freiburg (Breisgau), London, Paris and Münster. She completed the '1.Staatsexamen' in 1980 and the '2. Staatsexamen' in 1986 (after working at the Westfälische Wilhelmsuniversität in Münster and at a solicitor's office in Hong Kong). Since 1986, she has worked at Maastricht University, teaching mainly European Union law, German law and German legal terminology and her research covers the same areas.

In her research she is particularly interested in the free movement of natural and legal persons and migration issues, the recognition of diplomas and EU policies in the field of education and culture, international trade law and comparative law. She obtained her Ph.D. defending a thesis entitled 'Die Anerkennung von Diplomen in der Europäischen Gemeinschaft' at Maastricht University.

From 1997 to 2001, she served as Director of Studies of the Magister Iuris Communis programme. Today she is a scholar of the Maastricht Centre for European Law and a member of the Ius Commune research school. She is involved in various international networks.

Hildegard is involved in the coordination of European Union Substantive Law, and she teaches European migration law and citizenship, European internal market law, and Law and Art: the free movement of cultural property.

Since September 2011 she is Dean of the Law Faculty and member of the Management Team of Maastricht University.

Melissa Siegel

Biography

Melissa Siegel is an Associate Professor and Head of Migration Studies at the Maastricht Graduate School of Governance and UNU-MERIT where she manages several migration research projects, heads the Migration and Development research group, coordinates the Migration Studies Specialization and heads the Migration Management Diploma Program. She also heads the Migration and Development research theme of the Maastricht Center for Citizenship, Migration and Development (MACIMIDE) and holds the Chairmanship of the United Nations University Migration Network. She has worked on or headed projects for many governments and international organizations and teaches at the graduate and undergraduate level around the world. Her research focused on the causes on consequences of migration with a specific focus on the linkages between migration and development.

Jon Simmons

Biography

Jon Simmons has been Director of Analysis for migration issues at the Home Office since 2009. He is a member of the International Metropolis Steering Committee and the European Migration Network Steering Board and oversees the work of the UK EMN National Contact Point. He has authored or co-authored a number of reports on migration in the UK and his team produces statistics on the immigration system as well as a wide-range of migration related research and analytical advice.

Prior to re-joining the Home Office, Jon was on secondment to the Office for National Statistics, and before that the Home Office Director in charge of Crime and Policing research and statistics. In that role Jon authored the 2000 'Review of Crime Statistics' – also known as 'The Simmons Report' – contributed to the UN Handbook on victimisation surveys, and provided consultancy to developing countries for the World Bank and European Union amongst other things.

Abstract

Jon Simmons will draw on his experiences producing relevant and high quality research and statistics for policy makers and to inform the management of migration, focusing on some of the 'hidden' topics which research can help to uncover – including intra-EU migratory movements, labour market effects, non-compliance with immigration process and the nature of illegal or irregular migrant populations.

Ann Singleton

Biography

Ann Singleton is Senior Research Fellow in the School for Policy Studies at the University of Bristol. Her research focuses on international migration data, the production of knowledge on migration and the development of migration and asylum policy. She has advised the European Commission, the European Parliament, the Council of Ministers and EU Presidencies, national governments, NGOs and international organizations. Between 1996 and 2002 she developed the Eurostat database on international migration and asylum. From 2002 to 2004 she was responsible for policy on statistics in the European Commission's Directorate-General for Justice and Home Affairs. She wrote the European Commission's Action Plans on migration and asylum statistics, prepared the first EU online annual report on migration and asylum and pioneered, with Eurostat, the first EU legislation on statistics on migration and international protection.

Her serves academic advisory roles to the Migration Observatory at the University of Oxford and the National Center of Competence in Research 'nccr – on the move' at the University of Neuchâtel . Ann is currently working on secondment to the IOM Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC), Berlin.

Abstract

Migrant fatalities: hidden from data and research. Recent findings and challenges

Presented with Frank Laczko.

This presentation focuses on migrant fatalities, a topic which has been hitherto under-researched and hidden from most academic and policy discussions. It presents some findings of recent research to be published by IOM in a new global report on migrant fatalities. It also presents ongoing research being

carried out by the Global Migration Data Analysis Centre with the ESRC funded Missing Migrants Project, led by the University of York. It raises some of the challenges involved in identifying missing migrants and tracing their relatives.

Ronald Skeldon

Biography

Ronald Skeldon is Professor of Human Geography at the Graduate School of Governance, Maastricht University and Emeritus Professor at the University of Sussex. He has a BSc (Hons) in Geography from the University of Glasgow and an MA and PhD from the University of Toronto. He carried out research in Peru, in Papua New Guinea, and lived and worked in East and Southeast Asia for over 20 years. He previously was a Professor of Geography at the University of Hong Kong and has worked as a consultant for many international organizations. He has published widely on the subject of migration.

