

University of Sussex

Sussex Centre for Migration Research

'open and closed doors': a decade researching
with and for migrants 1997-2007



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Sussex Centre for Migration Research

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What the SCMR means to Sussex...

Professor Robert Allison, Pro-Vice Chancellor (Research)

In the last decade the University of Sussex has committed to build on its reputation for research excellence, interdisciplinarity and innovation. Our research strengths range across the arts, social sciences, science and medicine, with excellence demonstrated both within individual subjects and across thematic areas.

One such theme is migration – a phenomenon that is frequently in the news, but usually for the wrong reasons – to raise tension or score political points. Migrants are often seen as ‘invaders’ or ‘bogus’ asylum-seekers out to cheat the system.

Over the last 10 years, research in the Sussex Centre for Migration Research (SCMR) has sought to counter these negative stereotypes both in the UK and internationally, and to highlight the ways in which migration contributes to economic transformation and cultural diversity. At the same time, Sussex research has also highlighted instances of exploitation, human rights abuse, racism and discrimination.

Since its creation in 1997 as a University Centre of Research Excellence, with funding from the University’s Research Development Fund, SCMR has built up into one of the largest concentrations of migration research in the country, and an outstanding example of interdisciplinary research in practice. It has launched Masters and Doctoral programmes in Migration Studies that have set the standards others have followed.

Among the Centre’s many projects, research has studied the relationship between migration and development, the impact of immigration on children’s identities, notions of ‘home’ and ‘belonging’, and the relationship between immigrants and host societies in a wide range of contexts. This research has sought to challenge the myths about migration and to shape national and international policy-making.

In doing so, SCMR has been at the core of the University’s research effort, contributing to our mission to maintain and confirm our place as a top-quality research-led and research-intensive institution, where research stimulates and informs our teaching, and builds strong links with community and business at local, national and international levels.



Robert Allison
Pro-Vice-Chancellor





Migrant workers in Holland

Message from the Co-Directors

Richard Black and Russell King

Ten years on from the establishment of the Sussex Centre for Migration Research, it is an appropriate time to take stock of our activities and achievements, and to think about the shape of migration research in the coming decade. This report aims to do just that – to review the work that faculty, early career, visiting and doctoral researchers have undertaken at Sussex over the last decade, but also to reflect on the shape of the migration studies field, and where it is heading.

One thing we can say is that Migration Studies has grown enormously over the last ten years. When the idea of setting up a migration centre at Sussex was first mooted, we were entering a field which, though of growing academic interest, was marked by the absence of virtually any formal institutional structures in the UK higher education sector at least. Since then, major investments have been made by the Economic and Social Research Council (at Oxford), the Leverhulme Trust (at UCL and Bristol), and the European Commission (in the form of a European Network of Excellence, based at the University of Amsterdam), whilst other Centres focused on migration have emerged at universities such as Queen Mary, London South Bank University, London Metropolitan University and Sheffield. SCMR has maintained productive and stimulating relationships with each of these institutions, whilst generating its own funds from a range of donors to support a major programme of work of its own, highlights of which are featured in this report.



Richard Black
Co-Director



Russell King
Co-Director

Like the University in which we are based, SCMR is characterised more than anything by its interdisciplinary nature and international orientation. Our research spans from Geography and Anthropology to Law, Political Science, Sociology, Psychology and Media Studies – the last of these including the searching work of photographer Melanie Friend whose images include the one featured on the front cover of this report. Our research has also stretched around the world, from Southern Europe and the Balkans to West Africa, South and East Asia, and with the appointment of our newest member of staff, Jamie Goodwin-White, the United States.

We hope that this report will give you a flavour of the research that we have undertaken over the last decade, as well as an insight into some new trends that we hope to be working on in the next decade. This research effort has been informed both by the policy challenges raised by governments – including the UK government – but also by intellectual curiosity, theoretical reflection and serendipitous debate. It is this mix of ideas, approaches and styles of work that makes the Centre what it is – a vibrant space of debate and discovery, and a great place to be.



A personal reflection: 10 years of migration at Sussex

Ralph Grillo, Emeritus Professor of Social Anthropology

The Sussex Centre for Migration Research emerged in the mid-1990s from an initiative by Russell King whose appointment at Sussex provided an opportunity for the university to develop and extend what had been a long-standing interest in research on migration. The university had in 1994 created a series of 'graduate research centres', and I was the founding director of one of these, the 'Centre for the Study of Culture, Development and the Environment' (CDE). One of my tasks as director was to encourage new directions in teaching and research at MA and doctoral levels, and the idea of developing a focus around migration studies had a very strong personal as well as institutional appeal. My own doctoral research in anthropology in the 1960s had been on migrant workers in East Africa and I had later studied North African immigrants and their families in France. Indeed, migration was central to the work of a number of Sussex anthropologists (Bill Epstein and Peter Lloyd, for example, and more recently Katy Gardner and Filippo Osella), as well as geographers like Russell King and Tony Fielding. We therefore approached the University's Research Development Fund for a pump-priming grant to assist in launching the new initiative.



Ralph Grillo
Emeritus Professor
of Social Anthropology

University funding (which among other things enabled Prof. Stephen Castles to make several visits to Sussex over a three year period in the late 1990s) helped start up a new MA programme and a new research centre, SCMR, from 1997. Although confident that the new programme and centre would be successful, I did not anticipate quite how successful it would be. It was a matter of being in the right place at the right time. Migration in all its forms, both in sending and receiving countries, was emerging as a central issue on global and local agendas. New ideas and concepts (eg 'transnational migration') along with the impact of debates about the role of migration in development, about the 'integration' of migrants and refugees, and about 'multiculturalism', posed fascinating problems for theoretical and empirical analysis and difficult questions for policy-makers.

The dome and minaret of Glasgow Mosque and Islamic Centre contrast with skyscrapers of the Gorbals area of Glasgow



Opinion

Leaving Albania

Julie Vullnetari

SCMR was well placed to contribute to all these issues, and has been extraordinarily successful in securing important grants from British and European funds to develop its research agenda. It has also been very successful in attracting MA and research students from across the world, and although now retired I have very fond memories of teaching on the MA in Migration Studies and especially supervising some very exciting MA dissertations. Among many others, in the late 1990s we were fortunate to have a very talented group of Italian research students, supervised by Russell King, Jeff Pratt and myself, whose work contributed to a detailed, nuanced and critical understanding of migration and multiculturalism in contemporary Italy. The results of their work were published in 2002 in a volume edited by Jeff Pratt and myself on *The Politics of Recognizing Difference: Multiculturalism Italian Style* (Ashgate), and in 2006 an Italian translation appeared (*Le Politiche del Riconoscimento delle Differenze: Multiculturalismo all'italiana*, published by Guaraldi).

SCMR has for many years run a weekly research-in-progress seminar bringing together students and faculty for intensive discussion of a wide range of topics. These are invaluable, not just because they provide an opportunity to learn about researchers' current interests, but because they force one to think hard about theory and methodology in what is a rich, but also difficult multi-disciplinary field. The Centre has also long had a tradition of supporting small conferences and workshops, bringing visitors to Sussex from other universities and other countries. These have covered a wide variety of themes; those I have enjoyed have included workshops on migration and multiculturalism in Italy, on transnational households and ritual, on transnational Islam, on the cinema of migration, and on migration and music. Such occasions give researchers the opportunity to develop new themes in considerable depth and have led to some innovative publications.

As the issues surrounding international migration are unlikely to go away in the near future (indeed quite the contrary) I would foresee SCMR's role as a focus for research and for training in migration studies extending well into the next decade. Its strengths are to be found in its commitment to detailed empirical investigation – to understanding what is actually happening 'on the ground' in both sending and receiving societies, and in the interaction between them – to a multidisciplinary perspective, and to a multi-national, comparative approach, which is a true reflection of the international character of its researchers and students.

When I left my village in Albania 15 years ago at the age of 18, I never imagined the transformation I would go through as a result. My migration trajectory, with its high and low points, traumas and triumphs resembles those of thousands of my compatriots who in the last 17 years have transformed themselves, their countries of destination and Albania.

Contemporary migration in Albania has been the single most significant event which has shaped Albanian people's lives, since the fall of the last and most brutal communist regime in Europe in 1990. During these 17 years almost one million people, or one quarter of the country's population have emigrated abroad, principally to neighbouring Greece and Italy. During the same time internal movements, particularly rural-urban, have also been considerable.

The interlocking impact of these two types of migration on the country and the communities of origin have been dramatic. By 2007, more than a third of Albanian population has concentrated in the Tirana-Durrës area in the western lowland – which includes Albania's international airport and the main port respectively. Rural northern and southern regions are worst affected by heavy depopulation, lack of economic opportunities and low levels of education and health care. But certain overpopulated peri-urban areas do not fare much better.

One of the worst hit groups is that of older people who become 'orphans' as they feel lonely and abandoned by their children, their kin and the state. The increasing economic, social, demographic, political and cultural polarisation of the country has produced new forms of poverty and exclusion.

The relationship between migration and development in Albania is highly ambiguous, but generally it can be said that emigration is fuelling more emigration since the country is wholly dependent on remittances. Large-scale return and investment can only be contemplated if there are serious improvements in the deplorable state of existing infrastructure, especially to address power shortages, the political and business climate, work ethics etc. But, for the time being, migration remains the most important strategy for the majority, if not all Albanian families.



Albania has witnessed a rise in the phenomenon of 'orphaned grannies'

Migration, globalisation and poverty

Richard Black

Over the past decade, the links between migration, development and poverty have re-emerged as a major area of public debate. Important contributions such as the report of the UN Global Commission on International Migration, and the subsequent High-Level Dialogue and Global Forum on International Migration and Development have served to highlight institutional commitment to this area at the highest level. At the same time, a number of national and local governments have taken interest in the area, not least the UK government, which since 2003 has had a policy team working on migration and development, and the Greater London Authority, which is promoting significant discussions between migrants in London and their home countries.

Research at Sussex has sought to be at the centre of ground-breaking thinking in this field. This has not only aimed to contribute to further understanding of the link between migration and development, but also has involved substantial engagement with the policy community in the UK and abroad, reflecting our responsibility as part of global civil society. Starting in the late 1990s with the collaboration of Richard Black, Khalid Koser and Nadje Al-Ali on post-conflict development in the context of the return – and in some cases the failure to return – of refugee diasporas, our work has developed into a major programme of research, training and capacity building with core funding from the UK's Department for International Development since 2003. This programme of work has continued to question the validity of a sharp separation between forced and voluntary migration, whilst increasingly focusing attention on more 'invisible' migrations that impact the poorest, such as the mobility of children, and social protection by and for poor migrants.

The separation of forced and voluntary migration remains a key aspect of policy thinking and general perceptions of international migration especially in the developed world, and yet there are both theoretical and empirical reasons for questioning this artificial distinction. For example, returnees to countries such as Bosnia and Kosovo, highlighted in work conducted for the European Union, ESRC and most recently DFID, included both migrant workers and refugees whose situations and experiences often overlapped, and yet who were subject to different legal instruments and differential treatment. This has arguably critically affected their access to training or job experiences that might affect their ability to contribute to development back home.

