



Programme

Migrating out of Poverty: From Evidence to Policy

28 & 29 March 2017

Brunei Gallery, SOAS, London

#MOOPconf

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Migrating out of Poverty

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Programme

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TIME		SESSION	ROOM
8.45-9.15	30min	Registration	Reception
9.15-9.30	15min	Introduction + Magazzini film	Lecture Theatre
9.30-10.30	1hr	Keynote 1: Julia O'Connell Davidson	Lecture Theatre
10.30-11.00	30min	Coffee break	Suite
11.00-12.00	1hr	Parallel session (two papers)	
		Remittances, remittance behaviour & poverty outcomes Khoo, Rashid	B202
		Social policy for migrants Suthendran, Vearey	B204
		Migration urbanisation & climate change Giunti, Göken	B211
12.00-13.15	1hr15	Plenary 1: Migration industries in the South Awumbila, Wee, Watson	Lecture Theatre
13.15-14.15	1hr	Lunch	Suite
14.15- 15.45	1hr30	Parallel session (three papers)	
		Policy processes Palmary, Lopega, McGregor	B202
		Remittances, remittance behaviour & poverty outcomes Sugden, Harkins, Supriyanto	B204
		Migrant journeys – experience, uncertainties & agency Bamberg, Angulo-Pasel, Hagen-Zanker	B211
15.45-16.15	30min	Coffee break	Suite
16.15-17.45	1hr30	Plenary 2: Roundtable on the migration crisis Collyer, Abrar, Hammond, Squire	Lecture Theatre
17.45-19.00	1hr30	Drinks reception	Suite

TIME		SESSION	ROOM
9.00-9.30	30min	Registration	Reception
9.30-10.30	1hr	Keynote 2: Michael Clemens	Lecture Theatre
10.30-11.30	1hr	Parallel session (two papers)	
		Youth, migration & education Abutima, Alalusaa	B202
		Migration & social networks Teye, Estifanos	B204
		Gaps between policy & practice Vanyoro, Fernandez	B211
11.30-12.00	30min	Coffee break	Suite
12.00- 13.15	1hr15	Plenary 3: Adolescent girls Migrating Grabska, Del Franco, de Regt	Lecture Theatre
13.15-14.15	1hr	Lunch	Suite
14.15-15.45	1hr30	Parallel session (three papers)	
		Migrant labour markets Theodore, Marchand, Mak	B202
		Return & reintegration Jaji, Munro	B204
		Living down restrictive migration policies Weatherburn, Bendra, Clewett	B211
15.45-16.15	30min	Coffee break	Suite
16.15-17.30	1hr15	Plenary 4: Safety & freedom Tuckfield, Le Beau photos, Plambech film	Lecture Theatre
17.15-17.30	15min	Close	

Multimedia

Multimedia exhibitions on display both days			
Photography	We Were Once Three Miles from the Sea and The Hillbrow Boxing Club		Suite
	Nyani Quarmyne	Panos Pictures	
Photography	The Change Luck City: Dhaka's Climate Refugees and The Stranded Pakistanis (Bihari) in Camp Geneva, Dhaka		Lecture Theatre Foyer
	Hugh Tuckfield & Natalie Le Beau	University of Sydney, Australia	
Poster Artwork	Equal Airtime		Suite
	Ntokozo Yingwana	University of Witwatersrand, South Africa	
Comic	Precarious Migration: Voices of Undocumented Cambodian Migrants		Lecture Theatre Foyer
	Robert Nurick	University of Sussex, UK	

Please see conference pack, multimedia booklet, for these abstracts

TIME		SESSION	ROOM
8.45-9.15	30min	Registration	Reception
9.15-9.30	15min	Introduction + Magazzini film	Lecture
9.30-10.30	1hr	Keynote 1: Julia O'Connell Davidson	Lecture
		Chair: Manolo Abella, MOOP advisory	
10.30-11.00	30min	Coffee break	Suite
11.00-12.00	1hr	Parallel session (two papers)	
		Remittances, remittance behaviour & poverty outcomes Khoo, Rashid	B202
		Chair: Cynthia Bantilan, MOOP advisory	
		Discussant: Katarzyna Grabska, The Graduate Institute	
		Social policy for migrants Suthendran, Vearey	B204
		Chair: Hania Zlotnik, MOOP advisory	
		Discussant: Enkeleida Tahiraj, LSE	
		Migration urbanisation & climate change Giunti, Göken	B211
		Chair: Richard Black, SOAS	
		Discussant: Julie Vullnetari, Southampton University	
12.00-13.15	1hr15	Plenary 1: Migration industries in the South Awumbila, Wee, Watson	Lecture Theatre
		Chair: Priya Deshingkar, University of Sussex	
		Discussants: Geert de Neve, University of Sussex + Leigh Stubblefield, DFID Migration team	
13.15-14.15	1hr	Lunch	Suite
14.15- 15.45	1hr30	Parallel session (three papers)	
		Policy processes Palmary, Lopega, McGregor	B202
		Chair: Peter Evans, DFID	
		Discussant: Manolo Abella, MOOP advisory	
		Remittances, remittance behaviour & poverty outcomes Sugden, Harkins, Supriyanto	B204
		Chair: Julie Litchfield, University of Sussex	
		Discussant: Hania Zlotnik, MOOP advisory	
		Migrant journeys – experience, uncertainties & agency Bamberg, Angulo-Pasel, Hagen-Zanker	B211
		Chair: Robert Nurick, University of Sussex	
		Discussant: Heaven Crawley, Coventry University	
15.45-16.15	30min	Coffee break	Suite
16.15-17.45	1hr30	Plenary 2: Roundtable on the migration crisis	Lecture
		Chair: Michael Collyer, University of Sussex	
		Discussants: Chowdhury Abrar, RMMRU, University of Dhaka Laura Hammond, SOAS; Vicki Squire, University of Warwick	
17.45-19.00	1hr30	Drinks reception	Suite

TIME		SESSION	ROOM
9.00-9.30	30min	Registration	Reception
9.30-10.30	1hr	Keynote 2: Michael Clemens	Lecture Theatre
Chair: Alan Winters, University of Sussex			
10.30-11.30	1hr	Parallel session (two papers)	
		Youth, migration & education Abutima, Alaluusaa	B202
Chair: Rosemary Vargas Lundius, MOOP advisory			
Discussant: Gina Crivello, University of Oxford			
		Migration & social networks Teye, Estifanos	B204
Chair: Julie Litchfield, University of Sussex			
Discussant: Brenda Yeoh, ARI, National University of Singapore			
		Gaps between policy & practice Vanyoro, Fernandez	B211
Chair: Alan Winters, University of Sussex			
Discussant: Sabrina Kouba, ILO			
11.30-12.00	30min	Coffee break	Suite
12.00- 13.15	1hr15	Plenary 3: Adolescent girls Migrating Grabska, Del Franco, de Regt	Lecture Theatre
Chair: Dorte Thorsen, University of Sussex			
Discussants: Ann Whitehead, University of Sussex; Hannah Newth & Joe Costanzo, Save the Children			
13.15-14.15	1hr	Lunch	Suite
14.15-15.45	1hr30	Parallel session (three papers)	
		Migrant labour markets Theodore, Marchand, Mak	B202
Chair: Manolo Abella, MOOP advisory			
Discussant: Ron Skeldon, University of Sussex			
		Return & reintegration Jaji, Munro	B204
Chair: Ceri Oeppen, University of Sussex			
Discussant: Dorte Thorsen, University of Sussex			
		Living down restrictive migration policies Weatherburn, Bendra, Clewett	B211
Chair: Cynthia Bantilan, MOOP advisory			
Discussant: Jo Vearey, ACMS, University of Witwatersrand			
15.45-16.15	30min	Coffee break	Suite
16.15-17.30	1hr15	Plenary 4: Safety & freedom Tuckfield, Le Beau photos, Plambech film	Lecture Theatre
Chair: Manolo Abella, MOOP advisory			
Discussants: Ingrid Palmay, ACMS University of Witwatersrand; Aderanti Adepoju, MOOP advisory			
17.15-17.30	15min	Close	

TIME	AUTHOR	TITLE	ROOM
Tuesday 28 March		Migrating out of Poverty: From Evidence to Policy	
8.45-9.15	30min	Registration	Reception
9.15-9.30	15min	Introduction	Lecture Theatre
	Film: A Coney Island of the mind		
	Tina Magazzini	University of Deusto, Spain	
9.30-10.30	1hr	Keynote	Lecture Theatre
Keynote: Julia O'Connell Davidson – University of Bristol, UK			
10.30-11.00	30min	Coffee break	Suite
11.00-12.00	1hr	Parallel session (two papers)	
Remittances, remittance behaviour & poverty outcomes			B202
	Adults in the making: Intergenerational impact of parental migration on young Indonesian women's aspirational capacity		
	Choon Yen Khoo	National University of Singapore	
	Choosing a Life: Remittances and Youth Aspirations in Bangladeshi Villages		
	S. Rozana Rashid	University of Dhaka, RMMRU, Bangladesh	
Social policy for migrants			B204
	How to implement peer-based mental health services for foreign domestic workers in Singapore?		
	Sudev Suthendran	Humanitarian Organisation for Migration Economics, Singapore	
	Moving forward: (re)engaging with migration, mobility and HIV in southern Africa		
	Jo Vearey	University of Witwatersrand, South Africa	
Migration, urbanisation & climate change			B211
	Is migration an effective strategy to cope with natural disaster? Evidence from the Hurricane Mitch in Nicaragua		
	Sara Giunti	University of Trento, Italy	
	Transition from Nomadism to Sedentarism, Conception, (Dis-) Advantages and Effects		
	Michaela Göken	Ahfad University for Women, Sudan & Carl von Ossietzky Universität, Germany	
12.00-13.15	1hr15	Plenary 1	Lecture Theatre
Plenary: Migration industries in the South			
	Dialectical relations and agency in migration brokerage for domestic work in Ghana		
	Mariama Awumbila	University of Ghana	
	Conditionality and chance: migration brokers and the production of precarity among migrant domestic workers in Singapore		
	Kellynn Wee	National University of Singapore	
	Bangladeshi migrant women's pathways to employment: Graduating from dependency relations over time?		
	Samantha Watson	London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, UK	
13.15-14.15	1hr	Lunch	Suite

