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Lectures in Norway

On 1 March 2010, Professor Roger Zetter gave a presentation at the Forum for Development at the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the theme of 'the humanitarian (and developmental) challenge in urban areas'. The discussion reflected the need to adapt to the shifting humanitarian focus from rural to urban areas and to adopt a comprehensive and integrated approach to what constitutes both a humanitarian and development challenge. Enhancement of an analytical understanding of urban risks and vulnerabilities and a greater operational emphasis on capacity building and mitigation were presented as key challenges.

In the afternoon Professor Zetter gave a lecture entitled 'From camps to cities – the urbanization of refugees' at the regular seminar series hosted by the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs. Questions that emerged focused on the need to address the dispersal and scattering of the displaced population in urban areas while acknowledging their mobility between camps and urban settings, and the protection implications of differentiating and targeting urban displaced groups.

The power-point presentation of the lecture is available at <http://english.nupi.no>

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Dr Dawn Chatty, HRH Prince El Hassan bin Talal and Ambassador Hasan Abu-Nimah

One-day event on Iraqi refugees

On 13 April 2010, the RSC presented its Forced Migration Policy Briefing No. 4, *Iraq's refugees – beyond tolerance*, at a one-day event that was jointly organised by RSC's Policy Programme Manager, Héloïse Ruaudel, and the Human Security Centre (RHSC) in Amman, Jordan.

Over 100 participants from the region, including researchers, representatives of governments, UN agencies, international and non-governmental organisations and Iraqi refugees, attended this event at which the authors of the briefing, Dr Philip Marfleet and Dr Dawn Chatty, encouraged the participants to deepen their knowledge of and remain committed to addressing the protracted Iraqi displacement crisis.

The authors were joined by Ambassador Hasan Abu-Nimah, director of the RHSC, and the RHSC's founder, HRH Prince El Hassan bin Talal. Prince Hassan, a long-term supporter of the RSC, called in his keynote speech for dialogue between all parties and for increased collaboration to tackle the problems arising from Iraqi displacement. The challenges faced by the Government of Jordan in meeting the needs of this large urban caseload were presented. UNHCR and IOM discussed their own efforts to assist displaced Iraqis while seeking durable solutions despite the instability in Iraq, the lack of institutional capacity in supporting and protecting returnees and the difficult living conditions faced by urban communities of Iraqis in Jordan and other Middle Eastern states.

The RSC and the RHSC intend to pursue their respective research on Iraqi displacement while extending their collaboration in addressing the situation of Palestinian refugees.

Podcasts of the event are available on [Forced Migration Online](#). Proceedings of the event are available on the [RSC website](#).

Contact Héloïse Ruaudel: rscpolicy@qeh.ox.ac.uk



MSc student trip to Geneva

RSC Lecturer in International Refugee and Human Rights Law Dr Alice Edwards organised in March 2010 a study visit to Geneva for 15 students reading for the MSc in Forced Migration. We visited UNHCR, OHCHR, the Jesuit Refugee Service, the Norwegian Refugee Council's Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, and the International Organization for Migration.

We had the opportunity to hear from and to question UNHCR staff from the divisions of International Protection and Operations, the Statelessness Unit, the Regional Bureaux for Africa and Asia, and Community Services, Gender Equality and Children. For example, the theory behind UNHCR's Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming (AGDM) programme was linked to its reality on the ground by the experiences of a staff member who recently worked in the challenging context of Kakuma camp in Kenya implementing AGDM projects. Similarly, while one Human Rights Officer at OHCHR discussed prioritising the human rights of migrants within the organisation, another emphasised the challenges of human rights work in the field, drawing on his experiences in East Timor and Sudan. Staff at JRS and IDMC both offered views on their advocacy roles in Geneva, while the former also discussed the faith-based nature of the organisation, and efforts that JRS is making to improve access to education in Africa. At IOM, we were able to observe how an organisation without a protection mandate carries out many protection-related activities on the ground in Iraq, Afghanistan and Sri Lanka.