At the same time, other kinds of migrants – most notably children – remain either ignored by policy-makers, or categorised as victims of trafficking in ways that deny their agency. Our emerging work on child migration in countries such as Ghana, Burkina Faso, Bangladesh and India has sought to give autonomous child migrants a voice, and demonstrate their capacity to make decisions. This has recently included publication of a number of child migrants' stories, *Voices of Child Migrants*, and a series of research and policy workshops exploring current debates and research directions.

Migration and return in Ghana has been a major focus of Sussex research





Ready to leave for a new life

We have also worked with partners in Bangladesh, Ghana, Albania and Egypt to develop research with practical relevance to the social protection of poorer migrants. Key issues here include both the ability of migrants to transfer formal social protection entitlements from countries where they work to their countries of origin (or other destination countries), as well as the informal mechanisms through which aspects of the migration process either reinforce or undermine social protection of migrant families.

Another key area of focus has been the movement of skilled professionals globally, where research has sought to extend debate beyond calculations of the 'brain drain' to a more nuanced understanding of global mobility and the strains and benefits faced by poorer countries. This has included work that highlights the changing geographies of skills training, recruitment and outsourcing and how these have affected developing countries, as well as questioning notions of 'ethical recruitment' in the health sector.

Amongst highlights of our work on migration, globalisation and poverty to date have been the compilation of the *Global Migrant Origin Database*, a unique database of migrant stock data with worldwide coverage. This data has been used to underpin World Bank calculations of the net impact of migration on global welfare – estimated at over \$350bn annually, many times higher than annual flows of development aid. It has supported a World Migration Map Data Tool published by the Migration Policy Institute, which provides user-friendly access to information about migration on a country-by-country basis worldwide, helping to de-mystify and relativise discussions of international migration. We have also published a resource guide on migration in national surveys – which we hope to extend to

provide specific information on the migration of children – providing a valuable resource for researchers and policy-makers in understanding the particular consequences of international migration for development.

Our contribution to research on migration and development has not been limited to work only at Sussex. For example, one of the authors of the report of the UN Global Commission on International Migration – Khalid Koser – started his academic career at Sussex as one of the founding members of our Centre; whilst SCMR alumni such as Savina Ammassari and Ayman Zohry have written important policy reports on migration and development questions for international organisations.

The Centre remains committed to cutting-edge research on the migration-development nexus, as well as to extending and deepening its partnerships with developing-country researchers on these important theoretical and empirical areas. There remains a critical lack of reliable data on migration and its consequences in many developing countries, yet supplying this data will require more than the creation of new research centres and funding streams – it implies a need for north-south and south-south cooperation, as well as clear thinking about policy challenges that is informed by critical research on globalisation and international relations more broadly.

Opinion

Informing Policy

Ronald Skeldon

The number of international migrants in the world grew from 155 million in 1990 to 191 million in 2005 according to United Nations estimates. Of this net increase of 36 million, some 33 million occurred in the developed world. Partly as a consequence, over the years around the millennium, international migration has moved towards the top of the policy agenda. Yet migration policy consists of several distinct components that often exist in uneasy relationship with each other. These are brought together under the rubric of "managing migration", or the idea that international population migration can be "managed" through the various instruments available to policy makers. But they do not necessarily refer to the same phenomena, nor are policy trends in these four areas always consistent.

The first component of migration policy relates to **policies of immigration**: the number and types of people to whom a country will grant entry, including those to be allowed entry on humanitarian grounds. Since the late 1990s, we have seen both continuity and change in this component. In the traditional countries of immigration – essentially the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand – there have been subtle shifts in the emphasis of immigration policies towards attracting the highly skilled. Yet overall, there has been continued acceptance of relatively large numbers of migrants as prospective future citizens. The main change lies in the number of countries that have joined the "immigrant-country" group, or at least in the number of countries that have come to accept that they have joined such a group. These countries have not simply been in Europe, where the United Kingdom has, for example, developed an immigration policy since 1997, but also in parts of the more developed and dynamic regions of East Asia. Governments in South Korea, Taiwan, Malaysia and even Thailand have come to accept that they are countries of immigration. These developed economies are all facing the issue of ageing populations and of remaining competitive in a globalising world. Although no single immigration control model has yet emerged, these countries face similar issues and are closely examining each other's responses. The result is a degree of convergence in immigration policy, which will continue to occur.

The second component of migration policy relates to policies that deal with migrants once they have arrived in host countries: **policies of integration or assimilation**. Where countries are still in denial that they are countries of immigration, such policies are understandably not well developed. Yet even among many countries of long-standing immigration, policies of multiculturalism, as well as increased transnationalism – where migrants seek to play an integral part in the life of their countries of origin – have tended to downplay policies of integration. However, since 1997, and particularly since 9/11, policies of integration once again seem to be in the ascendancy, a trend that can be expected to continue and intensify over the next 10 years.

The third component of migration policy is one that really came into its own in the post-1997 period: **migration and development**. This component has been of particular concern to SCMR researchers involved in the Sussex-based Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty supported by DFID. Given the predominance of migrants from the developing world in net migration to the developed world, what impact does this have for the countries of origin? Clearly, not all migrants to the developed world come from the developing world but, equally clearly, many do. Issues of brain drain appear to loom large. Research into this topic, however, reveals that migration from the developing to the developed world can also have positive developmental impacts on countries of origin. Policy instruments that seek to facilitate the transfer and reduce the transaction costs of remittances, or facilitate the return of the skilled in the diaspora, for example, are seen to have significant impacts on countries of origin. Nevertheless, those who develop policies of immigration, the first component listed above, rarely consider the implications for countries of origin, and tensions clearly exist between immigration and development policies.

BEMLIN.

The bearer,
President of the United Associations of Women, Sydney,

requests, with her daughter (the latter speaks German) to have an interview with the Reich Women's Administrator, Mrs. Schultz-Klink.

Have sent a detailed report by Air Mail on 5th inst. through O. (Foreign Organisation) to Party Member Behr.

Heil Hitler!

H. Sch.

((Mrs. Schmidt))

Sydney, 6.3.31. 10 (1)

20569

United Associations
1st Street
8.2.1

The fourth component of migration policy relates to **policies to protect and promote the rights of migrants** themselves. While most developed countries assume that existing rights legislation is sufficient to protect any migrants within their territory, countries of origin, as well as many NGOs, see migrants as particularly vulnerable to exploitation. While much policy work has been focused in this area since 1997, it has primarily been carried out at the level of the United Nations, its specialised agencies and other international organisations. In contrast, substantive progress in this area at national level has often proved elusive and the gap between policy intention and policy outcome is perhaps even more evident here than in the other components.

Attempting to make accurate policy forecasts over the 10 years to 2017 is fraught with difficulty. Nevertheless, some trends do seem to be fairly clear. While all four components of migration policy will continue to be of concern, it does seem likely that the relative weight given to each may shift. In the post-9/11 world, it might be expected that more emphasis will be given to the first two components of immigration control and integration at the expense of development and rights policies. Within immigration policies too, two trends appear to be emerging. First, governments will continue in their efforts to act against irregular migration and particularly human trafficking. While such policies are clearly linked to the fourth component of rights, the critical objective will be enhanced control of entry rather than the rights of the migrants themselves. Second, developed countries will seek to promote the entry of skilled migrants, and encourage their integration, while at the same time seeking to limit or more tightly control the entry of unskilled migrants. Some policy emphasis may be placed on the development of temporary migrant worker programmes for unskilled workers – but this is likely to be the limit of richer countries' thinking in this area.

These policy shifts are nonetheless likely to occur in the context of increasing global competition for labour. The number of countries with ageing populations and dynamic growth is likely to increase, and once giants such as China begin to experience labour shortages, competition for specific skills will become intense. Perhaps we are leaving behind a relatively benign period of migration policy around the turn of the millennium when development and rights figured prominently. The next decade may well see a move towards a "beggar-my-neighbour" approach to migration in which control and security, and integration policies become the central pillars in approaches to migration management.



Migrant workers often face harsh conditions but also transfer more than \$200bn to poor countries annually

Doctoral research

Sussex established its pioneering doctoral programme in Migration Studies in 2000; since 2001, the Centre has produced some 25 doctoral degrees, including five in Migration Studies, focused on internal migration in Egypt; the return of elite migrants to West Africa; immigrant associations in Portugal; social capital amongst Moroccan migrants in London, and most recently Nayla Moukarbel's successful defence of her thesis on Sri Lankan domestic workers in the Lebanon. Interestingly, three of these five theses were completed by students with 'Distance Learning' status at Sussex – in Nayla's case, despite the outbreak of conflict in her home country at the final stage of writing up.

Central to doctoral training in Migration Studies at Sussex has been the development of a community of early career researchers. From 2001-04, this was helped by support from the European Commission for a Marie Curie 'Host Training Site' that provided an opportunity for a dozen European doctoral students to spend time at Sussex. Marie Curie funding helped individual students to clarify their research objectives, carry out fieldwork in the UK, or find time to write up their dissertations. But the wider impact on the doctoral community at Sussex was perhaps the most important outcome, as a vibrant space emerged for the cross-fertilisation of ideas and concepts between young researchers and established members of faculty.

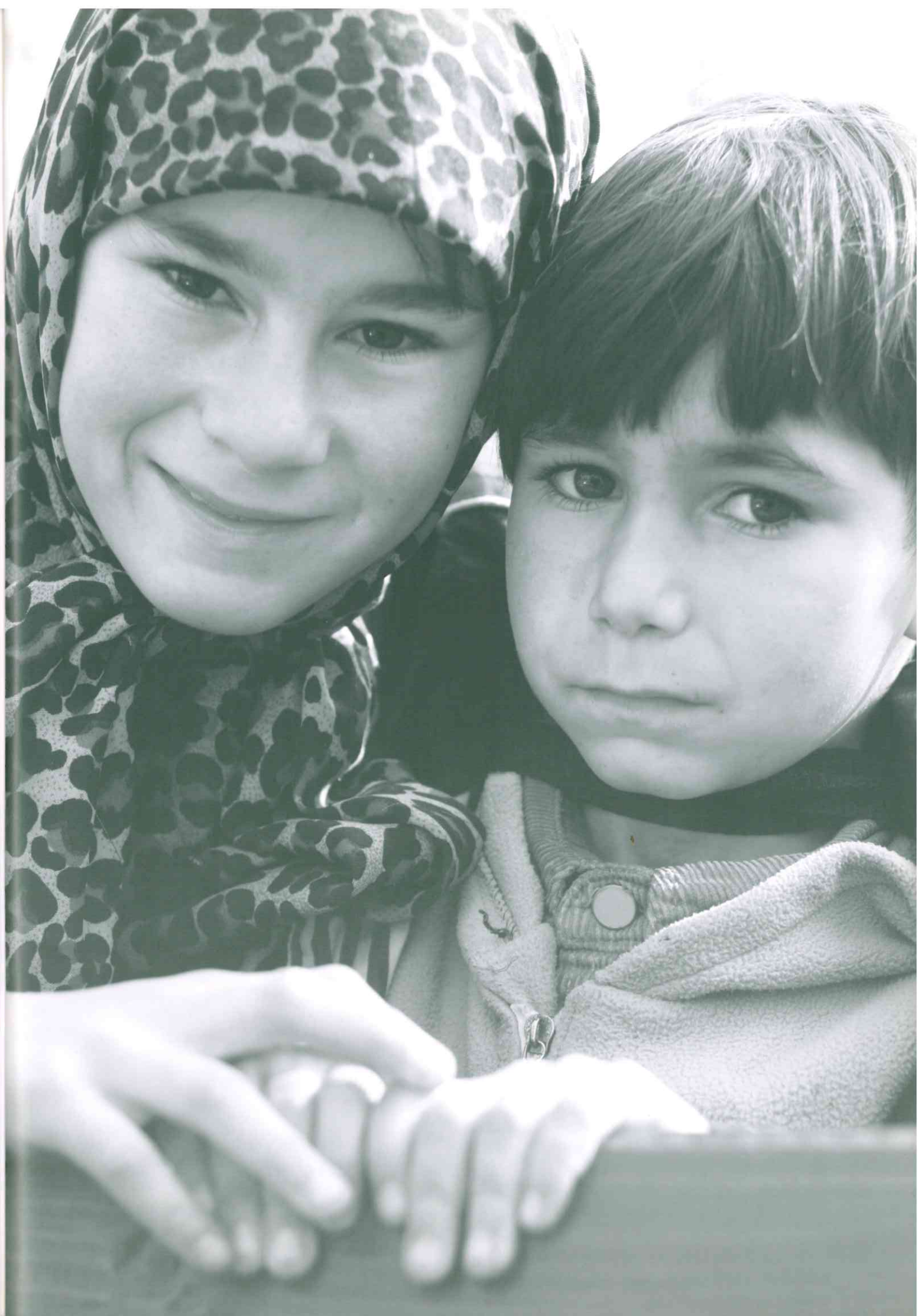
At present, theses in the pipeline in Migration Studies include work on migrants from Bangladesh, India, Afghanistan, Uganda, Sierra Leone, Ukraine, Romania and Albania. Research encompasses the study of poverty and social protection, the philosophical underpinnings of migration concepts, links between diasporas and their home countries, the emergence of specific migrant and refugee identities, and issues around citizenship and exclusion. There is a self-organised peer-mentoring initiative to review and improve draft papers and on-going research, a seminar series that provides access to cutting-edge research ideas, and an open and supportive community of young researchers.