TIME	AUTHOR	TITLE	ROOM
Tuesday 28 March		Migrating out of Poverty: From Evidence to Policy	
14.15- 15.45	1hr30	Parallel session (three papers)	
Policy processes			B202
	How unpopular policies are made: Policy making for migrant women in South Africa, Bangladesh and Singapore		
	Ingrid Palmary	University of Witwatersrand, South Africa	
	The politics of migrant labour policymaking: the case of Taiwan		
	Diosdado Lopega	University of the Philippines Los Banos	
	Intergovernmental Organisations, Migration and the Sustainable Development Goals		
	Elaine McGregor	Maastricht University, The Netherlands	
Remittances, remittance behaviour & poverty outcomes			B204
	Remittances, investment and agrarian transition: Comparative lessons from China and South Asia		
	Fraser Sugden	International Water Management Institute, Nepal	
	Labour migration in ASEAN: Assessing the socio-economic costs and outcomes for migrant workers		
	Ben Harkins	International Labour Organization, Asia and the Pacific	
	Knowledge Remittance and Self-Employment Career of Indonesian Return Migrant Workers		
	Akuat Supriyanto	University of Porto, Portugal & Padjadjaran University, Indonesia	
Migrant journeys – experience, uncertainties & agency			B211
	Narrating Agency: ‘The Refugee Experience’ of Women Fleeing to Germany		
	Katharina Bamberg	Odysseus Academic Network, Belgium	
	Survival Strategies in Clandestine Journeys: A Woman’s Perspective		
	Carla Angulo-Pasel	Balsillie School of International Affairs, Wilfrid Laurier, Canada	
	Migrate plans mutate, destinations change		
	Jessica Hagen-Zanker	Overseas Development Institute, UK	
15.45-16.15	30min	Coffee break	Suite
16.15-17.45	1hr30	Plenary 2	Lecture Theatre
Plenary: Roundtable on the migration crisis			
	Michael Collyer	University of Sussex, UK	
	Chowdhury Abrar	Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit, Bangladesh	
	Laura Hammond	School of Oriental and African Studies, UK	
	Vicki Squire	University of Warwick, UK	
17.45-19.00	1hr30	Drinks reception	Suite

TIME	AUTHOR	TITLE	ROOM
Wednesday 29 March			Migrating out of Poverty: From Evidence to Policy
9.00-9.30	30min	Registration	Reception
9.30-10.30	1hr	Keynote	Lecture Theatre
Keynote: Michael Clemens – Center for Global Development, USA			
10.30-11.30	1hr	Parallel session (two papers)	
Youth, migration & education			B202
	Independent Child Migration and Education Nexus in sub-Saharan Africa		
	Theophilus Abutima	University of Ghana	
	Rural to urban migration and paid domestic work as a form of migrant labour among young girls and women in the 21st century Lima, Peru		
	Sanna Alaluusaa	University of Turku, Finland	
Migration & social networks			B204
	Social Benefits and Losses of Migrating into Cities in Ghana		
	Joseph Kofi Teye	University of Ghana	
	Social Networks, Dreams and Risks: Ethiopian Irregular Migrants into South Africa		
	Yordanos Estifanos	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, Ethiopia	
Gaps between policy & practice			B211
	Strong evidence, weak policy: South African perspectives on understanding research uptake, policy and evidence-based practice		
	Kuda Vanyoro	University of Witwatersrand, South Africa	
	Stretched thin: the healthcare needs and informal care strategies of Ethiopian migrant workers in Lebanon		
	Bina Fernandez	University of Melbourne, Australia	
11.30-12.00	30min	Coffee break	Suite
12.00- 13.15	1hr15	Plenary 3	Lecture Theatre
Plenary: Adolescent girls migrating			
	No choice, or no chance? : decision-making and narratives of migration among Eritrean and Ethiopian adolescent girls in Khartoum		
	Katarzyna Grabska	The Graduate Institute, Switzerland	
	Footprints of agency and space for self-assertion: adolescent girls' migration in Bangladesh		
	Nicoletta Del Franco	University of Parma, Italy	
	Aspirations and Frustrations: Migrant Girls in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia		
	Marina de Regt	Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands	
13.15-14.15	1hr	Lunch	Suite

TIME	AUTHOR	TITLE	ROOM
Wednesday 29 March		Migrating out of Poverty: From Evidence to Policy	
14.15-15.45	1hr30	Parallel session (three papers)	
Migrant labour markets			B202
	Migrant day labourers in South Africa: conceptualizing policies to alleviate poverty in the informal economy		
	Nik Theodore	University of Illinois at Chicago, USA	
	The impact of forced migration on labour market outcomes of Congolese refugees in Rwanda		
	Katrin Marchand	Maastricht University, The Netherlands	
	Prevalence of forced labour among Nepali male migrants: findings from a survey among returnee workers		
	Joelle Mak	London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, UK	
Return & reintegration			B204
	Migrants and Voluntary Return to Economic and Political Unpredictability in Zimbabwe		
	Rose Jaji	University of Zimbabwe	
	Voluntary return through the experiences of those trafficked into exploitation		
	Gayle Munro	University College London, UK	
Living down restrictive migration policies			B211
	Immigration Act 2016: tackling precarious employment in the UK		
	Amy Weatherburn	Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium	
	Sub-Saharan migrants' life circumstances under the new Moroccan migration policy		
	Imane Bendra	University of Edinburgh, UK	
	Thinking like a migrant? Closing the gap between macro-level prescriptions and micro-level needs in the Horn of Africa		
	Paul Clewett	Seefar, UK	
15.45-16.15	30min	Coffee break	Suite
16.15-17.30	1hr15	Plenary 4	Lecture Theatre
Plenary: Safety & freedom			
	Photos: The Change Luck City: Dhaka's Climate Refugees and The Stranded Pakistanis (Bihari) in Camp Geneva, Dhaka		
	Hugh Tuckfield, Natalie Le Beau	University of Sydney, Australia	
	Film: Becky's Journey		
	Sine Plambech	The Danish Institute for International Studies, Denmark	
17.15-17.30	15min	Close	
		Priya Deshingkar & L. Alan Winters, University of Sussex	

Keynote Speakers

Julia O'Connell Davidson



Julia O'Connell Davidson is a Professor in Social Research at the University of Bristol. She has just completed a Leverhulme Research Fellowship on modern slavery at the University of Nottingham. She is author to many books, the most recent entitled: [Modern Slavery: The Margins of Freedom](#). Julia O'Connell Davidson studied Sociology with Psychology as an undergraduate at the University of Bath (1982-86) and for her PhD in the Department of Sociology at the University of Bristol (1987-90). From 1990 to 2001, she was Lecturer and then Reader in Sociology at the University of Leicester, from 2001 - 2015, she was Professor of Sociology at the University of Nottingham. She has held ESRC awards for projects investigating sex tourism in the Caribbean, and the markets for migrant domestic and sex workers in the UK and Spain, and currently holds a Leverhulme Major Research Fellowship for a project titled "Modern Slavery and the Margins of Freedom: Debtors, Detainees and Children". She is active on social media, follow her [@criticalslavery](#) and tweet about our conference #MOOPconf [@MigrationRPC](#). Also join her Facebook group: [Critical Modern Slavery Studies](#) and while you're at it, like our Facebook page for [Migrating out of Poverty](#). We are very excited to have her join us as a keynote speaker for our conference!

Michael Clemens



Michael Clemens is a senior fellow at the Center for Global Development, where he studies the economic effects and causes of migration around the world. He has published numerous peer-reviewed articles on migration, development, and impact evaluation, and his research has been awarded the Royal Economic Society Prize. He also serves as a Research Fellow of IZA Institute for the Study of Labor in Bonn, Germany, and is an Associate Editor of the Journal of Population Economics and World Development. He is the author of the book *The Walls of Nations*, forthcoming from Columbia University Press. Previously, Clemens has been an Affiliated Associate Professor of Public Policy at Georgetown University, a visiting scholar at New York University, and a consultant for the World Bank, Bain & Co., the Environmental Defense Fund, and the United Nations Development Program. He has lived and worked in Colombia, Brazil, and Turkey. He received his PhD from the Department of Economics at Harvard University, specializing in economic development, public finance, and economic history. He is active on social media with an amazing 25.9K followers on Twitter. Follow him at [@m_clem](#), and tweet about our conference #MOOPconf [@MigrationRPC](#). We are very excited to have him join us as a keynote speaker for our conference!

Abstracts and co-authors (alphabetically by presenter)

Abutima, Theophilus

Independent Child Migration and Education Nexus in sub-Sahara Africa

The connection between independent child migration and education has received relatively little attention in the academic and policy circles. The few scholarships on this area often depict independent child migration as detrimental to the education of the child migrant. This review paper interrogates implications of independent child migration beyond the dominant literature that largely dwells on the vulnerability of child migrants. It explores the linkage between independent child migration and educational opportunities as well as the potential benefits of independent child migration to the education of the children involved. Using empirical data collected from 10 independent child migrants in Accra and other literature from sub-Saharan Africa, the paper specifically challenges the overt emphasis on the negative impact of independent child migration on children's access to education and the postulation that the phenomenon is detrimental to the wellbeing of the children involved.

Alalususua, Sanna

Rural to urban migration and young female domestic workers in the 21st century Lima, Peru

This paper looks at rural to urban migration among young female domestic workers in the 21st century Lima, Peru. Due to the rapid, capital centred economic growth and urbanization Peru has witnessed during the 21st century, migration from rural areas to Lima is high. One common group among these migration flows is young girls, who tend to leave their rural hometowns and -communities already in an early age, searching for better future perspectives for themselves in the urban context. One frequent way to carry out this migration process is to find work as a domestic worker in Lima and start studying alongside work. Drawing on research data collected through ethnographic fieldwork in Lima, this paper explores young girls' motives behind rural to urban migration and investigates their daily life and future in Lima. Align with previous studies, the findings demonstrate that while moving to the capital appears as a mean for young girls to proceed with own life and complete secondary education, working as a domestic worker in an urban context seems to create barriers that limit the girls' options in gaining a higher education and a well-paying job in the future.