The discussions brought to life the nexus between theory and practice, and we gleaned valuable knowledge and insight, enhancing what we have learned in the classroom.

Denise Delaney, MSc in Forced Migration

Forced Migration Online update

Forced Migration Online (FMO) is an online portal providing access to a diverse range of resources concerning the situation of forced migrants worldwide. Earlier this year, FMO welcomed a new member of staff, Sarah Taylor, who joined the team as Content Coordinator. This appointment increases FMO's capacity significantly, allowing us to expand the number resources on offer over the coming year.

In March, a full archive of *Refugee Participation Network* (RPN) issues was added to the FMO digital library. Published between 1987 and 1997, the RPN (predecessor to *Forced Migration Review*) focused on topics such as protection, the military, children, the elderly and the role of international organisations.

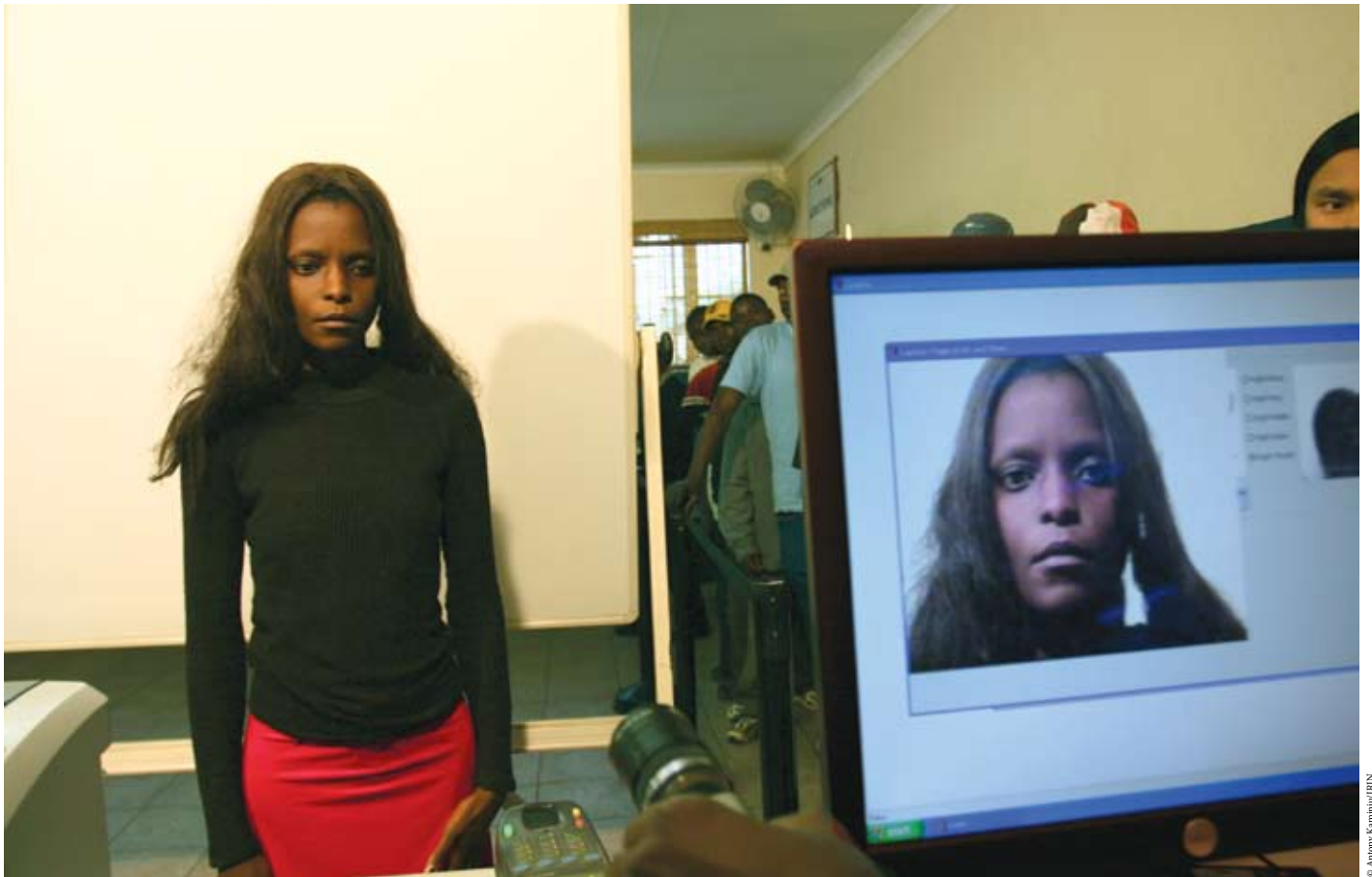
FMO's digital library now provides access to over 5,500 full-text documents relating to forced migration. Other recently added collections include reports, working papers and policy briefings from organisations including: UNHCR, Oxfam, RSC, the Humanitarian Policy Group, the Sussex Centre for Migration Research and the Center for Migration and Refugee Studies at the American University in Cairo.