Our doctoral training also goes well beyond the interdisciplinary field of Migration Studies, with around 35 students currently working as Associates of the Centre, and 20 completed theses so far in the disciplines of Anthropology, Geography, Sociology, Linguistics, Development Studies, Contemporary European Studies and Media Studies. Of these students, seven have already gone on to UK academic careers – three of whom (Michael Collyer, Anastasia Christou, and Kanwal Mand) are currently at Sussex, with the others at Edinburgh, London Metropolitan University, and Nottingham. Others are working as consultants in the migration field, as well as for international organisations and NGOs working with migrants.



Above: **Deeptima Massey's** research focuses on migration and social protection in India

Left: **João Sardinha** celebrates completion of his DPhil viva



Opinion

Migration in the Maghreb

Michael Collyer

Is the Maghreb undergoing a 'migration turnaround', like the one that occurred in Southern Europe in the 1970s, when Italy, Spain, Portugal and Greece, traditionally understood as emigration countries, all reached net rates of immigration in the space of a decade? The short answer is no – and yet it is interesting that the question is being posed. In November last year, SCMR helped organise a conference at the Mohammed I University in Oujda, Morocco in collaboration with the Centre d'Etudes de Mouvements Migratoires Maghrébines, supported by the IMISCOE network. As many of the papers presented underlined, there is certainly something going on in Morocco, Tunisia, and perhaps less obviously in Algeria; economies are expanding; population growth rates are falling; and, most controversially, new migrant groups are establishing a visible presence in the major cities. Statistically, these new groups are irrelevant – tens of thousands at the very maximum in countries with populations in the tens of millions – but they are beginning to stay for longer and longer periods of time as their onward journeys to Europe become more difficult. My own recent research with 145 undocumented migrants in Morocco found that they had spent an average of 15.4

months in the country. Zelinsky's migration transition theory provides one way of understanding these changes, but like modernisation theory in which it is grounded, it has long been criticised for assuming that there is only one path to development. It thus assumes that changes in the broader environment have no impact, which is obviously not the case.

For the Maghreb in 2007 there are three major factors that distinguish Saharan transit migration from similar movements into Southern Europe three decades earlier: developments in migration policy, technology and migrants' relationship with their country of origin. The most obvious is the determinant role now played by migration policy, significantly coordinated today on a pan-European scale. Of course, the development of migration restrictions in Northern Europe was a factor in establishing Spain or Italy as countries of immigration, but a relatively minor one – no one remained in Spain because they could not get across the Pyrenees and rejection from France was no barrier to reaching Belgium.

There are a number of explanations put forward to explain the heightened significance of migration policy today. One of the most widespread, at least in NGO circles, is the Marxist argument that migration policy functions to undermine the ideal of universal rights and helps maintain an easily exploitable class of foreign workers who are not subject to labour rights such as minimum wage legislation that, for documented workers, have become legally enforced since the 1970s. The dependence of whole sectors of the economy on undocumented labour in areas where labour markets are otherwise highly regulated provides considerable support for this argument. But this and similar theories identify the logic of migration policy rather than its practical effects.

The key to these practical effects is the changing spatiality of migration control, one of the most significant ways in which migration policy has changed over the last 30 years. Rather than the traditional points of control, where international migrants were, and still are, funnelled through ports and airports, modern controls have developed along the entire lines of international borders and more recently over large areas beyond. The gradual expansion from point, to line, to area systems of control has had corresponding impacts on the migration strategies of transit migrants and more generally on the political significance of migration control as states beyond Europe's borders become co-opted or coerced into this control regime.



This development in spatial strategies would be impossible without the technological advances of the previous 30 years. Extremely costly, high technology controls are now common around Europe's borders and are often accompanied by developing militarisation, particularly beyond the borders. This degree of technological specialisation should influence the way we understand the operation of migration controls as suggested by the theorisation of particular techniques, like biometrics. But in addition to facilitating contemporary migration control practices, technological developments also help explain much of the migration that is the target of control. Recent developments in computer based and mobile communications and handheld Global Positioning Systems facilitate the organisation of this migration. New possibilities for immediate money transfers allow migrants to fund ongoing migration using receipts from friends and family at home or in Europe. The growth of satellite television promotes the European lifestyle and cheap international telephone calls publicise success stories and encourage many more people to believe that the life they desire is within their grasp.

Globalisation has ensured access to these technologies across the Sahel region over the decade or so that transit migration has developed, and they are essential factors in its organisation. If transit migration were simply an epiphenomenon of increasing immigration controls, it would have been very much easier to predict and explain than it has proven to be. But new technologies provide the means for migrants and their agents to evade controls and the motivation for them to do so. As such, technology and the proto-globalisation of the Sahel region must form part of any broader explanation of movement of this type.

The final significant difference seen over the past 30 years is one of changing attitudes. Transit migrants frequently describe their feelings for their countries of origin in terms of disillusionment, despair or even disgust, which may include a total rejection of national identity. This is not the detached, critical engagement of the politically active refugee but the total rejection of all associations with a past life. Any form of nostalgia was conspicuously absent from interviews with virtually all of the transit migrants I have interviewed over the past few years. The circumstances of departure and travel begin to explain this rejection. The danger and uncertainty of transit migration could only be considered when all other options are seen as utterly hopeless, a situation that becomes far worse if the perceived failures of home are measured against an idealised image of life in a destination they have yet to reach.

Trans-Mediterranean migrations in the 1960s were a predominantly working class affair. Transit migrants, like other migrants to Europe in 2007, range from qualified doctors to unskilled labourers. Living in limbo is an important explanation for these migrations of rejection, but if this rejection continues even once their lives are more certain it will undermine one of the most established assumptions in recent understandings of migration, that migrants' relationships with their home countries will be important and enduring.