Angulo-Pasel, Carla

The Journey of Central American Women Migrants: Engendering the Mobile Commons

As soon as migrant decides to leave (or, in many cases, flee) their country of origin, they begin an arduous journey. This paper begins with the premise that defining 'transit' migration is a problematic term as it typically has been conceptualized as the trajectory between the country of origin and the country of destination. However, for 'unauthorized' women migrants fleeing from the Northern Triangle of Central America (NTCA), namely Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras, their journeys are much more complex. Their journey begins with the decision to leave and embark on a clandestine journey; with this decision, they are placed in a clandestine, invisible space, due to their 'unauthorized'

category and must negotiate their safe passage. This imposed legal category follows them throughout their journey – both spatially and temporally. This paper examines the migrant journey from the NTCA to the United States from a woman’s perspective and how, in this process, women survive the very real gender specific inequalities and violence(s) that occur on the ground. The analysis focuses on three areas: 1) problematizing the journey, which temporally may be short or long and spatially, may take them to an unanticipated region, where they may be detained and/or deported only to be back in their country and start again; 2) examining the experiences of women on the migrant trail, which begins in their country of origin; 3) exploring moments of agency and solidarity of women migrants where they employ several survival strategies in order to reach their desired destination. This paper is based on a research field trip to Mexico, specifically the states of Veracruz and Oaxaca, as well as Mexico D.F. During this fieldwork several in-depth interviews were conducted with key informants, including women migrants, policy makers, NGO representatives and members of the migrant shelter communities. Drawing on this data in Mexico, this paper then considers the journey of Central American women migrants and proposes that given the ‘bordering’ effects of their categorization, they experience what appears to be the never-ending journey of an ‘unauthorized’ migrant whereby, daily, they live in a state of constant fear. Nevertheless, these women are tenacious and continue their journey despite their fears by adopting various survival strategies.

Awumbila, Mariama

Co-authors: Priya Deshingkar, Leander Kandilige, Joseph Kofi Teye and Mary Setrana

Dialectical Relations and Agency in Migration Brokerage for Domestic Work in Ghana

Domestic work in urban middle-class families is an important avenue of employment for women and girls from poor rural backgrounds in Ghana. Brokerage in migrant domestic worker recruitment is widespread for women and girls who are socially constructed as being unable to find work on their own and requiring a guarantor who will vouch for their character and skills. In the migration literature, brokers have often been portrayed as unscrupulous traders who are complicit in the exploitation of domestic workers and the state’s reluctance to protect them (Tsikata 2009). While brokerage in domestic work finds mention in many studies, it has not been studied in its own right. This paper adds to the scholarship in the field through a case study of brokerage for domestic work. The paper draws on conceptualisations of migrant agency within the brokerage relationship (Spener 2009) to challenge portrayals of brokerage purely as a “migration business” and take an approach that shows how migrants use brokers to further their own agendas. Brokers help migrants with integration into urban areas, bargaining and job-switching for better working conditions and wages; negotiating and managing multiple roles and responsibilities and counselling them on the wise use of earnings. Thus they are an important part of migrants’ strategies to exercise agency which they would struggle with given the highly unequal power relationship with the employer. The broker is therefore also a *power broker* aiding migrants in their efforts to make migration for domestic servitude work for their own personal goals. The paper provides insights into the social relations that underpin the recruitment process in Ghana and how aspiring migrants and brokers build trust to lay the foundations for complex and risky journeys. The analysis is informed by Lindquist’s (2012) rich ethnographic research in Indonesia which highlights the importance of a grounded understanding of brokerage in order to understand how those based in remote rural locations are able to access labour markets in destinations that are well beyond their normal cultural and social spheres of interaction. The paper draws on in-depth interviews in Accra conducted in 2015 with female migrant domestic workers including child migrants, employers, brokers and government ministries concerned with labour and gender as well as unionised labour units.

Bamberg, Katharina

'The Refugee Experience' of Women Fleeing to Germany

This dissertation aims to offer an alternative approach to the media portrayal of refugee women coming to Germany as dependent, passive and victimised. Building on an expanded concept of agency as emancipatory resistance from inhibiting structures and capacity for action within structures at the same time, a more nuanced view on refugee women's considerations and decision-making within the context of their flight is achieved. Set against a feminist background of conducting research, the findings of this dissertation are built on the use of narratives as a methodological approach to conceptualising the research partners' agency. For the purpose of this study, 14 interviews were conducted with research partners from various backgrounds in order to assess the steps they had taken to shape their flight to Germany related to inhibiting and enabling structures. The empirical part of this dissertation is thus subdivided into four different categories to illustrate the research partners' individual agency: the departure from their country of origin, their transit to Germany, their considerations of family and relatives, and their arrival in Germany. The dissertation concludes by firstly reiterating the individuality of refugee women's agency and hence experiences within the context of their flight, thus calling for a more differentiated portrayal of refugee women in media and public discourse; secondly, the findings also support the conceptualisation of agency as fluid rather than stagnant concept and stresses the importance of refraining from a polarised depiction of refugee women as victimised and lacking any agency.

Bendra, Imane

Sub-Saharan migrants' life circumstances under the new Moroccan migration policy

The circumstances of migrants in any country are influenced by immigration policies, socio-political conditions of the state and the status of illegality given to them (Willen, 2007 p.10). Over the past two decades, migrants from sub-Saharan countries have populated urban centres in Morocco, leading the country to change from a country of transit to one of immigration and settlement. Like many other countries in the borders of Europe, Morocco serves as buffer state for migrant attempting to enter Europe. In the 9th of September 2013, the Moroccan government announced the adoption of new measures for immigration whereby migrants would be better integrated in the society.

In this paper, I investigate the role of internal and external conjunctures and actors (civil society, media, institutions) in promoting and adapting the new Moroccan immigration policy. I argue that this immigration policy is first a result of internal and external conjectures. Due to its economic and political interests and its position in the world, Morocco has endeavoured to improve its relations with the EU through multiple bilateral partnerships. However, changes in of the geopolitical environment of Morocco—the Arab Spring, the economic crisis and the unresolved western Sahara conflict continues to redefine Morocco's relations, thus compelling Morocco to adopt policy changes e.g migration policy as a soft power to reinforce new southern partnerships.

Second, Moroccan society actors have contributed in the adoption of the new migration policy notably sub-Saharan organisation in Morocco, local and international NGOs and institutions such as (the Conseil National de Droit de l'homme) reinforced the need to adopt a new migration policy.

The second part of the essay deals with the effect of the migration policy on Sub-Saharan migrants' integration in Morocco. I argue that despite the novelty of the migration policy it is hindered by a political and societal deadlock thus limiting its positive effects on migrants' lives. Moreover, migrants'

integration is multidimensional; occurring in different spheres of the society. Then I analyse the findings of the research pertaining to integration, notably, the effect of local laws, socio-political factors on the place of migrants in Moroccan society, their status of illegality and their ways of navigating the public space.

Using an iterative-inductive approach, both migrants and NGO representatives in four Moroccan cities (Rabat, Oujda, Nador, Meknes) were interviewed. 21 Participants from west sub-Saharan countries who have been in Morocco for more than six months were interviewed. Observation of NGOs activities and grey literature including policy and NGOs reports and newspaper articles supported the findings of the interviews.

Some of the findings of the research pertains to the existing Moroccan law which do not account for the country's evolving ethnoscape. Migrants, whether documented or undocumented cannot access the job market or to services such as health or education. Most of them, who work in the informal market, contributes to the economy, but have no rights. Rather, exploitation of such workers is common, and their illegal status makes them dependent on social networks or NGOs to interact with state institutions and access basic services i.e housing, education, health. Migrants who live in cities, chiefly Rabat, have improved access to organisations that can help them bridge social gaps to incorporate themselves into society. Others, however—predominantly those who live in the camps—remain marginalised and have little to no contact with the population or other groups; they are thus the most vulnerable.

Clewett, Paul

Co-author: Isaias Tesfalidet

Thinking like a migrant? Closing the gap between macro-level prescriptions and micro-level needs in the Horn of Africa.

Part of the European response to the 'migration crisis' is an attempt to tackle root causes through development programming. Populations prone to irregular migration often score poorly on issues such as poverty, jobs, and human rights. Remediating such issues might therefore be expected to reduce outmigration. Yet neither researchers nor practitioners have shown adequate evidence of a convincing link between the two. The tendency in the literature has been to neglect the agency of potential migrants, instead focusing on high level policies and macro-trends in migration. Yet, it is migrants' own agency which is most decisive in whether departures actually happen. Drawing on unpublished data spanning three years and over 4,000 surveys among Eritrean migrants, we aim to give insight into how migrants' knowledge, attitudes and behaviours are formed and influenced, and contribute to the discussion on upstream interventions.

de Regt, Marina

Co-author: Felegebirhan Belesti

Young, Female and Looking for Change: Migrant Girls' Narratives in Addis Ababa

In the past decade an increasing number of adolescent girls in Ethiopia have moved from villages and rural towns to Addis Ababa to improve their own lives and those of their families. While girls' migration is in a way a 'normality', with historically girls migrating for domestic work, the dominant discourse in

Ethiopia describes the migration of girls mainly in terms of trafficking and exploitation. In addition, migration is nowadays equated with international migration. Little is known about the experiences, life choices and aspirations of migrant girls who have migrated within the country. In this paper the migration narratives of adolescent girls in Addis Ababa are presented and analysed from a relational perspective (Huijsmans 2012; 2015) in order to counter the dominant discourse on migration in Ethiopia. This means that instead of categorising types of migration (internal versus international), motivations for migration (poverty, early marriage, abuse, etc.), classifications of migrants (gender, age, class, ethnicity, etc.), and type of work (such as domestic work and sex work), we take the lived experiences of migrant girls as the point of departure for our analysis of their agency and ways in which they tackle challenges they face. We analyse migrant girls' agency in three 'phases' of their migration process, namely in the decision to migrate, in their lives in the city, and in their future aspirations. In doing so we intend to show that agency is situated relationally and shaped by a multitude of factors, with clear temporal and spatial dimensions. The paper is based on a qualitative study conducted in Addis Ababa in 2014, and in particular on the life stories of migrant girls working as sex workers.

We argue that the poverty discourse which dominates the discussion about migration in Ethiopia is insufficient to explain the large number of girls that opt for migration, within the country and across borders. In addition to the desire to help their families, many girls migrate to escape oppressive gender regimes, such as early marriages and the limited freedom of movement. At the time of leaving, migrant girls' objectives, plans and motivations for migration were embedded in their childhood social relations and closely interlinked with their status as girls and their position in the household. Yet, over a period of time, the gender and age power relations shifted, as a result of the spatial shift linked to migration and their experiences at destination. This shift intersected with a process of personal growth and development of an adult identity with the capacity to decide about the direction one's life was going to take, even in contrast sometimes with norms. The narratives of migrant girls demonstrate agency and resilience in coping with situations of abuse, exploitation and violence. The narratives also show that the trafficking discourse falls short, especially when it concerns internal migration. Girls may migrate with the help of others but this does not mean that they are by definition deceived, and that those that facilitate their migration benefit financially. Thirdly, we have shown that there is a link between internal and international migration. Girls often find themselves in serial migration and succeed in migrating cross border. Yet, the challenges encountered are very similar, and many girls share the same experiences. They left the social control of their families, but were confronted with new forms of gender oppression in the place of destination.