Following the publication of issue 34 of *Forced Migration Review*, which included a major feature on the issue of 'urban displacement', a new resource summary on this topic has also been added to the site.

Finally, the organisations and photo sections of FMO have been re-launched. Users should notice an improvement in terms of design, ease of use and speed of searching. Recently added photo collections focus on 'Self-help among Tibetan refugees' and 'Self-settled refugees in Uganda'. A forthcoming collection will focus on Karen refugees in Thailand.

FMO aims to build a comprehensive collection of resources relating to forced migration. We are always happy to receive submissions for inclusion in FMO's digital library, resource summaries, organisations directory and photograph gallery, as well as any new multimedia material for our video and podcast collections.

If you would like to submit any material, please contact us at: fmo@qeh.ox.ac.uk or visit: www.forcedmigration.org/feedback.



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BOUNDARIES OF BELONGING

DEPORTATION AND THE CONSTITUTION AND CONTESTATION OF CITIZENSHIP

Forced migration typically conjures up images of columns of refugees pushed by conflict or persecution outside of their country of origin in violation of their human rights. But can there be forms of forced migration that are legitimate and lawful, initiated by liberal states and not simply authoritarian regimes? The practice of deportation is an obvious candidate. In a world where states claim wide-ranging moral and legal rights to control the entrance of non-citizens to their territory, the coerced removal of unwanted foreigners remains a power open to all states. Yet, in many respects, deportation is forced migration in its purest form: it is international movement that occurs under the direct threat of coercion.

Deportation is moreover a form of forced migration that has become more significant recently. Under a range of different nomenclatures, including removal, expulsion and involuntary departure, the number of people deported from countries like the UK, the US, France and Germany has risen dramatically. For example, in the United Kingdom the number of total

removals increased from 30,000 in 1997 to 60,000 in 2007; in the United States those removed or returned after receiving a deportation order rose from 114,432 in 1997 to 319,382 in 2007; and in Germany annual deportations, while averaging slightly below 10,000 in the 1980s, ranged between 20,000 and 50,000 in the 1990s. Deportation's increasing popularity is reflected in new laws and increased spending on the infrastructure for achieving expulsion across states. But it is also evidenced in a new confidence amongst state elites that removal is the answer to illegal migration, overstaying asylum seekers and non-citizen criminal behaviour. "We are now removing an immigration offender every eight minutes", boasted UK Immigration Minister, Liam Byrne, in May 2008, "but my target is to remove more, and remove them faster".