Abstract

The geo-demographic context of recent migration to Europe

The presentation will examine the demographic trends in Europe and in the countries of origin of the recent migration. The current migration crisis, it is argued, has been generated by factors in both origins and destinations and emphasis will be given to two issues. First, the tensions between demographic decline and demographic expansion and, second, the interlinkages between demographic shifts and political developments. Migration has come to be a major force for change and one that is being used to create instability through both numbers and composition of the flows. Given current demographic trends in the region and beyond, the current crisis is unlikely to be the last and it is imperative the European Union move towards a much more comprehensive immigration policy that can allow the management of future citizens, future labour needs and humanitarian responsibilities.

Michaella Vanore

Biography

Dr. Michaella Vanore is a research fellow at the Maastricht Graduate School of Governance, where she has worked for the past six years as a researcher and lecturer on issues related to migration and development. In the course of her work at the School of Governance, Michaella has worked on projects commissioned and funded by the European Commission, IOM, ICMPD, Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, OxfamNovib, UNICEF (Iran, Kazakhstan, Moldova), and UNDEF. Within these projects, Michaella has addressed topics such as assessing the multidimensional development outcomes of children and elderly persons in migrant households, defining and analyzing poverty among migrant children, diaspora engagement and contributions in conflict and post-conflict settings, and remittances. Through her project experience, Michaella has gained experience in qualitative methods (including in-depth interviews and focus groups), quantitative methods (including household and community survey design, survey implementation using CAPI and PAPI methods, and econometric analysis), training and teaching, and project management.

Abstract

Kin migration and child psychosocial well-being in Moldova and Georgia

Within transnational family and child psychology studies, a growing body of literature has investigated the potential consequences of (parental) migration for child psychological health. As the literature has expanded across different geographical, cultural, and migration contexts, different studies have emphasised how varied the consequences of (parental) migration can be for children. While some studies have suggested that migration can contribute to negative outcomes such as feelings of loss and abandonment (Parrenas, 2005; Tolstokorova, 2010), higher reported levels of loneliness (Jia & Tian, 2010), and emotional problems (Lahaie et al., 2009), other studies (e.g., Graham & Jordan, 2011; Battistella & Conaco, 1998) have found that migration and child psychosocial outcomes, such as depression and anxiety, have a limited and in some cases beneficial relationship. Much of this literature has explored the potential links between migration and child psychosocial health in countries in Latin America and South East Asia, with a limited scholarship exploring how children in Eastern Europe fare following family-member migration. Using data collected in 2011/12, this study explores the psychosocial health of children who remained in Moldova and Georgia following the migration of family members. Child psychosocial health was measured with the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ), a behavioural screening instrument that has been used to measure child and adolescent mental health across the world. In Moldova, two subscales of the SDO—the emotional symptoms and conduct problems subscales—were used to compare

psychosocial health outcomes were compared between children with and without migrant family members including parents, grandparents, and other co-resident kin ($n=1,282$) with use of the total difficulties score, a combined measure derived from five SDQ subscales. In both of these countries, the migration of kin was found to have a limited and generally benign relationship to the given child psychosocial health outcomes. In both countries, the relationship varied according to the gender of the child and the gender and role of the absent migrant, with only boys in Moldova who had experienced the migration of a father found to express significantly worse psychosocial health outcomes given the migration of a family member. Such results suggest that the potential consequence of family-member migration on child psychosocial health will vary widely by context and according to factors related to the child and the caregiving environments in which they are embedded.

Maarten Vink

Biography

Maarten P. Vink is Professor of Political Science and Political Sociology at Maastricht University, the Netherlands where he is Co-Director of the Maastricht Center for Citizenship, Migration and Development (MACIMIDE). Vink is also Part-Time Professor at the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute, where he is Co-Director of the European Union Democracy Observatory on Citizenship (EUDO CITIZENSHIP). In addition he is joint coordinator of the Standing Committee "Migration, Citizenship and Political Participation" of the IMISCOE network on International Migration, Integration and Social Cohesion.

Abstract

Refugee integration and pathways to citizenship in the wake of the refugee crisis

In the current refugee crises much attention goes to the management of migration flows. Much less attention is being paid to the question of how best to integrate asylum seekers in receiving societies. This question is relevant as past experiences teach us that asylum seekers often are unable or unwilling to return to origin countries, irrespective of the outcome of their asylum claim. In other words, many of the newly arrived migrants are here to stay. This presentation discusses refugee integration from the perspective of citizenship: it outlines differences in regulations in the member states of the European Union for the access to citizenship and discusses evidence about the relation between citizenship policies and naturalisation rates, as well as about the relation between citizenship and immigrant integration.