Del Franco, Nicoletta

Footprints of agency and space for self-assertion: adolescent girls' migration in Bangladesh

This paper is based on ethnographic fieldwork in Dhaka, the capital of Bangladesh among adolescent girls, Bengali and Garo, who had migrated independently from rural areas to work in the garment industry and in beauty parlours as beauticians, respectively. The paper discusses how the decision to migrate arises and the part girls had in the decision making process *vis a vis* other members of their household of origin. It looks at what kind of agency they express in a context of '*obhab*', (literally 'lack') and a scarcity of livelihood options and of strong social embeddedness characterized by age and gender hierarchies where there is apparently little scope for the expression of individual initiative and desires.

Adolescent girls move from rural areas in search of work in the city in a crucial moment of their life course, when the decision to migrate intersects with other important life choices about education and marriage. The growth of girls' education in both rural and urban Bangladesh, since the nineties, implies that after puberty girls are not always inevitably married off. Their lives may follow different trajectories, in the interlinked educational and marriage careers depending to a great extent, although not exclusively, on the socio-economic background of their families. With the growth of the Ready Made Garment sector, migration from rural areas to industrial cities for work has become de facto another of such trajectories.

The immediate reasons girls give for their migration resonate with the public discourse that 'justifies' their migration with poverty and the lack of economic and social resources and/or with the objective to collect money to pay the dowry for their own marriage. Their life-stories show a much more complex situation and a much bigger role for girls, first in their capacity to evaluate and consider their different possibilities and negotiate them with their household members before they migrate and then to build on their own experiences as migrants and workers to make sense of their position in the *samaj* (society, moral community) and to redefine their objectives and future choices.

I conducted the field-work on which this paper is based in 2014 in two slums in Mirpur, a neighbourhood which is part of Dhaka Metropolitan area and in three beauty parlours of the city. A mixed multi-methods approach was adopted combining different data-collection techniques, together with a qualitative approach aiming at ensuring the participation and involvement of migrant girls by building rapport and trust between them and the team of researchers. Some data was also collected in the communities of origin of eight of the interviewed migrants.

The research team included also five young girls who had grown up in the slum area of Pallabi and some members of the staff of two local NGOs that together with an international partner NGO have been active in the area for more than 10 years.

Estifanos, Yordanos

Social Networks, Dreams and Risks: Ethiopian Irregular Migrants into South Africa

The meaning of personal relationships for Ethiopian migrants to South Africa is shaped by individual connections, by imported social networks that are adapted in the host country, and by the particular conditions of livelihood creation in the informal economy of South Africa. This study focuses on the migration of young adults from southern Ethiopia to South Africa and the role of social networks in perpetuating it. It specifically looks into how the narratives of pioneer Ethiopian migrants, manifested in sent-back-home materials and social media applications, concerning financial and material success in South Africa induce further migration. Currently many if not the majority of the youth and young adults in southern Ethiopia are desperately dreaming about South Africa and constantly looking for loopholes to migrate. For many of them, the latter has become an imaginary place where money is abundant and success is inevitable.

The financial and material success representation of Ethiopian migrants in South Africa – evidenced and documented through remittances, the social media, wedding videos and photographs – is in sharp contrast to the low living standard of the population in rural southern Ethiopia. The effect of this on the sending communities is to paint a rosy picture about South Africa. Hence, in addition to instigating and perpetuating youth migration to South Africa, an unwholesome consequence is that the dream

about the south blinds potential migrants of the multitude of risks and daunting challenges they encounter on the journey and in the settlement processes, even when these were told to them. An extension of this is that the male-dominated migration of Ethiopians into South Africa has also induced another type of migration: the migration of would-be-wives females- who shares the same dream and encounter risks of diverse kind despite improvements in their financial and material status.

Once they arrive in South Africa, they experience both separation and reconnection - with relatives, as well as through relationships and networks that constitute social capital in South Africa. The social world of Ethiopian migrants in South Africa becomes even more complex once they arrive in South Africa. Many social connections and dislocations are affected by the life choices in which income generation and economic relations are the primary aim and social relations are necessarily secondary. Others are influenced by the strength of informal social networks that serve the needs of Ethiopian migrants. And, far from 'here' and 'there' being connected through the use of technology and advanced connectivity, 'home' and South Africa are experienced as quite separate and different places.

Fernandez, Bina

Stretched thin: the healthcare needs and informal care strategies of Ethiopian migrant workers in Lebanon

Ethiopian women constitute the largest nationality group among the estimated 350,000 documented and undocumented migrant domestic workers (MDWs) in Lebanon. As MDWs are excluded from Labour Law in Lebanon, their healthcare needs are not covered by the provisions of the National Social Security Fund. Instead, under the terms of the Unified Contract for Migrant Domestic Workers, Lebanese employers are obliged to guarantee medical care for MDWs who work in their homes and to purchase private health insurance for them in accordance with conditions prescribed by the Ministry of Labour.

This paper investigates the healthcare needs, access to healthcare, and informal care strategies of Ethiopian MDWs in Lebanon, drawing on qualitative empirical research conducted in Lebanon between June – September 2017. In-depth, semi-structured interviews were conducted with 35 Ethiopian migrant workers. Interviews were also conducted with 20 key informants, including medical professionals (five doctors and one nurse), representatives of two health insurance companies, representatives of NGOs engaged with migrant workers and officials in the Ministry of Labour.

The analysis focusses on the three types of situations where MDWs require in-patient healthcare: pregnancies, serious illnesses (such as cancer, tuberculosis or heart problems), and emergencies (due to accidents, suicide attempts or assaults). Predictably, access to healthcare is distinctly differentiated according to an MDW's status as a documented or undocumented worker. While employers and private health insurance meet to a limited extent the healthcare needs of documented MDWs on regular employment contracts, in contrast, there is a large deficit in access to healthcare experienced by undocumented MDWs. The paper then goes on to analyse the informal care strategies adopted by documented and undocumented MDWs, both individually and collectively to bridge the deficits in access to healthcare.

Situating the analysis within the critical social policy literature on gendered approaches to welfare, citizenship and social protection for migrants, the paper argues that although the informal care strategies of MDWs are often life-saving, they cannot be viewed as a substitute for access to formal healthcare provisioning. The paper concludes by examining the feasibility of the (limited) alternative

options for MDWs healthcare, within the constraints of the privatised Lebanese healthcare system and conservative stance of the Lebanese government towards migrant workers' rights.

Giunti, Sara

Migration as coping strategy for natural shock recovery: Evidence from Hurricane Mitch in Nicaragua

Natural disasters and climate related events are nowadays considered one of the main sources of negative shocks affecting human security in developing countries, especially for agricultural and natural resource-dependent households (UNHCR, 2014). Long-term implications of these shocks may conduct to poverty traps in case of lack of assets to support adaptation and recovery costs, jeopardizing the opportunities for future development (Carter et al., 2007). According to the New Economics of Labour Migration theory, migration constitutes a risk-diversification strategy, grounded on intra-household mutual insurance agreements. Therefore, remittances from migrants may work as insurance in case of natural shocks affecting sending households, reducing income volatility and limiting asset depletion. However, very few contributions have investigated whether migration represents an effective strategy to recover from the detrimental consequences of natural disasters. This study contributes to fill these gaps considering the case of Hurricane Mitch which hit Nicaragua in October 1998. , The paper tests whether the occurrence of the natural disaster boosts international migration, focusing on the interactions between the level of shock exposure and canonical determinants of migration. Moreover, I assesses whether remittance receiving households (RRHs) recover more easily from the damages caused by the Hurricane. The disaster does not act as push factor as a whole. Only individuals belonging to agricultural households experiencing high exposure to rainfalls increase their likelihood to move abroad in the aftermath of the Hurricane. The impact of shock exposure on mobility decisions increases along with household land endowments and for households who cannot rely on alternative guaranteed sources of income. Remittances have a positive impact on long run welfare recovery. Income flows from migrants help households to maintain higher consumption standards. Furthermore, remittances support household assets preservation, especially for agricultural households, reducing the risk of being trapped into poverty.

Göken, Michaela

Sedentarisation in Eastern Sudan: Conception, (Dis-) Advantages and Effects. Focusing on previously (semi-) nomadic pastoralists from the Beni Amir Tribe

All over the world nomadic pastoralists are under increasing pressure to abandon their way of life; a phenomenon affecting also the diverse nomadic pastoralist groups in Sudan. The accumulation of extreme weather conditions increasingly impedes their coping mechanisms. Moreover, the resilience of nomadic tribes in Eastern Sudan has been challenged by conflicts between the government of Sudan and the Eastern Sudan Front.

The research focused to identify the reasons and explore the (dis-) advantages Beni Amir, a tribe domestic to eastern Sudan, perceive while abandoning nomadic pastoralism, thus presenting their perception of sedentary and nomadic lifestyle.

The research sheds light on the narratives of the Beni Amir and their view on the sedentarization process. The understanding of marginalization processes of major population parts in Sudan and Eritrea facilitate the comprehension of emigration and refuge seeking in the region.

The research question is approached with an interpretive understanding of knowledge production, taking a social constructivist ontological view framed within Critical Indigenous Methodologies. Through in-depth iterative interviews with Beni Amir people as well as with NGO professionals, the methods of the research are embedded in the Constructivist Grounded Theory. The analysed narrations of the Beni Amir in coherence with the literature have revealed a connection with different critical approaches all subsumed under the Critical Theory.

The reasons for sedentarization were found to be manifold, but could be divided into three categories. The first is identified as survival-sedentarization, the second as opportunity-driven sedentarization, and the last as policy-induced sedentarization. All three categories are affected by the marginalization of the nomadic lifestyle and a national agenda promoting sedentarization. The agenda follows an imperialist nation-state expansion, attempting to discipline previously less controlled groups. Besides exercising physical control, the former colonial domination also implemented a narrative based on deficiencies of nomads, setting a sedentary lifestyle as a behavioural norm. The conceptualization of nomadism and sedentarism from former nomadic pastoralists reinforced this binary opposition between nomadism and sedentarism. This led to declarations of settled pastoralists planning to assimilate into the mainstream society in order to compensate alleged deficiencies. Education was identified as main reason for opportunity-driven sedentarization and as core hope of those compelled to settle down for a bare survival. The government of Sudan instrumentalizes the desire for education to intensify the on-going sedentarization. This process subjects the pastoralists under governmental discipline through official curricula aligned according to the sedentary lifestyle, while promoting sedentarism as the aspirational modern mode of living.