In recent work, I, along with two of my Oxford colleagues (Bridget Anderson of [COMPAS](#) and Emanuela Paoletti, formerly of the RSC and now at the [International Migration Institute](#)), have been examining the turn to deportation across

Western states through a combination of theoretical reflection and empirical and historical examination of a number of Western countries. Most recent academic work has focused on deportation's implications for human rights but we are interested in what changes in the use of deportation tell us about how membership is conceived in modern states. Deportation, we suggest, both exposes and exacerbates important faultlines in modern citizenship. While often used by governmental elites as a way of reaffirming the shared significance of citizenship, deportation may serve to highlight just how divided citizens are in how they conceptualise membership.

Our research focuses on four main lines of connection between deportation and citizenship. We see deportation, first of all, as a tracer of understandings of the boundaries of membership. The question of who should be subject to expulsion power reflects the state's historically changing account of who is (or is not) fit to belong. Hence, the subjects of deportation power often reflect which groups at any moment are seen as most dangerous to the virtue of citizenship. It is perhaps unsurprising, then, that non-citizens with communist beliefs were the focus of deportation campaigns in the US during the Cold War, or that the UK state's ability to expel paedophiles is currently seen by many as a key test of the adequacy of the government's deportation provisions.

Second, the fact that human rights and practical constraints often prevent states from expelling unwanted non-citizens forms the nub of another citizenship-based problem: how should states deal with residents who cannot be removed but to whom the state refuses to grant membership? One historical answer to the problem of the undeportable, as Hannah Arendt famously showed, was the concentration camp, a place where the law did not apply and rights were meaningless. Modern liberal societies, by contrast, have answered the question by creating novel and new forms of status and practices, such as Special Immigration Status in the UK or developing immigration detention regimes, which recognise residence but deny holders of most of the rights traditionally associated with it. The substitution of expulsion from the state with restrictions within it has important implications for citizens, since rights

violations have a way of extending beyond unpopular groups to the population as a whole.

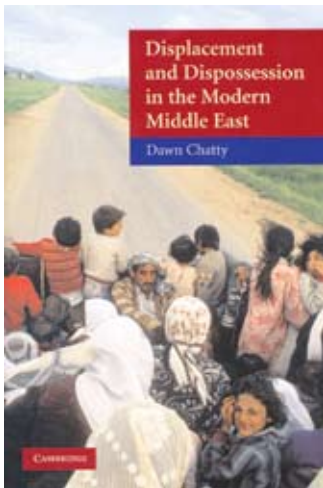
A third focus is on the way that the 'on the ground' enforcement of deportation orders gives rise to forms of citizenship practice at local level. Preventing deportation can turn members of schools, faith organisations and local community groups into unlikely political activists challenging aspects of immigration policy and practice. Local activism can also be generated by the desire to speed the deportation of particular unpopular individuals, such as those that have committed violent crimes or offences against children. We are interested in examining the (often implicit) accounts of membership evinced in such campaigns to illustrate how they differ from official understandings of citizenship.

Finally, we ask: how does the likelihood of being deported impact upon the value of citizenship? While many scholars have noted that the gap between permanent residents and citizens in Western states has closed in recent years, immunity from deportation power remains a key distinction. Has the deportation turn across Western states encouraged more non-citizens to take up citizenship? If this is an unintended consequence of the recent deportation turn, is it a desirable one? How does it fit with the belief in many states that the acquisition of citizenship should be the result of a felt commitment to the nation state and not simply an instrumental act?

Deportation, then, is a controversial power not simply because it involves the coercive hand of the state upon what are often extremely vulnerable men, women and, perhaps most controversially of all, children. It is controversial also because it is so closely tied to our changing and conflicting conceptions of who belongs in the state. By examining deportation closely we may not only shed light on how one form of forced migration has historically been constructed as legitimate but also get a clearer view of how our ideas of membership change and develop over time.

Matthew J Gibney

University Reader in Politics and Forced Migration



Displacement and Dispossession in the Modern Middle East

Dr Dawn Chatty, University Reader in Anthropology and Forced Migration and Deputy Director, has published with Cambridge University Press a new book entitled *Displacement and Dispossession in the Modern Middle East*. It traces the history of those who, as a reconstructed Middle East emerged at the beginning of the twentieth century, found themselves cut off from their homelands, refugees in a new world, with borders created out of the ashes of war and the fall of the Ottoman Empire.