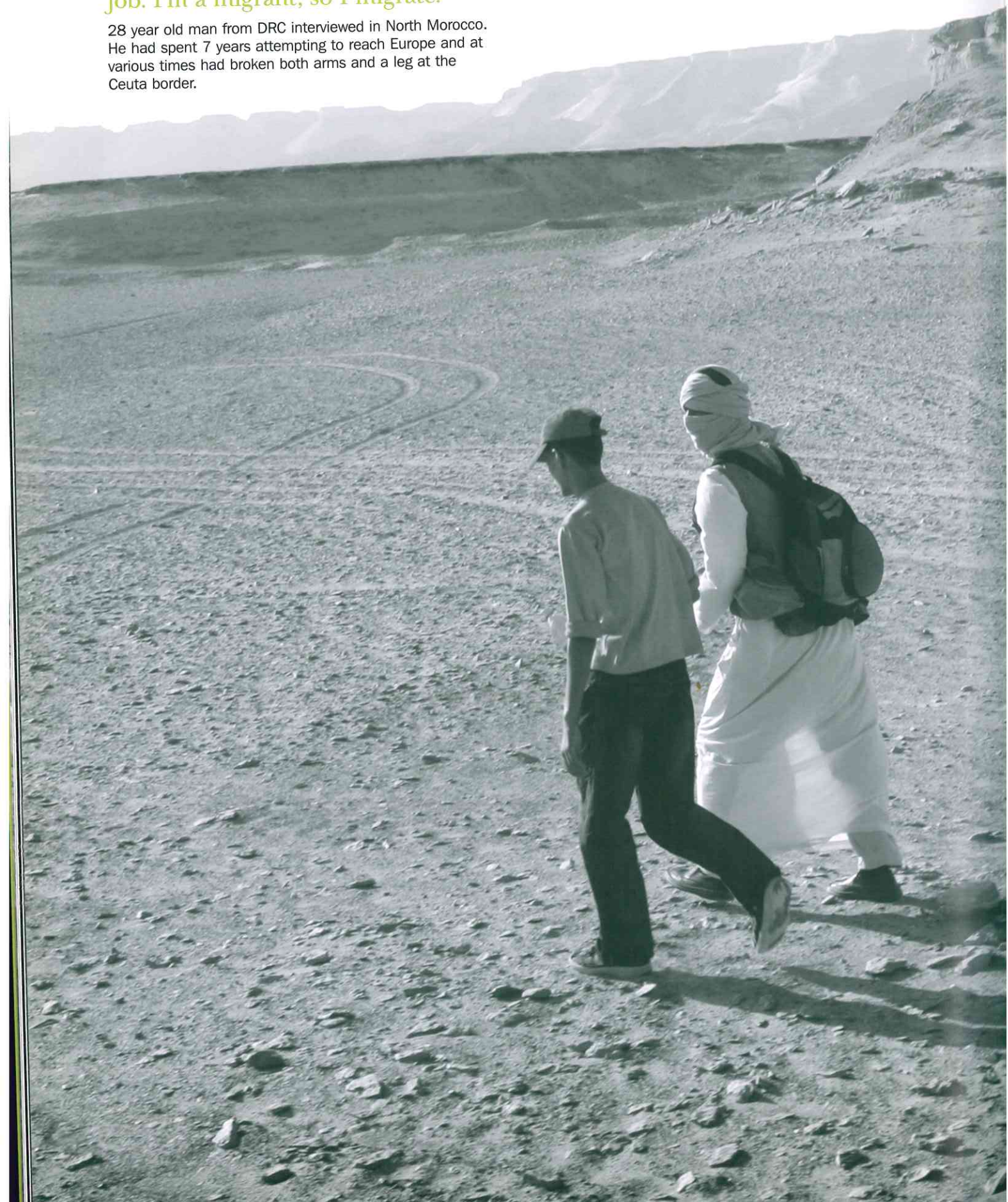


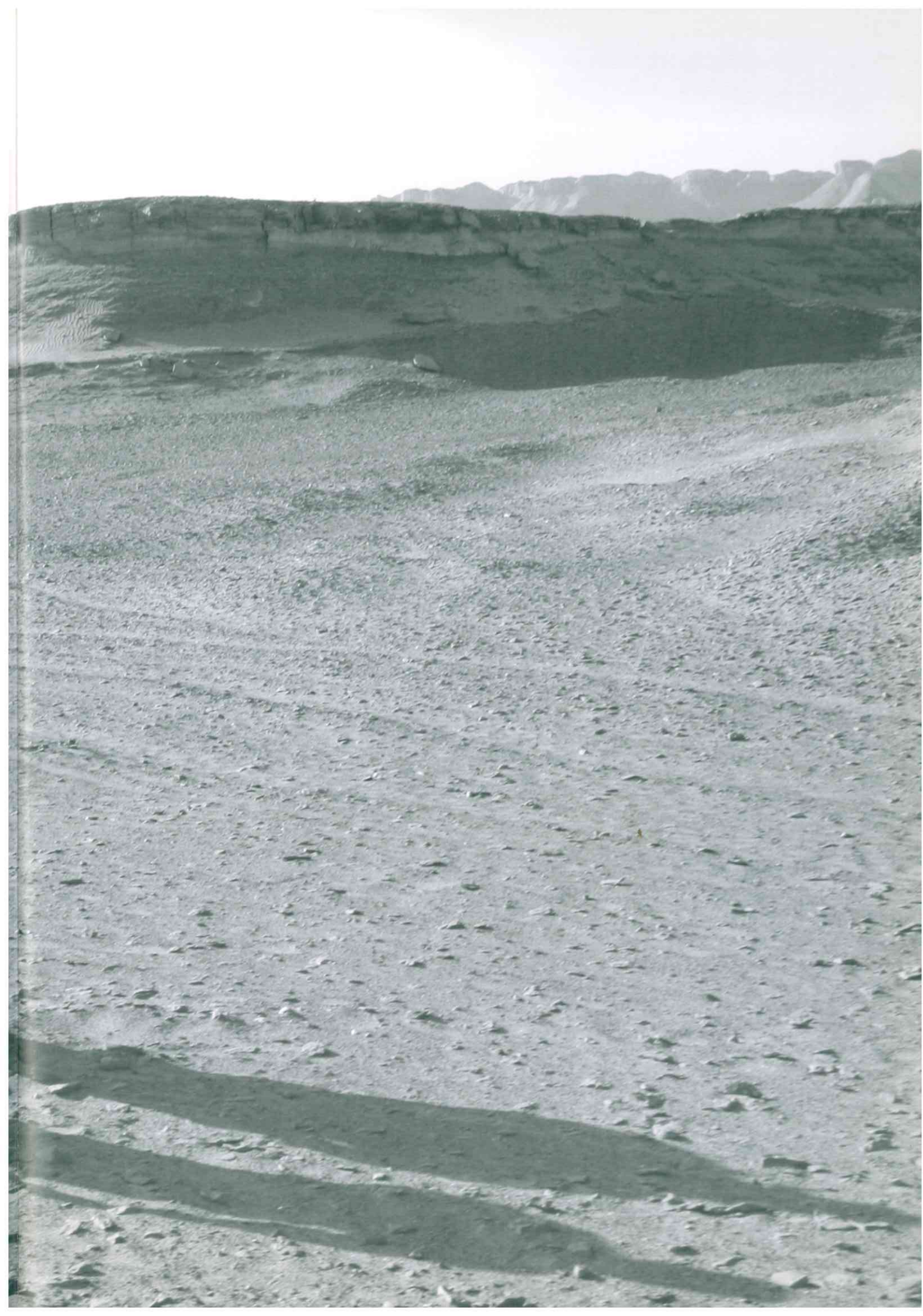
Transit Migrants come from across West Africa

Research exploring Saharan transit migration still focuses on an individual case study approach that emphasises the complexity and diversity of such movements. The growing range of such examples shows that transit migration is too complex to be fully explained by factors highlighted by established theories of migration, such as wage differentials, social networks or the structure of European labour markets. All of these factors undoubtedly play a role but the theories in which they are grounded, like Zelinsky's theory of mobility transition, are rooted in an earlier experience of migration which cannot account for the current dynamics of movements into and across North Africa. Given the continuing, if somewhat unjustified, European policy interest in Saharan transit migration, these topics are likely to remain significant for some years to come. We are now mostly familiar with the radical changes in the migration experiences as a result of policy, technology and attitudes but if we want to get beyond the obvious limitations of studying individual motivations these will have to be explained in a more theoretical framework.

"Everyone is conscious of the risks,
but still we keep going. It's like a
job. I'm a migrant, so I migrate."

28 year old man from DRC interviewed in North Morocco.
He had spent 7 years attempting to reach Europe and at
various times had broken both arms and a leg at the
Ceuta border.





News

New in 2006-07

Chevening Fellowship Programme on 'Managing Migration'

The Centre has been selected by the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office to run a new Chevening Fellowship Programme on Managing Migration from January to April 2008. Twelve Fellows will be selected by the British Council to attend the course, which will include study visits, professional networking opportunities and two-week placements in external organisations. The Course Director is Tony Fielding, and more information is available at www.chevening.com

Climate change migration

Our interest in migration linked to climate change has been given a boost by the award of an ESRC-NERC DPhil studentship to Christopher Smith, who is currently completing an MSc in Environmental Technology at the University of Hull. Chris's project, which will be supervised by Dominic Kniveton, Richard Black and Sharon Wood, will focus on 'agent based modelling' as a way of exploring the sensitivity of the migratory process in Burkina Faso to climate change and variability. Chris will work alongside another DPhil student, Kerstin Schmidt-Verkerk, who will be conducting fieldwork on climate change migration in Mexico.

Teaching success

Our congratulations go to Paul Basu, Lecturer in Anthropology and Associate of the Centre, who joins Marie Dembour and Russell King as recipient of a prestigious University Teaching Award. Paul was praised in particular for his work with Brighton Museum and local schools, which aims to popularise anthropology in schools. Well done!

Exhibition

Photographer Melanie Friend's latest exhibition, called *Border Country*, is being launched this November in Belfast, before touring the UK. Melanie is Senior Lecturer in Media and Film Studies at Sussex, and an Associate of the Migration Centre. The exhibition focuses on the experiences of detainees at immigration centres in South East England, and particularly at Dover, the country's main ferry port.

In the news: Migrants in 'polite but distant' Britain

Two reports by Sussex migration specialists on East European immigration to the UK made a big splash in the press in June 2007. The reports – on migration from EU accession states (joint with Oxford University) and from states outside the EU – were published by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, and generated report and comment on TV, radio, and in print media across the country, as well as reactions from government ministers.

Waiting for...



...help

...to grow up right



...to leave



Research excellence

The Centre is proud to have been chosen as one of eight areas across campus to be highlighted in the University's first Annual Research Review. The review was launched at a dinner at the Royal Society in June 2007 attended by senior staff from national research councils, MPs and representatives of other national and international bodies. The University's research was also advertised on billboards at Victoria station.

New funding

Migration research at Sussex received a major boost in 2006 with the award of over £750,000 to two new projects as part of the Arts and Humanities Research Council's *Diasporas, Migrations and Identities* programme. The studies, led by Russell King and Katy Gardner, focus respectively on the experiences of Greek Americans, Greek Germans and British-born Greek Cypriots returning to Greece and Cyprus, and on the experiences and representations of transnational South Asian children in East London. Other new grants over the year include funding from UN-INSTRAW for an analysis of gendered patterns of remittances to Albania; and from DFID for a study of migration and pro-poor policy in East Europe and Central Asia.

'Gateway' refugees come to Brighton

The Autumn of 2006 saw the City of Brighton and Hove become only the third UK city to welcome a group of resettled refugees under the government's new 'Gateway Refugee Resettlement Programme'. A group of around 60 mainly Oromo refugees from refugee camps in Kenya have been supported by a year-long programme of integration assistance, and the Centre has participated in this by launching an action research project with the support of the Sir Edmund Halley Trust and the City Council. A report on the refugees' experiences during the first year is due to be completed in September 2007 by Katy de Guerre, an MA student who was awarded a bursary to participate in the research.



...and waiting to return home

New links with Sri Lanka

Centre researcher Michael Collyer has spent much of the last year based at the University of Colombo, Sri Lanka, benefiting from a three-year 'Marie Curie Outgoing International Fellowship' funded by the European Union. Mike's work there is investigating ways of resolving displacement in a context of ongoing political violence. The research involves a combination of surveys and oral history interviews with groups of displaced people in three locations (Colombo, Puttalam and Pusselawa) and where possible, members of those groups who have returned to their original homes.

New staff

The past year (2006-07) has seen the departure of some long-established Associates of the Centre, including Al Thomson (who moves back to his native Australia) and Stephanie Barrientos, who is leaving IDS in September 2007 to move to the University of Manchester. However, we are very pleased to welcome new faces too – in particular, Alana Lentin, a political sociologist and social theorist, who works on the critical theorisation of race, racism and anti-racism and the contemporary politics of (im)migration and collective action for migrants' rights; Katie Walsh, who is profiled elsewhere in this report; and Jamie Goodwin-White, a geographer who specialises in the comparative study of immigrant integration in the US and Europe, who joins us from Southampton.

DPhil success

Congratulations to João Sardinha, Glyndwr Davies and Nayla Moukarbel, who both completed their DPhils in the past year; also to Julie Vullnetari, who was winner of a £1,000 prize for a research poster explaining her doctoral research on migration, gender and generations in Albania.

European research

Mark Thomson and Russell King

Migration patterns in Europe have transformed over the past 10 years, and Sussex has been at the forefront of analysing and understanding the consequences. One of the most spectacular instances of new migration following the fall of the Iron Curtain has been the case of Albanian emigration to Italy and Greece. One million Albanians – one in four of the national population – have left their homes, escaping political and economic turmoil, in search of a better life abroad and to earn enough money to send back to family still in Albania. Settling down in their host countries, many Albanians have integrated well, albeit in an environment that has stigmatised them in Italy and in Greece. Our interest in Albanian migration has grown over the years, starting with Leverhulme-funded research into Albanians' social in/exclusion in Italy, and continuing with work funded by Oxfam and the Fabian Society into Albanians in the UK. This latter research, which led to a book on *Exploding the Migration Myth* looked at the causes and consequences of low-skilled migration to the UK and the impact of return and remittances on sending villages in Albania. As in Italy and Greece, Albanians were found to be reluctant to return to a country with a weak economic structure and where their families and relatives relied heavily on remittances sent from abroad.