The confinement of pastoralists in the tension of forced assimilation and impeded participation leads to the findings concerning effects and (dis-) advantages. Although the access to services for postoralists has theoretically improved, it is constantly at risk and dependent on financial resources. The increasing monetization of social relations affects traditions, reduces tribal cohesion, and leads to a polarization between those voluntarily seeking and accessing opportunities in cities and those forced to settle.

The limited opportunities in the cities add towards a push effect towards emigration from Sudan. The close relation of Sudanese Beni Amir with Eritrean Beni Amir and their residence along the main East African migration route additionally encourages them to emigrate and seek opportunities and protection in European countries. The improvement of the situation is linked to the quality of state performance in protecting marginalized groups. That would require a change in the discourse shaped by riverine Arab tribes in the government of Sudan.

Grabska, Katarzyna

No choice, or no chance? : decision-making and narratives of migration among Eritrean and Ethiopian adolescent girls in Khartoum

This paper explores the increased migration of young adolescent women from Ethiopia and Eritrea to Sudan, with a special focus on their decision-making with regards to migration. It examines the narratives and experiences of Eritrean and Ethiopian adolescent girl migrants and refugees in Khartoum (2014-2016), who see Sudan as a transit place to an imagined 'better place' elsewhere. While girls' migration in developing countries is often seen as a response to poverty and structural inequalities, this paper discusses the agency of adolescent girls with regards to their migrations and mobility and show that non-economic factors also play a role in the decision to migrate. Migration can be one of a constellation of decisions that young women are making at this critical life stage. How does migration fit into larger life strategies? And how does it affect adolescent and women's life

trajectories, for example with regard to marriage and childbearing? Using a narrative approach, I examine how decisions to migrate emerge, and they intersect with adolescent girls' and young women's their decisions about education, children, marriage and work, and in particular their aspirations about their own lives.

The study is situated in the field of feminist anthropology in which difference is the point of departure (see Moore, 1994), and gender is studied as a social, political, economic and cultural construction and practice (Ortner 1974; Whitehead 1979). The analyses are based on a qualitative fieldwork (2014-2016) carried out among Eritrean and Ethiopian girls and young women refugees who came to Sudan when they were adolescents. Over the last 30 years, there are large numbers of adolescent migrants and refugees who come from Ethiopia and increasingly in the last years from Eritrea.

In Sudan, I worked with a team of research assistants who were refugee girls themselves. Our research team adopted feminist methodologies in order to break away from the hierarchical power dynamics in order to minimize harm and control of the research process. Most migrants and refugees are in a particularly delicate situation as they often have no legal documents for their residence in the country. They face high security risks, often being subjected to random policy arrests, imprisonment and at times deportation. Thus, I needed to be particularly careful in order not to endanger further their situation. Through different networks, I hired four Eritrean young women: ages 22, 25, 26 and 27 and one Ethiopian. They first became respondents, and later research assistants, contributing to data analysis and some writing.

Fifteen and twelve life stories of, respectively, Eritrean and Ethiopian and girls and young women were collected, recorded, transcribed and translated into English. Thirty qualitative questionnaires were administered among Eritrean and twenty among Ethiopian young women and girls who had come to Khartoum in the past seven to ten years. Five focus group discussions were conducted with Eritrean refugee girls and two with Ethiopian young women migrants. Two discussions were held in an Eritrean refugee school, including those who arrived recently and those who were born in Khartoum. Two discussions included groups of girls and young women who had arrived in the last five years. Interviews with experts as well as family members of refugee and migrant girls were also carried out.

Hagen-Zanker, Jessica

Co-author: Richard Mallett

Migrate plans mutate, destinations change

In 2015, Europe's so-called 'migration crisis' hit the headlines. A slew of media reporting followed, some of which was nuanced and delicate, most of which was stereotypical. Narratives emerged of 'migrants' hell bent on exploiting both welfare systems and legal migration procedures, without prior consideration of the realities facing most of the people making the (often precarious) journey. In-depth accounts of the process undergone by these individuals rarely formed part of the picture. In one of the first pieces of research-based examination into the journeys of people considered elements of the migration crisis, this article explores the decision-making processes of (mainly) Syrians and Eritreans recently arrived in three European countries: Germany, Spain and the UK. Applying the threshold approach – a relatively recent conceptual framework, originally developed to better understand the movements of 'regular' labour migrants – this paper investigates the dynamics underpinning people's trajectories towards Europe's centres. A number of factors, already widely established within the broader literature, are identified: financial capital, social networks and the role

of smuggling operations. But so too does a less frequently discussed issue: the role of refugees' and migrants' own perceptions and feelings about where to go, when to do it, and how to do it. Ultimately, we find that refugees' journeys are, on the one hand, the product of a profoundly contextual and subjective decision-making process, and on the other, deeply transformative phenomena, guiding as they do perceptions and choices regarding destination and means.

Harkins, Benjamin

Co-author: Daniel Lindgren

Labour Migration in the ASEAN Region: Assessing the Social and Economic Outcomes for Migrant Workers

During the last two decades, labour migration has emerged as a significant driver of economic growth and development in both countries of origin and destination within the ASEAN region. There are estimated to be 20.2 million migrants originating from ASEAN nations, among whom nearly 6.9 million migrated to other countries within the region. To date, regional integration into the ASEAN Economic Community has focused on mobility of professionals even though most intra-ASEAN migrants are employed in low-skilled jobs – often precariously due to lack of legal status and adequate labour rights protection. While assumptions are made about the end result of this type of migration and how best to ensure a safe and rewarding experience for migrant workers, more rigorous collection and analysis of data has been limited. Application of the Migration Outcomes Index (MOI) as an analytical tool revealed that the potential benefits of labour migration have not been maximized within the region. However, positive outcomes can be achieved if migrant workers are provided with opportunities to enhance their job skills, avoid large debts, receive the minimum wage and find gainful employment upon return. The results suggest the need for a shift in migration and development policy in ASEAN as too much emphasis has been placed on the macroeconomic importance of remittances at the cost of a more balanced and migrant-centred understanding of labour migration outcomes.

Jaji, Rose

Migrants and voluntary return to political and economic uncertainty in Zimbabwe

This paper addresses a non-normative case of return migration to economic and political uncertainty. Although return migration is often associated with improvement in home country factors that led to emigration, unanticipated factors in the host country such as lack of the expected economic opportunities and dim prospects for upward social mobility also inform the decision to return. Socio-cultural factors and their psychological effects on migrants also have a countervailing impact on availability of economic opportunities in the host country and contribute to the decision to return. While the untenable economic situation in Zimbabwe influenced the decision to emigrate, the decision to return is not necessarily informed by positive economic change in Zimbabwe but by lack of means to achieve economic goals in the host country and a sense of socio-cultural and psychological displacement. The latter can lead to return in spite of better economic prospects in the host country. The paper attributes migrants' return to political and economic uncertainty to failure to rationalize migration out of poverty into poverty or reach a trade-off between economic gain in the host country and socio-cultural and psychological well-being in Zimbabwe. The paper also discusses migrants' post-return experiences and circumstances and how these lead to conflicted views on return and plans to re-emigrate or, conversely, satisfaction with the decision to return. The paper highlights the role of

social relationships in how migrants rationalize their return to what they fled from in the first place and their views on future migration.

Khoo, Choon Yen

Co-author: Brenda S.A. Yeoh

Adults-in-the-making: Intergenerational impact of parental migration on young Indonesian women's aspirational capacity

In the developing economies in Southeast Asia, labour migration has become a means not simply to generate income to meet short-term livelihood needs but to secure the family's future, often by investing in children's education. While much work has been done studying the impact of parents' remittances on children's wellbeing including education access, the impact of parental migration on children's educational aspirations has received less attention. Viewing youth as social actors, this paper interrogates how they make meaning of their parents' migration, and how this consequently influences their decisions to activate, delay or reshape their hopes and plans for their own educational and work trajectories (including accessing labour migration). With the increasing feminisation of labour migration in Southeast Asia in a global context where gendered regimes in care and domestic work makes it easier for women to migrate overseas for work, this paper focuses attention on the aspirations of young women at the cusp of adulthood from a migrant-sending area in East Java, Indonesia.

This paper draws upon in-depth interviews conducted with 29 young women aged between 15 and 24 years old inclusive, in the migrant-sending area of Ponorogo in East Java, Indonesia. Ponorogo district was chosen as the field-site as it is one of the top migrant-sending areas in Indonesia, consistently ranking as the top 15 Indonesian regencies in terms of raw figures for overseas labour migration (BNP2TKI 2012), where over 10,000 people leave Ponorogo to work overseas each year. The sample was partly drawn (N=17) from an existing Migrating out of Poverty (MOOP) quantitative household survey (Khoo et al. 2014), with another 12 respondents drawn from two employment agencies which deployed Indonesian women as overseas migrant domestic workers.

In this paper, we discuss the intergenerational dynamics of parental migration surrounding young women who harbour aspirations for a university education yet choose not to enrol themselves in tertiary institutions in order to migrate for work. These young women's 'navigational capacity' (Appadurai 2004) – that is, the way they develop a roadmap of norms leading to success – is not only shaped by tangible obstacles such as the lack of sufficient resources, but is also more subtly moulded by an emerging discourse of self-responsibilisation in the making of 'dutiful daughters'. Despite parents' long-term labour migration, young women shared that university education remains financially inaccessible, or could put tremendous pressure on their migrant parent(s). Using Zipin et al's (2015) 'logics for aspiring', we show how young Indonesian women unsettle, inflect and challenge the norms of linear education-work transitions by expressing their desire to replace their parents in accessing labour migration as a livelihood option.