Through personal stories and interviews within different communities, Dr Chatty shows how some minorities, such as the Armenian and Circassian communities, have succeeded in integrating and creating new identities, whereas others, such as the Palestinians and the Kurds, have been left homeless within impermanent landscapes.

Contact Dr Dawn Chatty for more information:
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Deterritorialized Youth

Sahrawi and Afghan refugee youth in the Middle East have been stereotyped regionally and internationally. Some have been objectified as passive victims, while others have become the beneficiaries of humanitarian aid packages which presume the primacy of the Western model of child development.

Deterritorialized Youth: Sahrawi and Afghan Refugees at the Margins of the Middle East, edited by Dr Dawn Chatty and published by Berghahn Books, compares and contrasts both the stereotypes and Western-based models of humanitarian assistance among Sahrawi youth with the lack of programming and near total self-sufficiency of Afghan refugee youth in Iran. Both extremes offer an important opportunity to further explore the impact which forced migration and prolonged conflict have had, and continue to have, on the lives of these refugee youth and their families.

Berghahn Books will shortly publish *The Early Morning Phonecall: Somali Refugees' Remittances* by Dr Anna Lindley. The study on which this book is based was carried out Dr Lindley while she was working at the Centre on Migration, Policy and Society (COMPAS) and the RSC.

Dispossession and Displacement book launch

This volume of the British Academy Occasional Papers, published by Oxford University Press, explores the extent to which forced migration has become a defining feature of life in the Middle East and North Africa. *Dispossession and Displacement: Forced Migration in the Middle East and North Africa*, edited by Dr Dawn Chatty and Bill Finlayson, presents research on refugees and internally displaced peoples, as well as 'those who remain', from Afghanistan in the East to Morocco in the West.

Dealing with the dispossession and displacement of waves of peoples forced into the region at the end of World War I, and the Palestinian dispossession after World War II, the volume also examines the plight of the nearly four million Iraqis who have fled their country or been internally displaced since 1990.

A book launch will take place on 25 May 2010 at 5.30pm at the British Academy in London ([SW1Y 5AH](http://www.britishecademy.org.uk)).



FMR issue on urban displacement now available

In the latest issue of Forced Migration Review (FMR), UN High Commissioner for Refugees António Guterres and UN-HABITAT Executive Director Anna Tibajuka emphasise the complexity of the challenges faced by those displaced into urban areas and by those seeking to protect and assist them, and argue for the need for a radical rethinking of approaches by the international community. This issue of FMR includes 26 articles on the subject of urban displacement, plus 13 articles on other aspects of forced migration, including a 'spotlight' on Haiti after the earthquake.

Online at www.fmreview.org/urban-displacement/ and available in English, French, Arabic and Spanish. Email the Editors at fmr@qeh.ox.ac.uk for a print copy.

Articles sought on DRC/ Great Lakes – FMR 36 (due out October) will focus on the Democratic Republic of Congo/ Great Lakes Region. Please see www.fmreview.org/DRCongo/ for call for articles or email the Editors.

Faith-based humanitarianism conference

The RSC and the Las Casas Institute on Ethics, Governance and Social Justice (Blackfriars Hall, Oxford University) are organising an international conference on 'Faith-based humanitarianism: The response of faith communities and faith-based organisations to people affected by conflict, crisis and forced migration.' The conference will take place in Oxford on 21–23 September 2010.

The conference will provide a meeting ground and space for communities and practitioners concerned with the role of faith and humanitarianism. It will outline and evaluate current faith-based responses to humanitarian crisis and forced migration, reflect on current humanitarian responses to forced migrants and identify opportunities for improvement. Forced migrants, Southern scholars and practitioners will be involved in debates on these issues which directly affect their work and lives.

The Call for Papers and the Expression of Interest Form are available on the [RSC website](#). The deadline for bursary applicants has been extended to 31 May. The deadline for non-bursary applicants is 15 June 2010.