Contrasting markedly with research into the often precarious life of Albanians at home and abroad, SCMR has also considered the growing mobility of young Europeans who are seizing opportunities within the EU to work, study and experience life abroad. A study of young European professionals in Brussels by Adrian Favell delved into how much they were actively participating in Belgian social and political life. Our interest in student mobility, meanwhile, was sparked by the low and declining number of UK university students who spend time abroad as part of their degrees, very much in contrast with their European peers. Research led by Russell King, and funded by HEFCE, showed that the main barriers to this were poor knowledge of languages and financial obstacles. Students who did go abroad were more likely to be from families of a higher social class.



2004 saw the launch of a major new initiative on European migration, funded by the EU and bringing together more than 20 European institutes and over 400 people researching issues of 'Immigration, Integration and Social Cohesion in Europe' (IMISCOE). Sussex is actively involved in this initiative, coordinating research under two of the nine IMISCOE themes. The first, on migration and development, organised the first ever conference in the UK on Moroccan migration to Europe, whilst the second theme, on Gender, Age and Generations, has provided the springboard for a new network to train young PhD students on issues of second-generation integration in several European countries. Interest in the second generation has recently grown within the Centre, particularly through two new AHRC-funded projects looking at the phenomenon of second-generation 'return' to Greece and Cyprus, and also Bangladeshi children's representations of diaspora. These projects will shed new light on how diasporas, migration and identities are understood in contrasting European settings.

A second new research line concerns migration within the EU, particularly since the Union's enlargement in recent years. Prior to Bulgaria's accession earlier this year, a two-year EU-funded project looked at Bulgarians in the UK and Spain, and compared their experiences of work in both countries. One significant finding was the high number of Bulgarians working illegally in Spain, some of whom were subsequently able to legalise their stay through participating in the Spanish government's regularisation programme. In contrast, very few Bulgarian workers in the UK were found to be working illegally.

East-West migration to the UK was also the subject of two projects supported by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation and published in 2007. The first, which involved collaboration with migration researchers at Oxford University, looked at the experiences of Central and East European migrants in four low-wage occupations – agriculture, construction, hotels and au pairs. The study demonstrated the close relationship between migrants' working lives and their social experiences. The second looked at community cohesion amongst a large sample of migrants from Albania, Bulgaria, Russia, Serbia and Ukraine in Brighton and London. Although the results vary by group and length of stay, some positive signs of community cohesion and belonging were evident. In both these surveys, knowledge of English was a crucial variable in integration.

Reaching Europe
has its costs

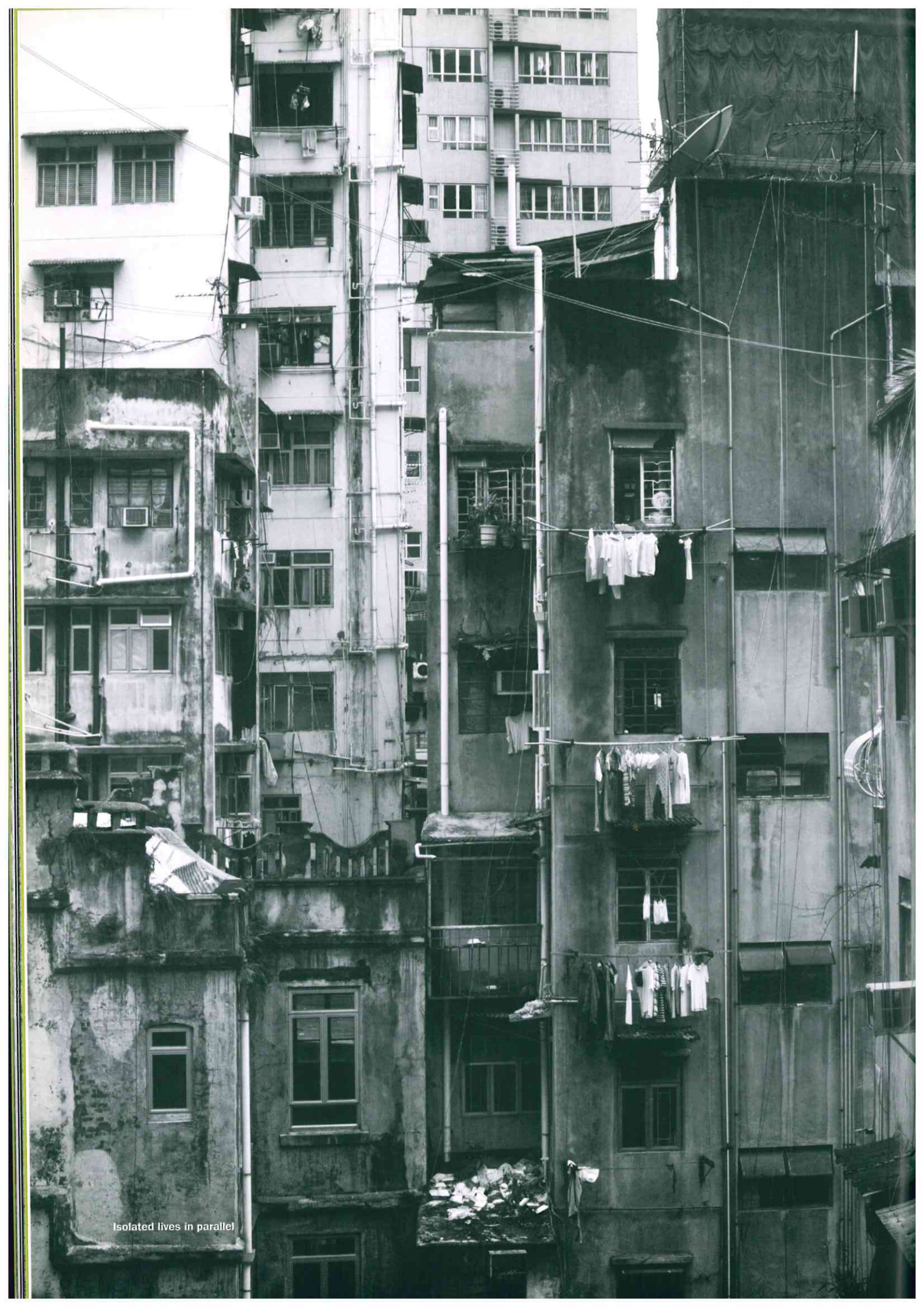
Another recent project, much smaller in scale, highlighted the case of immigration to three new EU member states, Cyprus, Malta and Slovenia. The project noted how all three countries are faced with some of the most contentious issues regarding immigration into Europe. Malta is attempting to deal humanely with desperate migrants trying to reach Europe and picked up off Maltese shores, Slovenia is faced with the trafficking of women for sex work across their borders, and Cyprus has recently experienced huge demands on its asylum system whilst needing to implement measures to prevent the abuse and exploitation of its foreign workers.

Migration is likely to remain a hot topic in Europe for some time to come, and we will continue to explore new themes in the fast-changing map of human mobility into and across the continent. Increasingly, the challenges of migration in Europe are likely to reflect Europe's relationships with other world regions such as sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and Asia; at the same time, there is a need for greater understanding of the gendered and generational aspects of migration in Europe, and for research to support appropriate public policies at European, national and local level to deal with the outcomes of migration.



East European workers are a significant force in the UK's construction industry





Isolated lives in parallel

Staff profiles



Katie Walsh

Katie Walsh joined University of Sussex as a Lecturer in Human Geography and Migration Studies in September 2006. Previously, she completed her PhD, followed by a Post-doctoral Fellowship, at Royal Holloway, University of London. Katie's research interests focus on the social and cultural geographies of migration. The focus of her own research is British transnationalism in Dubai (PhD) and the wider Gulf region, specifically Abu Dhabi, Bahrain, Oman and Qatar (RGS-funded research 2006). In this research, she explores the negotiation of belonging (or 'home') through cultural practices of domesticity, intimacy and foreignness. Her publications include journal articles in *Home Cultures*, *Area*, and *Social and Cultural Geography*.

Katie is involved in several collaborative projects. With Anne-Meike Fechter (Anthropology), she organised a workshop to be held in September 2007 on the theme 'Post/colonial Encounters? Colonial and Contemporary Expatriates in Comparative Perspective'. This workshop has been financially supported by the British Academy and the Centre for Colonial and Postcolonial Studies at Sussex. The aim is to critically analyse the multiple ways in which the migration of contemporary 'expatriates' might be shaped by and resonate with that of colonial migrants in a range of differently postcolonial contexts. In 2006, Katie co-organised a workshop with colleagues at the National University of Singapore on 'Sexuality and Migration in Asia', as well as three AAG panel sessions on 'The emotional geographies of doing ethnography: bodies, mobilities, representations'.

Katie's undergraduate teaching at Sussex includes courses on Social Geography; Culture, Race and Ethnicity; and Transnationalism and Identity. This teaching aligns well with her future research plans which include further in-depth comparative research on Britishness across the Gulf, exploring the spatialisation of identities constituted through notions of cultural belonging and difference.



Shamit Saggar

Shamit Saggar is a Professor of Political Science at the University of Sussex and an Associate of the Centre. He was previously Senior Policy Advisor, Prime Minister's Strategy Unit and Reader in Political Behaviour, University of London.

Shamit divides his time between academia and active leadership of public institutions. The latter includes board membership of various national regulatory bodies, commissions, charities and think-tanks, including the Wilton Park Advisory Council, the RSA Migration Commission, the Independent Asylum Commission, and the UK Household Longitudinal Study advisory board.

Before coming to Sussex, Shamit has held international visiting appointments at Yale University (as a Yale World Fellow), UCLA (as a Harkness Fellow), NYU, Notre Dame University, Oxford University, ANU and University of Western Australia. He has also worked with several UK think-tanks including ippr, Demos, the Hansard Society, the Foreign Policy Centre, the Fabian Society, and the Citizenship Foundation.

He has published five books, more than 40 research journal articles and six major policy reports. His latest book is *Pariah Politics: The Politics of Muslim Extremism in Western Democracies*.

He currently works on public policy, political participation, ethnic pluralism, migration, religious extremism, international security, and social change.

Race and the immigration debate in the UK

Ben Rogaly, Becky Taylor, Katie Walsh

Alongside funded research on the working and social lives of new immigrants to Britain, Sussex researchers have also focused on 'race' and national identity and its intersection with mobility both into and out of the country. One study funded by the ESRC as part of its Identities and Social Action programme and still ongoing, is doing this by juxtaposing the past emigration experiences and narratives of white British research participants with contemporary talk about immigration, immigrants, foreigners, Islam, Muslims, asylum seekers and black and minority ethnic people. Its emerging findings suggest that in popular discourse in a mainly white British housing estate in Norwich, these categories are often used interchangeably. Some participants saw no contradiction between their decisions to lead separate 'expatriate' lives when they were in the military, or married to British soldiers in Singapore or Cyprus, and their criticism of what they see as a lack of integration by contemporary immigrants to Britain. Narratives of the past reveal a strong continuity of colonial categories, such as 'native', used as a catch-all for colonised people. With explicit reference to contemporary events, one participant reflecting on his time in Burma in the 1940s said:

"So I was in the situation like they are in Iraq now, trying to find 'em, well they called 'em communists then didn't they, that's all they were worrying about, the communists. They've got, what d'you call 'em now, insurgents"

Some participants talked of their experience of fear, especially if venturing outside the boundaries of their residential compounds. This was related to perceiving themselves as part of an ethnic minority, in a somewhat similar way to the contemporary white expatriates studied by Anne-Meike Fechter in Indonesia. Again jumping between past and present, for one woman, the feelings she had visiting relatives in contemporary multiracial Birmingham bore a strong resemblance:

"I've never, ever felt uncomfortable anywhere, apart from Colombo, as I do, when I go to a metropolis like Birmingham. And there's so many of them, that you just feel in a minority...I'm just not comfortable in the areas where they've made their ghettos, and they've got their shops, their banks, their, their mosques. And you feel like an intruder just going through on the main road. My son-in-law won't drive through there...unless he's locked the car doors. He won't stop"

In forthcoming published work Ben Rogaly and Becky Taylor will be exploring such connections, also drawing on the narratives of recent black and minority ethnic arrivals to the social housing estate. In this work they reveal some of what Doreen Massey has referred to as the 'throwntogetherness' of places, how social relations within those places, and the ways those places are imagined, are laden with power but shift over time.