We zoom in on two case studies of young women who came from migrant families where at least one of their parents has ever migrated for work, to explore young women's contestations and negotiations of their possible futures. The case studies allow us to discuss the dialectical relationship informed by the cultural expression of the 'doxic' and 'habituated' aspirations (Zipin et al. 2015) – where young women recognise the hegemonic education-work success discourse and their parents' sacrifices

through (long-term) labour migration – and the broader realities of global economic realities stemming from the presence of the global care and commodity chains on their employment prospects. Young women’s privileged access to labour migration presents the ‘cruel optimism’ (Berlant 2011) conundrum embedded within traditional aspirational norms as low-skilled overseas work can potentially earn them much higher salaries and greater economic stability for their families than if they graduate with higher qualifications due to poor employment prospects in Indonesia where there is high youth unemployment and underemployment rates (Sastramidjaja and Naafs 2015; BPS 2016). We conclude the paper by suggesting how the Indonesian state can support the hopes and aspirations of young people in relation to migration/economic realities.

Lopega, Diosdado

The politics of migrant labour policymaking: The case of Taiwan

This paper generally aims to uncover how non-state actors influence the Taiwan government in the formulation of its migrant labour policies. This is a qualitative study and references have been made to books, journals, magazines and newspaper articles. Additional data and information in this study are products of my work with migrant workers of all nationalities in Taiwan, starting when I worked with the Taipei-based Migrant Workers’ Concern Desk (MWCD), an international non-government organization (NGO) under the aegis of the Chinese Catholic Bishops Commission for Social Development, from 1996 to 2006.

Taiwan which is often referred to as one of the Asian dragons together with Hong Kong, Singapore and South Korea has a robust economy and is a popular destination of migrant workers. However, its newfound economic status creates problems like the lack of local labour to fill the job vacancies in the different factories and small to medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) that serve as the backbone of the country’s economy. The problem of labour shortage is exacerbated because many local blue-collar workers are not willing to work in factories and industrial plants as they consider such jobs dirty, degrading and dangerous or the so-called 3D jobs.

The acute labour shortage was felt by factory owners and industrialists during the later part of the 1980s. In order to survive in a competitive business environment, and to maintain the momentum of their businesses, the factory owners and industrialists petitioned the government to allow them to import foreign workers. Seeing the pressing need for blue-collar workers, the government acceded to the demand of the employers for them to import foreign workers. And so in October 1989, the Taiwan government decided to open its labour market to foreign workers from Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam. During the year 2004, workers from Mongolia were subsequently allowed to work in Taiwan to give employers a ready pool of countries where they may source their particular labour requirements.

Specifically, this paper aims to find out how migrant labour policies of Taiwan are shaped by the interplay and logrolling of both state and non-state actors. In order to understand the mechanics of how politics play a role in the migrant policymaking of Taiwan, this study uses the theory of transgovernmentalism. As explained by political scientist and legal expert Anne-Marie Slaughter, transgovernmentalism puts premium on non-state actors particularly NGOs as they complement the state in carrying out its policymaking function. This view is echoed by Keith Faulks who believes that states seek to share their power with other states and the institutions of civil society in response to social changes. The state function of crafting policies aimed at realizing a labour environment that is beneficial to the governments of both the labour sending and the labour receiving countries is

discussed extensively in this paper. The state being the ultimate architect in crafting labour policies sometimes craft such policies that are considered anti-labour. Under this scenario, non-state actors like the local and international NGOs play a vital role in checking and balancing the state function of policymaking, if only to come up with policies that are considered pro-labour and usually seen as preconditions to realize industrial peace.

This paper found out that some migrant labour policies have been shaped and in fact are the results of the lobbying efforts and concerted strategies employed by the different NGOs. Such policy initiatives realized through effective networking between and among civil society groups in the local front and those overseas are now part of the migrant labour policies of Taiwan that are implemented for all foreign workers in the country.

Furthermore, this paper found out that migrant labour policies seen as not being too suppressive of the rights of migrant workers are in fact beneficial not only to the labour sending governments as their migrant workers are protected by such policies but also to the labour receiving government as it reaps certain benefits like few cases of foreign workers who abscond their jobs. In the process, everyone benefits as industrial peace is realized through an atmosphere where contented foreign labourers work not only for the pay but also for the survival of the very industries that offer them jobs and the maintenance of the impressive economic performance of Taiwan as an Asian dragon.

Mak, Joelle

Co-authors: Tanya Abramsky, Bandita Sijapati, Ligia Kiss, Cathy Zimmerman

Objectives Growing numbers of people are migrating outside their country for work and many experience precarious conditions which has been linked to poor physical and mental health. While international dialogue on human trafficking, forced labour and slavery increases, data on the prevalence and experiences of forced labour among migrant workers remain limited.

Methods Men from Dolakha district, Nepal, who had ever migrated for work were interviewed on their migration experiences, from pre-departure to return. Forced labour was assessed among those who returned within the past 10 years, using the International Labour Organization's forced labour dimensions: (i) *unfree recruitment*; (ii) *work and life under duress*; and (iii) *impossibility to leave employer*. The overall the forced labour measure is positive if any one of the dimensions are positive.

Results 194 men were interviewed and commonly worked in India (34%), Malaysia (34%), and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries (29%). Participants worked in factories (29%), as labourers/porters (15%) or in skilled employment (12%). Among the more recent returnees (n=140) 44% experienced *unfree recruitment*; 71% experienced *work and life under duress*; and 14% experienced *impossibility to leave employer*. Overall, 73% experienced forced labour during their most recent labour migration.

Forced labour was more prevalent among those who worked in Malaysia (prevalence ratio, PR, 1.36) or the GCC countries (PR 1.43) compared to India; and more prevalent among men who had taken loans for their migration (PR 1.23). Men who had migrated more than once experienced a lower prevalence of forced labour during their most recent migration (PR 0.87); however the proportion of those who experienced forced labour was still higher than expected (67%).

Conclusion Male Nepali labour migrants experienced high levels of forced labour. A large proportion of those with previous experience of labour migration still experienced forced labour in their most recent migration suggesting a need to target this group differently to engage them in interventions as they are still at risk. Further research is needed to explore the extent and determinants of forced labour to inform interventions to help migrants achieve safer labour migration outcomes.

Marchand, Katrin

Co-authors: Craig Loschmann and Melissa Siegel

Forced Migration and Labour Market Outcomes: The Case of Congolese Refugees in Rwanda

This study investigates conflict-induced forced migration and labor market outcomes within the context of Congolese refugees residing in Rwanda. Using data from a newly collected household survey and focus group discussions, the differences in employment status between refugees living in three distinct camps (Gihembe, Kigeme and Kiziba) and local Rwandese in communities surrounding such camps are examined. The results show that unemployment is indeed a significant problem for refugees. Considering that the majority of locals work in agriculture, which requires access to land that refugees do not have, this is not surprising. Wage-employment opportunities outside the camps are limited, specifically for refugees, who do have limited jobs within the camps provided by international or non-governmental organizations. The analysis further shows that females have higher chances to be engaged in self-employment than their male counterparts. Furthermore, the household composition seems to matter for occupational choices of its members reflecting responsibility not only for oneself but household members. Education on the other hand, shows ambiguous results as a higher level of education seems to increase the likelihood of unemployment for both locals and refugees. Literacy, on the other hand, is negatively related to unemployment and increases chances of wage-employment, showing the importance of at least basic education. Regarding location, the analysis shows that there are differences across the three camps and surrounding areas. Agriculture, which is so important overall as the main activity type for locals, is less common around Gihembe compared to the other two locations likely due to the fact that Gihembe camp is the one camp that is close to an urban centre. However, unemployment remains the main concern for refugees in all three camps.

McGregor, Elaine

Intergovernmental Organizations, Migration and the Sustainable Development Goals

Intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) operating in the field of migration have been the focus of a substantial body of literature. However, generally speaking, studies have focused on individual organizations (primarily UNHCR and IOM), with a few notable exceptions. Given the fragmented nature of migration, and the number IGOs with some form of interest or engagement in migration issues, there is merit in going beyond a focus on individual organizations to understand how the characteristics of organizations affect their behaviour. By focusing on an event (the inclusion of migration in the SDGs), as opposed to individual organizations, the paper is part of a larger research study seeking to identify how different organizational structures affect the behaviour of organizations. Building on the work of Hall (2013, 2015) who differentiates between normative and functional organizations, this paper focuses on an additional area of difference between organizations (sole or

partial focus on migration) to explore how different IGOs are discursively engaged – or not – with negotiations relating to the inclusion of migration in the SDGs. In the 166 documents analyzed, five distinct yet interrelated narratives are identified as providing rationale for the inclusion of migration in the post-2015 development agenda: 1) under the right conditions, migration is an enabler of development; 2) development is a reason for migration from both a ‘development failure’ and a ‘development enabled migration’ perspective; 3) displacement is a development challenge; 4) migration is a development challenge; and 5) migrants are a vulnerable population group. Preliminary findings indicate that IGOs adopt different narrative strategies depending on their particular organizational characteristics. Future research will focus on deepening and refining the analysis through the inclusion of additional organizations primarily from outside of the UN system (MPI, OECD, ICMDP) as well as analyzing collectively prepared documents (such as GMG position papers), both to be complemented by interviews with key stakeholders involved in efforts to see migration included in the post-2015 development agenda

Munro, Gayle

Voluntary return through the experiences of those trafficked into exploitation

Research into the experiences of those using trafficking support services in England and Wales has indicated that the main driver behind wanting to leave the country of origin was a desire for a ‘better life’ (Munro and Pritchard, 2013). And yet that better life is not always defined by financial considerations. Research by The Salvation Army’s research team in 2015 showed that, in general, the take-up of voluntary return schemes by those referred to a trafficking support service via the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) has been low. When offered the choice between financial incentives and return to the country of origin or a life without support in the UK, many trafficked people, on leaving a support service for trafficking victims, chose to remain in destitution in Britain.

This paper is based on research carried out under the auspices of The Salvation Army which has held a government contract since July 2011 to provide accommodation and support for adult victims of trafficking in England and Wales. The research aimed to explore some of the factors contributing to the reportedly low interest in return amongst trafficked people in the UK from both within and outside the European Union. The role of partner agencies in the countries of origin was also explored.

The experiences of those trafficked into exploitation are often considered by both academics and policy makers as distinct from other types of migration. Whilst some trafficked people will of course have some experiences which are distinct from those migrants who have not been trafficked, motivations for leaving the country of origin are often comparable amongst those who have experienced exploitation, however that may be defined, and those who have not. Similarly, barriers to return to the country of origin may commonly feature across different ‘types’ of migration. Despite any such commonalities, migration-related policy and practice in the UK is usually siloed by migration ‘type’. The paper also therefore offers some reflections on the ways in which the drivers behind migration policy and practice in the British context affect the eventual outcomes for those using migration-related support services.