Kolitha Wickramage

Biography

Dr Kolitha Wickramage is a Health Officer/Public Health Specialist at the International Organization for Migration (IOM) headquarters in Geneva, and is working on global migration health related crisis projects such as Ebola Virus disease and other related programs at the nexus of human mobility and health. He previously led IOM's health programme in Sri Lanka, where he assisted in the development of a comprehensive migration health policy through an evidence-based, inter-ministerial process. He co-chaired the National Research Committee on Migration Health in Sri Lanka and has provided technical support and review in formulating the national action plan on migration health in Bangladesh and on border health capacity building programs in West Africa. He previously worked with the World Health Organization (WHO) on many humanitarian and health systems strengthening programs. He is the author of 25 peer-reviewed scientific articles and book chapters at the nexus of health, conflict and development. He completed his doctoral studies at the Faculty of Medicine in Australia, has a master's and PhD in Public Health and a master's degree in human rights (health law). He is an alumna of the Harvard University Leadership programme (HKS).

Abstract

Promoting the Health of Left-Behind Children of Asian Labour Migrants: Evidence for Policy and Action

Despite the political discourse on migration becoming an important issue in the global development agenda, the mental and physical health implications for left-behind children of migrant workers have received less attention. And the current evidence base on the health impacts of labour migration, both for migrants and their families, remains weak. The health impact on families left behind is especially salient for the majority of labour-sending nations, which are mostly low- and middle-income countries that lack adequate resources to respond to broad public health outcomes linked to increased migration and its cascading reverse impact. Changing demographics and shifting epidemiological profiles of disease can

International labour migration, despite its remittance-related and other benefits, can also at times create a negative influence on health, break down family and social cohesion and increase the burden on health systems.

This presentation will explore empirical evidence on the mental health and nutritional impacts of international labour migration on the left-behind children of migrant workers in Asia. Current evidence from Asian countries (Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam) shows both negative and positive influences from parental migration on the mental health and nutritional status of such children. Results from a nationally representative study from Sri Lanka, however, suggest that socio-emotional maladjustment and behavioural problems occur among children in the absence of a migrant worker parent, with two in every five shown to have mental disorders. In addition, left-behind children were shown to have higher levels of nutritional deficits compared to non-migrant children.

Acceptance by communities of the normalcy of transnational migrant worker families and of transnational parenting may act as a determinant in reducing vulnerability and enabling resiliency among children whose parents are absent owing to migration. Mental health or nutritional issues arising as a consequence of parental separation through migration may be less traumatic if the migration experience is shared collectively, normalized within social/family structures and adequate support systems are in place, allowing children to develop along adaptive trajectories.

Balancing human rights (for instance, the right of a single mother to migrate) with the health and social protection needs of left-behind children and their caregivers (especially elderly ones, such as grandparents) is a critical challenge. In the context of remittance-dependent economies, such challenges form formidable policy tasks for governments (and international agencies) seeking to better manage migration for development and poverty alleviation. This presentation will describe a possible interventional framework that could be adapted by countries to mitigate health-related risks for left-behind children. This multidimensional intervention framework proposes active engagement from governments, the labour-migration industry, private-sector partners, civil society, academia and migrant worker families themselves.

Saskia Witteborn

Biography

Saskia Witteborn is Associate Professor in the School of Journalism and Communication at The Chinese University of Hong Kong where she directs the M.A. program in Global Communication. She focuses on forced migration and communication, specifically on embodied and digital communication practices and sociocultural and political grouping processes. Her research on forced migration and new technologies is supported by a General Research Fund grant from Hong Kong. Her work has appeared in the *Journal of Communication*, *Cultural Studies*, *Crossings: Journal of Migration and Culture*, *the Journal of Refugee Studies* and in edited volumes, such as Hegde's *Circuits of Visibility* (NYU Press, 2011) or Volkmer's *Handbook of Global Media Research* (Wiley-Blackwell, 2012). Saskia is currently involved in establishing a center on migration at CUHK. She is also on the editorial boards of the *Chinese Journal of Communication*, *Culture, Communication & Critique*, and the *Journal of International and Intercultural Communication*.

Abstract

Digital Migration: Forced Migrants and New Technologies

New technologies have become central to the lives of forced migrants, including asylum seekers and refugees. The people use social networks to stay connected with family and friends and find information on flight routes and local contexts. They use GPS for navigation and Skype for emotional support. This talk takes the autonomy of migration as its theoretical base (Mezzadra, 2011; Moulier Boutang, 1993; Papadopoulos & Tsianos, 2007) to explain the role of new technologies in the lives of asylum seekers and refugees and the ways those technologies open up possibilities for movement and mobilities. Based on qualitative field research with forced migrants in Germany, the talk illustrates how social media and networks become relational, affective, and political agents and create possibilities for intervention into sociocultural and political order by forced migrants themselves.