Importantly, our research does not either pathologise white working class Britons as necessarily racist, nor does it concur with what has become an increasingly prevalent elite perspective that can be summed up as the 'poor, misunderstood working-class'. Especially when middle-class researchers study working-class people, it is important to ask how middle-class people themselves are producing and reproducing racist discourses and the power they have to promote them. Politicians, notably Margaret Hodge, have claimed to be responding to the concerns of their constituents in challenging needs-based provision of social housing, and proposing that measures such as nationality and length of residence in the UK should be given weight too. Yet her interventions in 2006 and 2007 relating to her Barking constituency arguably elided 'race' and immigration issues by switching from the need to understand how white families see 'their' areas changing as residential mobility leads to an increase in ethnic minority populations, to focusing on the role played by new economic migrants – many of whom ironically are white and lack rights to social housing.



Other middle class commentators, such as Nick Cohen and Michael Gove, suggest a powerful Islamist conspiracy to create a Caliphate and take over the British state. Within the academic literature, the recent book *The New East End: Kinship Race and Conflict* by Geoff Dench, Kate Gavron and Michael Young provides a sophisticated and at times very subtle analysis of social change in Tower Hamlets since the 1950s. However, there are category slippages there too: so that at some points in the book "East Enders" and "Bangladeshis" are used as mutually exclusive bounded categories. Moreover, a major argument is that white British families (it is not clear whether they include Jewish ones), whose forbears were resident in the East End during the blitz, and perhaps worked on the docks during World War II, were let down by the welfare state, and in particular by social housing allocation policy when it became needs-based. There is no mention in the book of the contribution of the sacrifices of "empire" soldiers from the Indian subcontinent in the same war.

Columnist Simon Jenkins has argued that it has become legitimate for British foreign policy to lurch into imperial mode by default. Ben Rogaly, a geographer, and Becky Taylor, an historian, hope to be able to untangle how much this imperial default mode operating within, as well as outside, nation state boundaries, complete with what Ann Stoler has called "turbid taxonomies" of rule, are embedded in white transnationalisms associated with earlier forms of British imperialism.

Meanwhile, the Institute for Public Policy Research (IPPR) have recently argued that, in the British context, the focus on immigration has obscured the high incidence of British emigration, despite their evidence that up to one in ten Britons lives 'abroad'. Katie Walsh has conducted research on British transnationals in Dubai and other Gulf cities. In forthcoming publications she explores the construction of British nationalism in this diverse regional context. Like many Sussex migration researchers, she takes an ethnographic approach which highlights everyday discourses and practices. Her research also suggests that many British emigrants consider their own practices of mobility to be completely distinct from those of immigrants into Britain. Although British nationals rarely claim citizenship in the Gulf, their distinction between themselves and those resident in Britain is more often based on racist understandings of cultural difference and the kind of slippages Ralph Grillo has identified in his discussion of attitudes towards asylum seekers in Saltdean, a neighbourhood of Brighton. For instance, one respondent in Abu Dhabi argued:

"I have a friend who works in the British Embassy and you should hear about how many people they get queuing up to get visas. Some stupid idiot in the UK will say 'yes', and they wonder why they've got 30,000 illegal immigrants in the UK."

Amongst Britons in the Gulf context, there is a persistent conflation of being British with being 'white' and non-Muslim. Walsh argues that if we begin to consider the transnational flows of ideas, people, and objects within a wider British diaspora, it will become possible to explore some of the complex cultural practices and identities involved in both British emigration and immigration.

Britain as seen...by British abroad



...and by migrants returned from Britain

Report

Migration and acculturation in schools

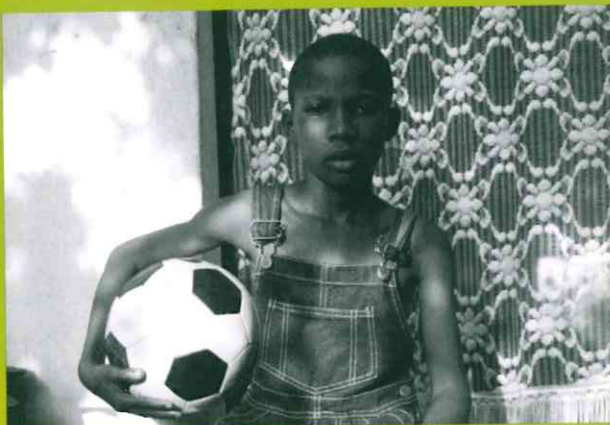
Rupert Brown

Berry's acculturation framework – a classic in the migration literature – posits that broad acculturative strategies can be defined on the basis of individual attitudes towards the maintenance of heritage culture and towards intergroup contact, and suggests that 'integration' (marked by positive attitudes towards both) is usually the preferred and most beneficial stance. The framework has been widely applied in the study of immigration, but little is known about the acculturation experiences of young children. It has long been known that children discriminate on the basis of skin colour and ethnicity from a very young age, and even hold rather specific cultural prejudices and affective biases. We might therefore expect that primary-school children are not blind to ethnic and cultural difference, and that acculturating minorities face substantial challenges in reconciling their family heritage with the multi-cultural school setting.

Recent psychological research at Sussex has explored these challenges using data from an ongoing ESRC-funded research project, which utilises structured interviews with white British and South Asian 5-11-year-olds as well as teacher questionnaires, in order to measure acculturation attitudes and relevant outcomes (self-esteem, peer acceptance, experience of discrimination, classroom demeanour) and track their development longitudinally. The discussion below is based on interviews with 388 children (180 majority, 208 minority; 199 boys, 189 girls), conducted during two testing points about 6 months apart.

Cross-sectional findings from the first phase of this research suggest that the maintenance of ethnic heritage has a positive association with minority children's self-esteem, but that they slightly underestimate the majority's desire for inter-ethnic contact and tolerance for their culture. There is also a suggestion that majority children do indeed find minority culture somewhat threatening, and that there is a positive relationship between perceptions of the outgroup's desire to maintain ethnic culture and teacher ratings of emotional symptoms.

Longitudinal findings illustrate some outcomes of these pressures. There is evidence that a desire for intergroup contact at an early age is beneficial to the social self-esteem of minority children later on, as well as to teacher ratings of peer relations between majority and minority pupils. Moreover, minority children who were committed to contact with the majority early on displayed a positive association between desire for culture maintenance and subjective peer acceptance, whilst the opposite trend applied to minority children with less desire for contact. However, such successful integration comes at a price for the minority children: desire to maintain ethnic culture at a younger age positively predicted teacher ratings of peer problems later on, and a similar relationship was observed for teacher assessments of emotional symptoms unless children avoided contact with the majority group.



Anyone for football?

Finally, amongst minority pupils who had shown themselves committed to intergroup contact early on, there was a positive relationship between initial desire for culture maintenance and subsequent experience of discrimination. Whilst the benefits of contact with the majority are thus apparent, pressures against their own heritage may ultimately drive minority children towards a detachment from either their heritage culture or the white British group.

Perceptions of outgroup attitudes, their longitudinal development, and the discrepancies between them and children's own views are doubtlessly significant to these dynamics, but still need to be analysed in detail. Also, data from the third and final phase of data collection (another 6 months later) are likely to clarify our findings. At present, we can tentatively conclude that minority children attach importance to both culture maintenance and intergroup contact (and thus favour an 'integration' strategy in Berry's terminology). Yet their experiences pressure them towards cultural assimilation, implying that there is a price to pay for multiculturalism in the primary-school setting.

Seminars and conferences

Seminars, workshops and conferences are the key forums in which academic researchers share ideas, test concepts and seek to advance knowledge. Over the last decade, the Sussex programme of research and policy events has been second to none in its breadth and scope. Ranging from music and film to trade in services, and from research-in-progress seminars to major international colloquia, we have sought to stimulate debate and draw links between the field of Migration Studies and the core theoretical and empirical concerns of mainstream academic disciplines.

At first, the Centre focused on a series of one-day workshops, as a way of shaping an intellectual agenda, and encouraging cross-fertilisation of ideas between different disciplines. These early workshops, supported by our initial Research Development Fund grant, focused on topics as varied as internal migration in the UK, migration and pluralism, new Italian migrations, return to West Africa, and migration and sustainable development. A number of these workshops resulted in edited volumes; all enabled the building of a migration studies community on campus.

Since 1999, at the heart of our research discussions has been a weekly term-time seminar series that has run on Wednesday afternoons, and featured many of the 'top names' in international migration studies. Over the recent years, speakers in this series have included William Clark (UCLA), Ninna Nyberg Sorensen (Copenhagen), Stephen Castles (Oxford), Ranabir Samaddar (Calcutta), Grete Brochmann (Oslo), Philip Martin (UC Davis), Robyn Iredale (Australian National University), Elsbeth Guild (Nijmegen), Richard Lewis (European Commission), Denise Holt (Former Ambassador to Mexico, and Founding Head of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office Migration Team),

Graeme Hugo (Adelaide), Marco Martiniello (Brussels), Bimal Ghosh (International Organisation for Migration), and Christian Joppke (Paris). At the same time, space is provided for contributions from younger researchers, including doctoral students and visiting researchers. All staff and students at the University, as well as external visitors, are welcome to attend these seminars; in turn, they regularly attract 40 or more participants, and provoke lively discussions.

In addition to these regular events, Sussex has also hosted a number of major international conferences, including the 4th Annual Conference of the IMISCOE network which takes place on campus in September 2007, and a UK launch event for the report of the Global Commission on International Migration, which we hosted jointly with COMPAS (Oxford) in London in December 2005. Other events have focused on immigration to our local area – notably our 'Sanctuary by the Sea' conference held in June 2003 as part of 'Refugee Week', which drew in local MPs, service providers and refugees themselves.



Events at Sussex and around the world

Visitors to Sussex

Since its establishment in 1997, an important part of the Centre's work has involved the hosting of Visiting Fellows, who have come from a range of countries, especially across Europe. Perhaps the most well-known is sociologist Professor Stephen Castles, himself a Sussex alumnus who produced a path-breaking DPhil here in the 1970s on guestworkers in Germany. Stephen held the first Visiting Professorship in the Centre from 1997-2000 before moving on to become Director of the Refugee Studies Centre at Oxford, and more recently Director of its new International Migration Institute. Since 2006, we have been joined by economist Professor Richard Pearson, formerly Director of the Institute for Employment Studies and now Associate Director (Research) at the Employability Forum, an organisation that assists the integration of refugees in the UK labour market.