Palmary, Ingrid

Co-author: Thea de Gruchy

How unpopular policies are made: Policy making for migrant women in South Africa, Bangladesh, and Singapore

In this paper we address the question: how and why does policy change in post-colonial contexts? Based on three case studies of policy change; from Bangladesh, South Africa and Singapore, we trace the drivers of policy change in these contexts. Much research has been done on policy making in Europe and North America, and has led to the development of theories and frameworks as to how and why specific policies are made. Examples of these include Sabatier's Advocacy Coalition Framework (ACF) (2014) and more recent work on global norms and how these effect national policy making (Betts and Orchard 2014; Risse, Ropp, and Sikkink 1999). Whilst the later have certainly made more of an effort to include post-colonial contexts in their theorizing, there remains a lack of information on how policy is actually made and implemented in contexts outside of Europe and North America. The three case studies, on which this paper is based, were conducted by the Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit (RMMRU) at the University of Dhaka in Bangladesh, the Asia Research Institute (ARI) at the National University of Singapore and the African Centre for Migration & Society (ACMS), at the University of the Witwatersrand in South Africa. All the case studies made use of qualitative methods to map out the various roles played by key actors and organizations in influencing the policy under investigation. All three projects were studies on policy process; as such, process tracing was the overall method that was used. We conclude that there are six factors that shaped the policy making process in the three countries. These are components of policy change that were common across the country case studies, even if their impact and nature varied, and we propose that by paying attention to these aspects of the context and process we will be able to better understand, influence, and predict policy making in these contexts. In this paper, we argue that understanding these six conditions for policy is useful to understand how policy changes in contexts outside of Europe and North America, and the political and social conditions under which advocacy and other policy change efforts can take place. We also show that policy making in these contexts does not happen in isolation from global ideas and influence. And that more work needs to be done in the development of theories and frameworks of policy change that takes these contexts into account.

Rashid, Rozana

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Choosing a Life: Remittances and Youth Aspirations in Bangladeshi Villages

Remittances are special forms of economic exchange which can be transformed into or invested in order to build other forms of tangible and intangible resources. The immediate spending of remittances in smoothing household consumption, education, land and other property has long-term economic, social and generational consequences which impact youths' aspirations and their opportunities to realise their aspirations. Building on Appadurai's (2004) theorisation of aspiration as a cultural capacity and Sen's (1990) capability approaches, the paper explores how remittances affect the life choices of young people in rural communities with high rates of labour migration in Bangladesh. It considers the complex ways in which remittances help rural Bangladeshi youths to project their future with regard to education, work and migration whilst continuing to experience constraints and opportunities in terms of their class, gender and generation. The contribution of the paper to the

remittance-development nexus lies in its fresh insights, which suggests that youths can well be conceived as potential partners in the sustainable

Sugden, Fraser

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Remittances, investment and agrarian transition: Comparative lessons from China and South Asia

Background and purpose of study: Recent decades have seen an unprecedented rise in out-migration across rural South and East Asia, brought about by the combined pressures of climate change, water stress and rising living costs, as well as the changed aspirations of the younger generation. However, unlike the historical labour migrations of industrial revolution Europe which represented a 'break' from the land, today's labour migration is largely cyclical. Migrants often retain binding links to their land and the agrarian economy, with certain family members leaving and others staying behind to manage the farm, in patterns often structured by gender and age. Unravelling the dynamics of the connection between migrants and the agricultural and natural resource based economy at home is critical for rural development planning today, yet policy concern in this field has remained relatively limited.

Migration creates new stresses for agriculture, particularly with regards to labour scarcity and the breakdown in community institutions such as irrigation systems. There is however, also potential for migrant remittances, knowledge and skills to be harnessed to foster agrarian transformation. This paper argues nevertheless that this feedback loop from migration, and its potential to realise change, is intricately connected to national development trajectories and class dynamics on the ground. This is illustrated by case studies from two regions which are characterized by small and marginal farms and an unprecedented out-migration of labour, yet are marked by quite different social and institutional contexts. The first case is from the Eastern Gangetic Plains of lowland Nepal and India's Bihar state, a region long characterized by severe inequality in the distribution of land and assets, a rigid caste structure and limited presence of industry and non-farm employment. A second case is from the eastern Nepali hill, a region of small and marginal farms, with high dependence on remittances. In both sites, labour movement is predominantly to Indian cities and the Persian Gulf. The third case is a set of villages across rural South and Central China, a region characterized by small yet highly productive farms, where migration is predominantly to the factories of the Pearl River Delta and other coastal conurbations.

Methods: This comparative study has combined two large surveys with a series of household case study interviews and participatory group activities to understand the changes in agriculture post-migration in terms of resource allocation, inter- and intra-household relations, and livelihood trajectories. In the Gangetic Plains study site a participatory video initiative was also used to document the life stories of farmers experiencing migration induced demographic change. This paper will be presented through a series of household and village case studies, including video clips.

Results: In China, the relationship between agrarian change and migration is dynamic. To cope with labour scarcity, remittances are invested into labour saving machinery, of particular utility to the older generation who are managing the land. There has also been a shift to profitable and less labour intensive cash crops. However, this has been supported by a rapidly industrialising economy, and unprecedented demand for farm products from industry and urban consumers, which ensures returns on investment.

In the Nepal and India case study, although the remittances as a proportion of cash income is far higher than in China, there are huge constraints which impede the reinvestment of migrant cash or resources on the land – and most remittances are used for consumption and debt servicing. In contrast to the relatively equitable agrarian structure in rural China, landlordism and severe inequality, combined with weak urban demand and a poor terms of trade, make investments of remittances in the land unprofitable and risky. Investment often depends on one's position in the agrarian structure and farmers' capacity to bear risk. Coping with labour scarcity is also a challenge given the high prohibitively high costs of mechanization or hiring of outside labour.

In both sites, it is shown how the investment of remittances in agriculture and incentives for stay behind populations to harness the 'positive' outcomes of migration is embedded within a larger political economic context. This has far reaching implications for the agricultural sector.

Supriyanto, Akuat

Knowledge Remittance and Self-Employment Career: Narratives of Indonesian Return Migrant Workers

Return migrant workers are believed to carry new knowledge and skills to their home countries which in some ways assist to the development of skills and behaviors as useful ingredients to rebuild their occupational careers after return. This study aimed to explore the formation of self-employment tendency of the returnees through the transmission of knowledge remittances. The data gathered through interviews with eight Indonesian return migrant workers from developed countries. Thematic analysis was employed to present the narratives. The results suggest that returnees obtained task-related and non-task related knowledge during their migration period which played a role to modify or strengthen their prior orientation toward self-employment. Adopting human capital perspective, the study especially argues that knowledge which is both task-related and specifically related to business activities have greater potential in shaping self-employment tendency of the returnees. The study demonstrated that the existence of any forms of learning communities in the host countries offer pivotal role in facilitating knowledge interaction and creating learning environment.

Suthendran, Sudev

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How to implement peer-based mental health services for foreign domestic workers in Singapore?

Foreign domestic workers (FDWs) in Singapore are at particular risk for developing mental health problems, whereby Filipino FDWs are deemed to be especially vulnerable towards developing them. Among the identified specific risk factors for developing mental health problems amongst FDWs are homesickness, a lack of social support, communication-related barriers and employer restrictions and abuse (HOME, 2015). Despite this vulnerability, FDWs face substantial barriers to seeking help when experiencing mental health problems. This is due to their marginalized status in Singapore, an inadequate legal protection with a resulting fear of deportation due to ill health (including mental illness) and the lack of available formal psychosocial support services for migrants (Huang & Yeoh, 2003; Ueno, 2009). In addressing FDWs' susceptibility to mental health problems and the lack of respective support services for migrants in Singapore, the Humanitarian Organization for Migration Economics, a migrants' rights non-governmental organization in Singapore, aims to develop tailored

mental health services for FDWs. In doing so, FDWs' desired methods of receiving help are taken into account - empirical evidence suggests that FDWs' preference for seeking mental health support from informal sources (e.g. friends and family) rather than formal ones (e.g. a mental health professional) and receiving face-to-face mental health support from a trained fellow FDW (HOME, 2015).

We present and discuss the results of a concurrent mixed-method evaluation of a pilot four-week peer-based mental health paraprofessional training program focused on Cognitive-Behavioural Therapy (CBT) for Filipina FDWs (Wong, 2016; Wong et al., 2017) that was delivered face-to-face in English. A self-report assessment measure was developed to evaluate participants' perspectives of the training. Questions covered the participants' assessment of the training program and preferred modes of the implementation of a permanent peer counseling service by HOME. Results from 37 participants of the training program indicated a high satisfaction with the program. Reported challenges included difficulties in understanding the training material and a perception of cognitive overload. Moreover, eight out of ten participants were willing to attend further training and more than seven out of ten agreed to be supervised by a qualified mental health professional. As to the mode of a future service, 73% of participants preferred providing peer counseling in a mixture of Tagalog and English. 75% favored delivering the service face-to-face as opposed to using ICT.

The presented data overall suggests that there is strong interest in peer-based mental health support services by the target group and further corroborates the documented preference for trained peer support. Results further underline the feasibility of implementing this training program as part of a peer-based mental health service within a proposed broader stepped-care mental health service model for FDWs to be delivered by HOME in response to a service gap. We conclude that peer-based mental health programs may form a useful first-line mode of treatment and a means to improve accessibility to mental health care for FDWs. Peer-support approaches not only may provide an opportunity to mitigate mental health problems but also represent a means of empowerment for this marginalized group by giving them the capacity to access support within their community. Nonetheless, further challenges to capacity-building in service provision for FDWs exist - for instance, in relation to further streamlining the training curriculum to the target group's needs and character.

Teye, Joseph Kofi

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Social Benefits and Loses of Migrating into Cities in Ghana

While the literature tends to focus on the economic impacts of migration into cities, there is little understanding of the social gains and losses associated with migration into the city. As cogently noted by Switek (2012), financial domain is not the only life aspect affected by migration. This briefing for policy makers provides evidence on the social counterfactuals (i.e. gains and losses) of migration from rural areas to cities in Ghana. It is based on the study 'Migration into Cities in Ghana: An Analysis of the Counterfactual' which was conducted by Migrating out of Poverty Research Programme Consortium at the University of Ghana in collaboration with the University of Sussex. The briefing argues that migration to the city can affect migrants and their households in relation to marriage, child birth, education, and psychological wellbeing. It also argues that these social outcomes of migration into the city can be either positive or negative, depending on particular contexts. And finally, it draws attention to policy implications of the social benefits and problems of migrating into cities in Ghana.