For more information, please contact the Policy Programme Manager, [Héloïse Ruauadel](mailto:Heloise.Ruauadel@qeh.ox.ac.uk), at rsc-conference@qeh.ox.ac.uk

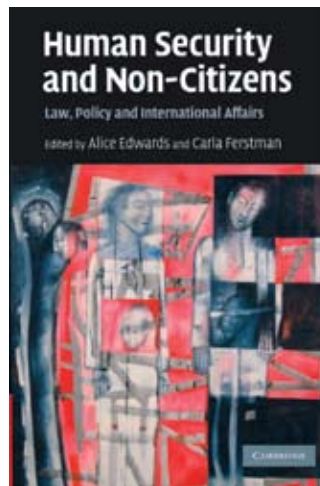
Elizabeth Colson lecture

On 26 May 2010 Professor Saskia Sassen will give the RSC's annual Elizabeth Colson lecture. The lecture, entitled 'The complexity of powerlessness: What makes human rights law perform?', will take place at the Bernard Sunley Lecture Theatre, St Catherine's College, Manor Road, Oxford (OX1 3UJ). The event will be followed by a drinks reception in the Bernard Sunley foyer.

[Saskia Sassen](#) is the Robert S Lynd Professor of Sociology and Member, The Committee on Global Thought, Columbia University. Her new books are *Territory, Authority, Rights: From Medieval to Global Assemblages* (Princeton University Press 2008) and *A Sociology of Globalization* (W W Norton, 2007).

The Elizabeth Colson lecture is held annually in honour of Elizabeth Colson, Professor Emerita of Anthropology at the University of California, Berkeley. She was one of a group of academics who played an important role in consolidating the RSC in its early years, working closely with the RSC's founding director, Dr Barbara Harrell-Bond.

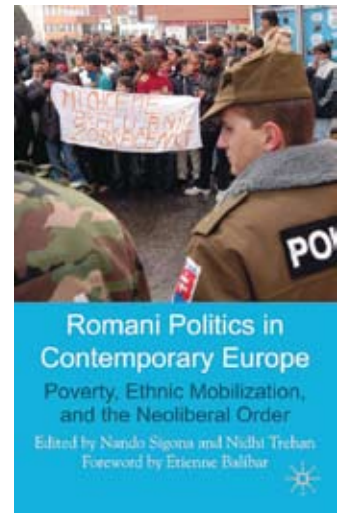
To reserve a place, please contact [Wouter te Kloetze](mailto:Wouter.teKloetze@qeh.ox.ac.uk) at wouter.tekloetze@qeh.ox.ac.uk



Human Security and Non-Citizens

Recent decades have seen enormous changes in our perceptions of 'security', the causes of insecurity and the measures adopted to address them. Threats of terrorism and the impacts of globalisation and mass migration have shaped our identities, politics and world views.

Human Security and Non-Citizens: Law, Policy and International Affairs – a collection co-edited by Alice Edwards (RSC Lecturer in International Refugee and Human Rights Law) and Carla Ferstman (Director of REDRESS), and published by Cambridge University Press – analyses these shifts in thinking in relation to the position of non-citizens and, in particular, critically engages with the concept of 'human security' from legal, international relations and human rights perspectives. Contributors consider the special circumstances of non-citizens, such as refugees, migrants and stateless persons, and assess whether, conceptually and practically, 'human security' helps to address the multiple challenges they face.



Romani Politics in Contemporary Europe

At a time of increasing anti-Gypsyism and socio-economic marginalisation all over Europe, *Romani Politics in Contemporary Europe: Poverty, Ethnic Mobilization, and the Neoliberal Order* – edited by RSC Research Officer Dr Nando Sigona and Dr Nidhi Trehan (University College London) – brings to the fore existing experiences of Romani political participation in both eastern and western Europe. The book – published by Palgrave Macmillan – contributes to a more nuanced empirical and theoretical understanding of the emerging political space that over eight million Romani citizens occupy within an expanding European Union.