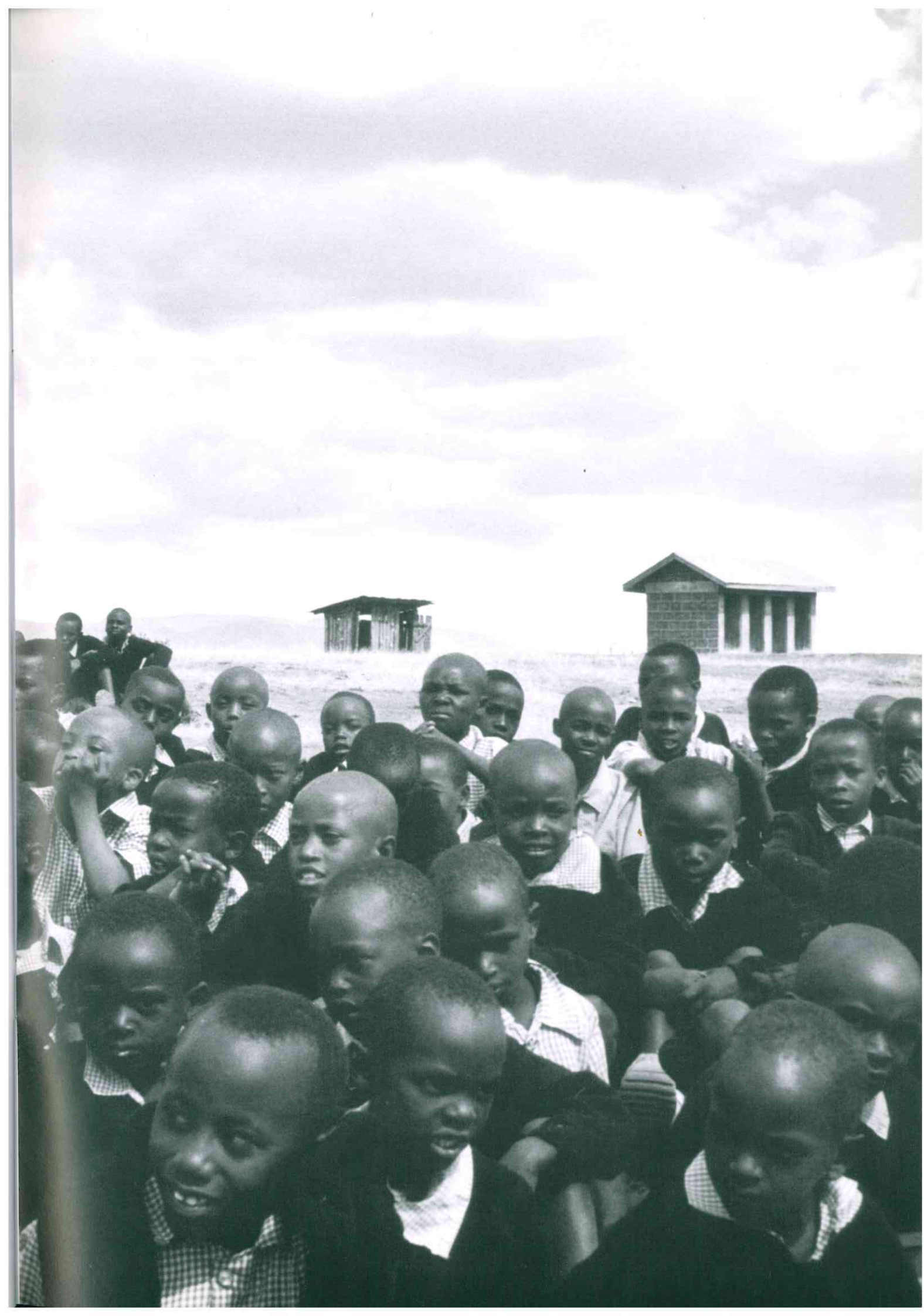
Our Visiting Fellowships have also provided an important opportunity for younger scholars, as well as developing-country researchers, to spend time at Sussex developing their research ideas and benefiting from access to library resources and interaction with colleagues in a range of disciplines. For example, Tracey Reynolds joined us in the Summer of 2007 as a Visiting Research Fellow on leave from London South Bank University, taking up a 'Promising Researcher Outward Sabbatical' award from her University to develop her work on Caribbean second/third generation return migration.

Young European researchers who have spent time at Sussex over recent years include Miguel Solana Solana (2001-02, Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona), who worked on new systems of mobility and migration in Catalonia; Nieves Ortega Perez (2003, University of Granada), who worked at Sussex on immigration and integration policies in southern Spain; Anniken Hagelund (2005, University of Oslo) who worked on governance of cultural diversity in Norway; Susan Thieme (2006-07, University of Zurich), whose work is on migration issues in Central Asia; and most recently Charlotta Hedberg (2007, University of Stockholm) whose work is on labour mobility in the lifecourse of the foreign-born in Sweden.

Meanwhile we have hosted a number of developing-country researchers, some of them, such as Zahir Ahmed (Jahangirnagar University, Bangladesh) for short-term visits as part of on-going collaborative research projects, and others, such as Yuvi Thangarajah (Batticalloa University, Sri Lanka) for longer spells during periods of sabbatical leave.



Visiting Fellows add to SCMR's vibrant research community



Opinion

Researching IDPs: Challenges for the Next Decade

Khalid Koser

For better or worse, the category 'internally displaced person' (IDP) is here to stay. It has been mainstreamed in the UN system through the so-called 'cluster' approach; an increasing number of countries worldwide are developing national laws and policies on internal displacement; the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement are assuming a gravity that belies their non-binding nature; and research projects, courses and academic articles on internal displacement are multiplying.

The arguments that have circulated around the category in the past few years will also persist. Is it appropriate or justifiable to privilege displacement over vulnerability by focusing attention on the internally displaced above other war-affected civilian populations? Is there a danger that assisting the internally displaced undermines their right to asylum? Is it realistic to expect states to take primary responsibility for protecting IDPs when all too often it is these states that have displaced them in the first place? Should the UNHCR – the UN's refugee agency – be extending its mandate to the protection of IDPs and what are the implications for refugees around the world?

At the same time I see some fresh challenges coming into focus. One is to extend the current short-term time horizon on internal displacement and try to understand the displacement implications of major global trends over the next fifty years – climate change, globalization, urbanization, resource scarcity, the rise of China, new technologies and so on. Displacement seems bound to increase in scale and variety as a result of these sorts of forces and will test the limitations of the current IDP definition, which some people argue is already too broad to be of practical value. For the past decade we have been concerned to define 'who is an IDP' – in the coming decades we may be more preoccupied with deciding 'who is not an IDP' and 'when does displacement end'.

Further attention also seems likely to be focused on whether and how to develop the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. These have garnered worldwide recognition as a benchmark document; but they remain an articulation of existing law, agreed by experts rather than ratified by states, and as such they are not binding. Should an effort now be made to enshrine them in a binding UN treaty, or does it make more sense to continue to develop international consensus from the bottom-up? And in either scenario what to do when states consistently fail to fulfill their responsibility to protect? When is the use of force by the international community to protect the citizens of another country legitimate?

As the scale of internal displacement increases and the normative framework remains weak, both of which outcomes seem likely for the foreseeable future, institutional arrangements for protecting and assisting IDPs will also be scrutinized more closely. For some the current arrangement between the Representative of the UN Secretary-General on the Human Rights of IDPs and the Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement represents an innovative response to limited UN resources from which other Representatives and Special Representatives, as well as other research centres, can learn. For others it excuses a lack of political will on the part of the UN to redraw existing mandates, overcome institutional turf-wars and dedicate adequate resources to an agency with a protection mandate for IDPs.

A final, conceptual challenge relates to the extent to which IDPs should continue to be studied and conceived largely in isolation from wider forced – and even voluntary – migration. In my opinion – and many people will disagree – there are sufficient overlaps and similarities to justify widening the context for IDP research. It is possible to conceive of a 'migration-displacement nexus' with intersections between internal displacement and migration, whether internal or international, voluntary or forced. At times one form of movement leads to another – internal displacement can preempt movement across a border as a refugee or voluntary migrant; foreign migrant workers can become internally displaced, as can returning refugees. At times there can be blurred and overlapping boundaries between the different categories – some rural-urban migrants may be moving for reasons that approximate displacement, or their reasons for moving may be multiple. Internal trafficking might also be viewed as a form of internal displacement.

I have a feeling internal displacement will be a more interesting topic to research and study in the next decade than it was in the past decade. It will remain a pressing humanitarian issue which will demand new policy responses and tough institutional decisions.

Khalid Koser is Deputy-Director of the Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement. This opinion piece is a summary of a key-note address at the 10th Anniversary Conference of SCMR.



Migration and Displacement:
the same outcomes?

Training

Training has been a major concern for the Centre since its beginning, from our Masters programme in Migration Studies, to short courses for policy makers and capacity-building support for overseas partners. Our MA in Migration Studies is one of the most established Masters programmes in the field, and was described by Steven Vertovec, our external examiner from 2002 to 2006 as 'exemplary in ... structure, content, teaching methods, access to resources and modes of assessment.' More recently, the Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty was established in 2003 as a five-year programme of research, training and capacity building, and has developed new training resources, whilst also providing space and opportunities for policy-makers, government officials and researchers to expand their knowledge in a practice-orientated way.

Since 1999, over 100 students have graduated from our MA programme, going on to a wide range of careers in international organizations, national and local government and the private sector. For example, Isabel Putinja (1999) is now in India, after a spell working on migration and asylum issues in the European Commission's Directorate-General for Justice, Freedom and Security; Michela Macchiavello (1999) is now working for the International Organisation for Migration in Haiti after a period working on a UN project on migration and development at the University of Ghana; whilst closer to home, Louise Rice (2004) is working at the new UK Borders and Immigration Agency, and Kavita Brahmabhatt (2004) is at the Refugee Council.

Meanwhile, our training programme in migration and development has included both workshops organised by the centre, and participation in a range of external training events. For example, we have run a series of one-day courses on links between migration and development in London, targeted at middle and senior-level civil servants and the voluntary sector, and also run training sessions for the Swiss government. In November 2005, we helped fund a two-week Residential Training Workshop on *Migration, Globalisation, Security and Development* organised by our partners, the Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit at the University of Dhaka, Bangladesh, at which Sussex faculty contributed sessions.

Over recent years, Sussex faculty have contributed sessions on migration to training courses run by institutions in the UK, Netherlands, Norway, and the United States. This has included collaboration with private sector training companies as well as public bodies such as the National School of Government.

High-quality professional training and facilitation of learning aimed at a range of audiences, but geared towards their particular needs, remains an area for further expansion. This reflects the fact that too much public discussion of migration issues – even within governments and technical fora – remains ill-informed by research, and dominated by simplistic media representations of migrants as a threat. Our training challenges assumptions, and unpicks the complex processes and challenges associated with contemporary international migration.