Theodore, Nikolas

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Migrant day labourers in South Africa: worker centres and the regulation of informality

South Africa's small but growing informal sector has become an increasingly important source of employment for migrants to the country's urban centres. Informal hiring sites have become a common feature of the post-apartheid city, yet the hardships associated with precarious work have received little sustained policy or programmatic intervention. This paper presents the results of three surveys that document conditions faced by native- and foreign-born day labourers in Tshwane (formerly known as Pretoria) and recommends the creation of worker centres to improve the livelihood opportunities and wellbeing of migrant workers in the informal economy.

The growth of informal employment in South Africa is a symptom of an economy that has been unable to generate sufficient employment opportunities, particularly for less-skilled workers. With an official expanded unemployment rate of more than 34 per cent, many jobseekers, both immigrants and the native-born, have turned to day labour as a means of subsistence. Unfortunately, however, as currently constituted, day labour markets are incapable of providing adequate employment, either in terms of wage rates or work hours. Day labourers work "off the books" for employers engaged in the mainstream economy. They typically are paid in cash, endure systemic instability in their employment arrangements, and have little or no access to government employment security programmes. This paper documents the labour market outcomes associated with this instability, including daily unemployment rates approaching 80 per cent, daily earnings for those who manage to secure work of between ZAR 120 and ZAR 150 (or approximately USD \$9.00). In addition, the limited reach of social assistance programmes in South Africa, whose eligibility is based on citizenship status, is unable to substantially benefit members of the foreign-born workforce or their dependents. As a result of these factors, day labourers' earnings fall well below the poverty threshold.

In response to the conditions present in this labour market niche we propose the creation of worker centres—labour market intermediaries that hold the promise of regulating informal hiring "from within" the job market. Evidence from the United States suggests worker centres can be an effective means through which to organise workers and set labour standards, while also aiding immigrants in managing the multiple hardships associated with precarious work.

Vanyoro, Kudakwashe P.

Critical perspectives on understanding scientific research uptake into South African policy-making

The South African academy is committed to addressing topics and issues affecting the nation's well being (ASSAf, 2006). While translating scholarly research into policy is essential in achieving this goal, few have critically considered the processes and politics of doing so. This article finds a dominant perception among study respondents that some researchers have been coopted by policy-makers to serve political interests. Their research is perceived by them as flawed, yet it was used to inform amendment of the Immigration Act (2002) in 2014 and the Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act (2013). This article argues that the uptake of scientific evidence on immigration and human trafficking into South African policy-making vacillates between marginal, none at all and expediency. Realising this, translated into practice, the emerging focus on "bridging the science-policy interface gap" to improve the efficacy of research uptake has generated an undue narrowness that corresponds poorly to the political complexity of the South African policy processes. The article

concludes that there is need to recognise and address the mistrust and polarisation among the research community.

Vearey, Jo

Moving forward: (re)engaging with migration, mobility and HIV in Southern Africa

In February 2017, the second Global Consultation on Migration and Health was held in Colombo, Sri Lanka (the first was held in Madrid, Spain in 2010). Convened by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Government of Sri Lanka, the Consultation aimed to “re-set” the global agenda on migration and health. Taking the 2008 World Health Assembly (WHA) Resolution on the Health of Migrants as a starting point, the Consultation provided an opportunity to explore progress made, and challenges encountered, in efforts to improve responses to migration and health. Discussions and lessons shared during the Consultation indicate that – with some notable exceptions – progress is limited and the increasing focus on the securitisation of (im)migration presents challenges internationally to the development and implementation of appropriate public health responses to migration and mobility. The discussions held in Colombo reflect the challenges that continue to prohibit the development of appropriate policy and programming on migration and health within the Southern African Development (SADC) region, and in South Africa (SA) in particular. In spite of being a region associated with high levels of diverse population movements, and a high communicable disease burden – notably HIV, TB and malaria, SADC remains poorly equipped to initiate and manage the political discussions required to develop appropriate regional responses to migration and health. In SA, whilst three national consultations have been held to discuss the WHA resolution on the health of migrants, action to engage with the intersections between migration and health remain limited. Healthcare systems do not adequately respond to internal and cross-border migration and the movement of healthcare users; non-nationals continue to experience challenges in accessing care; and an increasingly restrictive response to immigration is fuelling already prevalent xenophobic and anti-foreigner sentiments amongst healthcare providers and policy makers. In this paper, HIV is used as a lens to explore opportunities for (re)engaging with a much needed migration-aware response to migration and health in SA and SADC. Drawing on a recent review undertaken by the author (Vearey, J., 2016), empirical data, an updated policy review, and ongoing participant observation within various policy processes, the paper provides suggestions for ways to “re-set” the regional agenda on migration and health, and to (re)engage in the development of coordinated responses across the southern African region. Without doing so, programmes aimed at reducing the incidence of HIV will continue to struggle, and global, regional and national health targets – including the UNAIDS 90:90:90 targets – will not be met. The paper highlights that migration is a central public health imperative that provides a strategic opportunity to strengthen public health responses to support achieving key global health targets, and calls for a renewed focus on the development of migration-aware health systems responses.

Watson, Samantha

Co-authors: T. Blanchet, H. Biswas and C. Zimmerman

Bangladeshi migrant women's pathways to employment: Graduating from dependency relations over time?

The number of Bangladeshi women migrating internationally has grown enormously in recent years, and continues to rise. The majority of such women obtain a work visa through labour intermediaries of one type or another. This paper reports our findings on the variety and characteristics of intermediary relations and arrangements attending Bangladeshi women's recruitment and migration pathways to employment in the Middle East. A wide range of intermediaries are present in our three study sites. They include professional dalals, relatives, neighbours, friends, and Pirs (living 'saints'), some of whom have developed contacts and knowledge as a result of their own prolonged migration to the Middle East. We focus on the nature of intermediary-migrant relationships in terms of: i) dependency, obligation, and patronage; ii) the scope for – and desirability of – graduating to relative independence and; iii) the implications and outcomes of different recruitment trajectories for women and their households. The roles of (other) family members in recruitment pathways and migration outcomes is delineated, in the context of heterogeneous and diversifying gender norms.

Interviews with women migrants and their husbands and / or fathers support a multiplicity of attitudes to gender roles in this context. Interviews with labour-intermediaries, ranging from novice and part time to 'professional' recruiters reveal a period of flux. The paper innovates by delineating intermediary-worker relations over time to explore shifts in migrant workers' expectations and perceptions of the intermediary role and the recruitment process from pre-migration to return. We explore the scope for women migrants to demand recompense, including through Shalish and official legal avenues, in the event of a "bad migration", and consider intermediaries' tactics to pre-empt / insulate themselves from the reputational damage and increased risk of prosecution this can entail.

Findings are based on fieldwork in Narayangonj district in Bangladesh undertaken 2015 - 2017. Three study sites were purposively selected, each with different settlement-histories, and labour, migration, and gender dynamics. One is a semi-urban area built on chor land and bordering Narayangonj city, the second originated as a government settlement (baste), and the third is a rural area. We conducted three rounds of longitudinal dyadic semi-structured interviews with 45 women and (separately) with their husband or father. Interviews with women migrants and male family members were complimented by semi-structured interviews with 12 dalals (repeated at the same three intervals). Detailed field observation, recorded in field diaries, further deepen and extend the findings.

The findings are part of the DfID funded *Study on Work in Freedom Transnational Evaluation* (SWiFTE). A five-year programme of research and evaluation to inform the ILO's Work in Freedom (WiF) programme, which aims to reduce migrant worker's risk of exploitation and abuse.

Weatherburn, Amy

Immigration Act 2016: tackling precarious employment in the UK

The Immigration Act 2016 introduced a stream of provisions that tackle "illegal" working in the UK, yet labour market insecurity means that precarious employment is well known and rife in many low-income sectors, including agriculture, hospitality, catering and construction. It will be suggested that the focus on "illegal" workers rather than tackling an insecure labour market has in fact left EU citizens

with the right to work (and in some instances UK citizens), even more vulnerable not only to precarious working and living conditions but also to exploitation amounting trafficking in human beings.

This paper will examine the implementation of the new immigration provisions against the existing legislative framework that is also applicable to securing the fundamental rights of migrant workers in precarious employment. In particular, the paper will consider i) the role of the new Director of Labour Market Enforcement and ii) the significance of establishing their statutory mandate in an immigration context, when labour law enforcement and policy measures should be developed with a clear firewall between labour inspection and immigration control.

Secondly, the welfare of migrant workers will be considered from an economic perspective, by examining the current channels for securing access to justice for loss of earnings and the enforcement of the minimum wage. This paper will consider the contradictory provisions that do not act in the interest of migrant workers, such as the seizure of earnings as criminal proceeds. When seeking to secure the economic welfare of migrant workers, this paper will ask: to what extent could counter-trafficking measures that require access to compensation for trafficked persons be applied to labour market non-compliance?

Finally, the paper will outline the measures that will ensure that precarity is reduced when EU citizens access the UK labour market by securing their right to non-exploitative work.

Wee, Kellynn

Co-authors: Charmian Goh and Brenda SA Yeoh

Conditionality and chance: migration brokers and the production of precarity among migrant domestic workers in Singapore

In migration studies, scholars have written that precarious work exists at the intersection between flexible labour market positions and uncertain socio-legal status. While this offers us a definitional starting point, it does not allow us to fully grasp how precarity is created, challenged, and experienced. To invigorate this idea, we apply Luin Goldring and Patricia Landolt's concept of conditionality—which proposes that a migrant worker's experience of precarity is contingent on a set of formal and informal conditions, the actions of institutional actors, and migrants' own resources and strategies—to our study of how employment agents in Singapore and Indonesia recruit, place, and match migrant domestic workers to employers. We use Goldring and Landolt's model of 'chutes and ladders' to track migrant workers' movements in and out of degrees of precarity. Based on in-depth qualitative interviews with migration industry actors (n=47), we suggest that these 'chutes' and 'ladders' are not static, pre-existing, or inherent; instead, they are actively, continuously, and dynamically produced by migration brokers and other actors who influence workers' experience of precarity. By interrogating the ways in which brokers actively produce, shore up, or mitigate situations of precarity for workers, we open up the "black box" of the migration industry to understand how migrant workers in a particular sector slip in – and out of – varying situations of precarious work over time.

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