The book offers new perspectives on core issues and paradoxes surrounding Romani political participation and mobilisation at the EU, national and local levels, including case studies from both eastern and western Europe.

Contact [Nando Sigona](mailto:Nando.Sigona@qeh.ox.ac.uk): nando.sigona@qeh.ox.ac.uk

Alumni

Megan Bradley, MSc 2003–04, DPhil 2009

Like many of my classmates in the MSc in Forced Migration, after graduating I was keen to hit the road and head to ‘the field’. I worked briefly as a resettlement caseworker for UNHCR in Cairo, and then joined the Brookings Institution-University of Bern Project on Internal Displacement in Washington, DC. While I found this work rewarding, I wanted to continue thinking through some of the ideas I first explored as an MSc student at the RSC, and so in October 2005 I returned to Oxford to start my DPhil in International Relations, under the supervision of Richard Caplan and Matthew Gibney.

Like my MSc dissertation, my doctoral thesis explored the justice issues raised by large-scale refugee repatriation operations. While many debates amongst forced migration researchers and practitioners focus on the obligations of host states and international organisations like UNHCR, I wanted to investigate the duties that states of origin bear towards their repatriating citizens. Accordingly, my thesis set out an account of the conditions of a just return process, focusing on the role that reparations mechanisms such as restitution, compensation and apologies may play in recasting the relationship between refugee-creating states and returnees, and ensuring some degree of accountability for forced migration as a human rights violation. As the graduates of the MSc programme well know, theory is one thing and practice is often another. I therefore also explored how repatriation and reparations processes played out in Guatemala, Bosnia and Mozambique, applying insights from these cases to problematise and refine my account of just return.

I defended my thesis in September 2009, and am now a professor in the [Conflict Studies Programme at Saint Paul University](#) in Ottawa, and a member of the Faculty of Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies at the University of Ottawa. Yet a traditional career in the ivory towers is not my endgame. Throughout my doctoral studies, I tried to build up my understanding of policy dilemmas and contribute to the practice of development and refugee protection by carrying out fellowships and research projects with organisations such as the International Development Research Centre and the Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. Looking forward, I hope to continue building these links between research, policy and practice, and am always pleased when through this work I cross paths with other RSC alumni!

Contact Megan: mebradley@gmail.com



Erik Abild, in front of Shifa Hospital, Gaza

Erik Abild, MSc 2008–09

I have now been working in Gaza as a project coordinator for the [Norwegian Aid Committee \(NORWAC\)](#) for almost one year. NORWAC mainly works with supporting governmental health structures in the occupied Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem. My job, in simple terms, is to try to contribute to projects and processes across political divisions between the de facto authorities in Gaza and the internationally recognised authorities in the West Bank.

My education and experience from the RSC have been very useful for my work. I would especially mention the interdisciplinary focus of the programme, which focused on deep and critical studies of politics, humanities, law, methodology and conceptualisations – and, importantly, the linkages between these fields. The connections and conflicts between aspects are, as I see it, very relevant for the world we live in, including the unique situation in Gaza. [My thesis](#)¹ has also been very relevant. I focused on operational methodologies used by humanitarian agencies in Somalia. One of my findings emphasised the importance of contextual understanding and actual presence in the place where one works. Most agencies working in Somalia are based in Nairobi and have great operational difficulties. For me, living and working in Gaza, the context and local politics – no matter how frustrating and challenging they might be – are absolutely crucial for all the work I, and the organisation I work for, do and try to do.

Finally, the challenge of studying in Oxford, and specifically at RSC, was a personal experience which I believe will remain important for me for the rest of my life. I am very grateful to all those who were part of it.

Contact Erik: erik.abild@gmail.com

1. *Creating Humanitarian Space: A Case Study of Somalia*, published by UNHCR in ‘New issues in refugee research’, Abild (2009): www.unhcr.org/4b2a035e9.html