Above: **Students and staff 2007**

Below: **Unpicking the complexity of migration**

Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies

Jenny Money

The seven years since 2000, when Sussex was chosen to be the new host for the *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, have seen the expansion of *JEMS* from four to six to the current eight issues per year – a total now of almost 1,500 pages annually. Publishing the results of first-class research on all forms of migration and its consequences, together with articles on ethnic conflict, discrimination, racism, nationalism, citizenship and integration, the journal is currently receiving on average one new paper every working day of the year, obliging the editorial team to be increasingly selective. *JEMS* is now listed on the Web of Science citation index, ranking third worldwide in the 'ethnic studies' category, and has seen its Impact Factor almost double in only its second year on the index.

Topics published in *JEMS* are highly varied and, although the bulk of submissions are on migration to European countries, we are receiving an increasing number of articles focused on areas as far apart as Australasia, North and South America, South Africa and South and Southeast Asia. Amongst our most well received papers over the last seven years have been contributions by Saulo Cwerner on 'The Times of Migration' (2001), Laura Agustín on 'Migrants who Sell Sex' (2006) and Stephen Castles on '21st Century Migration as a Challenge to Sociology' (2007).

Four of the eight issues per year are usually reserved for special guest-edited themed issues, often deriving from important international conferences and networks. Sussex-based academics have had their share of publication space in *JEMS*, with special issues on Islam, Transnationalism and the Public Sphere in Western Europe, guest-edited by Ralph Grillo and Ben Soares; EU Enlargement and East-West Migration, by Adrian Favell and Randell Hanson; Music and Migration, with Mike Collyer as guest-editor, and an upcoming issue in early 2008 entitled Africa <-> Europe: Transnational Linkages, Multi-Sited Lives, again guest-edited by Ralph Grillo, with Valentina Mazzucato. Other 'Sussex' themed issues in the pipeline are by Katie Walsh and Meike Fechter on Post/Colonial Encounters? Colonial and Contemporary Expatriates in Comparative Perspective; and by Michael Collyer and Myriam Cherti on Moroccan Migration.

The *JEMS* team have also held a number of very successful wine receptions at various international conferences, including the International Population Geographers' conferences at St Andrews in 2002 and 2004, and at the University of Liverpool in 2006. These receptions not only allow the team to promote the journal to a global audience of participants, but provide valuable networking time for the 'recruitment' of future referees – always a daunting task!

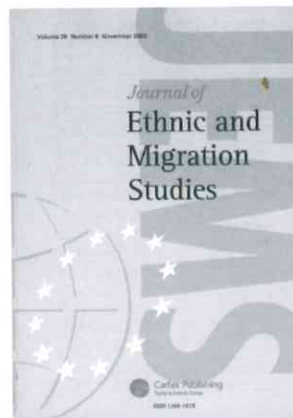
On the topic of referees, the *JEMS* editorial team was invited in 2006 to participate in a study undertaken by the British Academy to look at the problems facing peer-reviewed journals in identifying and persuading increasingly over-committed academics to referee papers! We estimate that *JEMS* writes to nearly 1,000 academics every year, with around 250 actually writing reports.

JEMS continues to go from strength to strength and the team would like to take this opportunity to thank once again all those who, in one way or another – as authors, book reviewers, referees, suppliers of office space and equipment, and readers – have been unfailingly supportive and encouraging in the seven years that *JEMS* has been edited at the University of Sussex.

The editorial team of *JEMS* is Russell King (Editor), Jenny Money (Editorial Manager) and Michael Collyer (Book Review Editor), together with Associate Editors Richard Bedford (Waikato, NZ) and Adrian Favell (UCLA).



Sussex-led conferences have inspired important special issues of *JEMS*



Publications

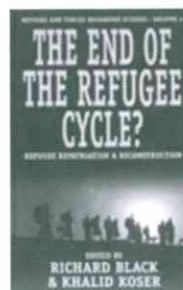
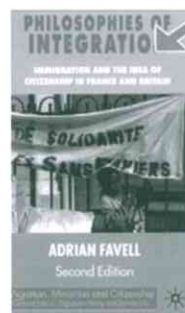
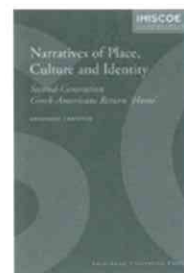
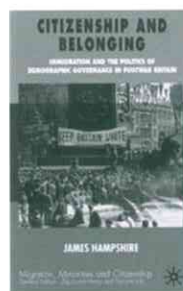
Our publications on migration over the last decade span from over 30 research monographs and edited collections to numerous policy briefings, working papers and reports, and even a couple of short films – Azita Ghassemi's moving film *World Apart or a World Within a World?* which focuses on the experiences of a young asylum-seeker living in Brighton & Hove, and a new documentary on Polish immigrants' experiences of Brighton which is currently being shot by two Sussex students with support from the Centre.

Amongst books published by Sussex migration faculty over recent years are contributions on multiculturalism and pluralism, migration and citizenship, modernity and masculinity, and transnationalism. Some volumes have focused on particular flows of migrants, such as Richard Black and Khalid Koser's collection *The End of the Refugee Cycle?* (1999), Russell King's study of international retirement migration in the EU (*Sunset Lives*, 2000) and Al Thomson's *Ten Pound Poms* (2005) on post-war British migration to Australia. Paul Basu's *Highland Homecomings* (2007) is the latest addition to this, focusing on 'heritage tourism' amongst the Scottish diaspora, particularly from North America. Others have tackled more conceptual issues, such as Adrian Favell's *Philosophies of Integration* (1998), Ralph Grillo's *Pluralism and the Politics of Difference* (1998), and more recently, James Hampshire's *Citizenship and Belonging* (2005).

Perhaps the most studied flows in the Centre however have been those to Southern Europe, with a plethora of books and edited volumes on flows from Albania and the southern Mediterranean into countries such as Spain, Italy, Greece and Portugal. Indeed, Sussex has arguably been the UK's leading centre concerned with the 'migration turnaround' in the Mediterranean, with at least ten books and edited collections on the region in the last 10 years, the most recent being Anastasia Christou's well-received monograph *Narratives of Place, Culture and Identity* (2006) on the 'return' of second-generation Greek Americans to Greece. We have also published a number of works on South Asian migrations, including Katy Gardner's *Age, Narrative and Migration* (2002) on Bengali elders in East London, and her edited collection with Filippo Osella on *Migration and Modernity in South Asia* (2002).

It is not just monographs and edited collections that the Centre has focused on, however. Since 2005, we have had our own dedicated Policy Officer, Saskia Gent, who has spearheaded a number of publications aimed at policy and more general audiences. A recent example of this is a collaboration called *Voices of Child Migrants*, published by the Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty, which draws together children's stories from Bangladesh, India, Ghana and Burkina Faso to demonstrate the complex motivations for child migration, and how children are influenced by shared cultural and social ideas about the kinds of work that are acceptable for children at different ages. We also collaborated in 2007 with DFID and the Task Force set up by the Belgian government for the preparation of the first meeting of the UN Global Forum on Migration and Development, with Ron Skeldon producing a key background paper on highly-skilled migration.

We also encourage our doctoral and masters students to publish their work, not least through the *Sussex Migration Working Papers*, published by the Centre since 2000 and now numbering over 40 issues, many of them based on first-class dissertations submitted to our MA programme. This series, and a parallel series published by the Migration DRC on collaborative research with partners overseas, provide an opportunity to place material quickly in the public domain and elicit feedback, whilst maintaining a system of peer review that ensures high quality.



Doctoral students registered in 2007

- Ramy Ali** (Anthropology) *Constructing an Arab identity in Britain: Second generation migrants, Diaspora and new boundaries*
- Anna Arnone** (Anthropology) *Being Eritrean in Milan: the constitution of identity*
- Ozge Aktas** (Sociology) *Social Capital in the Urban Space: Migrants of Istanbul*
- Prosper Asima** (Geography) *Gender relations among Ghanaian migrants in the UK*
- Nalu Binaisa** (Migration Studies) *From refugees to kcheyo generation: transnational 'turns' and discourses of 'home' and 'belonging' amongst Ugandan migrants in Britain*
- Anusree Biswas-Sasidharan** (Anthropology) *Marriage strategies and practices amongst Bengalis in Britain*
- Cristina Cattaneo** (Economics) *International migration flows and poverty*
- Dimitra Charalampopoulou** (Geography) *Gender and Migration in Southern Europe: Albanian women in Patras*
- Jennifer Crook** (Migration Studies) *New international migration for work in rural England: An ethnographic study*
- Flor Gamboa** (Gender Studies) *Mexican rural-urban migration*
- Janine Givati-Teerling** (Migration Studies) *The 'return' of British-born Greek Cypriots to Cyprus: an ethnographic study*
- Kasia Grabska** (Development Studies) *Return of refugees to southern Sudan*
- Yacine Korid** (Social Anthropology) *French Algerian hybrid identity in Paris and its link to notions of French citizenship*
- Deeptima Massey** (Migration Studies) *Social protection of temporary work migrants in West Bengal*
- Lena Näre** (Migration Studies) *Migrant domestic workers in Naples*
- Christina Oelgemöller** (Migration Studies) *Governing International Migration through Regional Consultative Processes*
- Ceri Oeppen** (Migration Studies) *The Afghan diaspora: transnational networks and the prospects for sustainable return*
- Cristina Pantiru** (Migration Studies) *Migrant projects: Romanians in transnational social spaces*
- Josefina Perez-Espino** (Development Studies) *Migration and co-development policies in North America and Europe*
- Radha Rajkotia** (Migration Studies) *The migration and transition of Sierra Leonean refugee girls*
- Enric Ruíz Gelices** (Contemporary European Studies) *International student migration with special reference to Britain and Spain*
- Rozana Rashid** (Migration Studies) *Livelihoods, Social Protection and Intergenerational Equity in Migration from Bangladesh to the Gulf*
- Kerstin Schmidt-Verkerk** (Geography) *The potential impact of climate change on migratory behaviour: a study of droughts, hurricanes and migration in Mexico*
- Donna Simpson** (Migration Studies) *Work Migrants, British agriculture, immigration status and citizenship and issues of social exclusion*
- Sharon Spiteri** (Contemporary European Studies) *The race to nation: The role of newspapers in the construction of national identity, with special emphasis on racial discourse*
- Christopher Smith** (Geography) *Agent-based modeling of climate change migration in Burkina Faso*
- Linnet Taylor** (Development Studies) *Return migration to Ghana*
- Huw Vasey** (Anthropology) *Masculinity, migration and marriage: Sylheti transnational men*
- Zana Vathi** (Migration Studies) *Second generation Albanian migrants in Europe: ethnic identity, transnational ties and prospects for integration*
- Nadine Voelkner** (International Relations) *Changing humanitarianism: human security and the forced migrant*
- Julie Vullnetari** (Migration Studies) *The impact of international and internal migration on development and poverty alleviation in Albania*
- Benji Zeitlyn** (Anthropology) *Translation and Code Switching: Bangladeshi Transnational Children Between Places*

The decade in pictures



SCMR staff, students and visitors form a lively community at home and abroad



SCMR research spans Europe, Africa and Asia; helping us understand the drivers of contemporary migration

Photo acknowledgements

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We welcome suggestions for collaboration and/or co-funding of the research outlined in this report, as well as applications for our Masters and Doctoral programmes, and post-doctoral or senior Visiting Research Fellowships.

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