

Workshop

MIGRATION

Workshop funded by the DFG Cluster of Excellence “Integrated Climate System Analysis and Prediction” (CliSAP) at the University of Hamburg



Gender, Conflict and Climate Change Network
www.gccn.de

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25–26 June 2015
KlimaCampus, Grindelberg 5-7, 20144 Hamburg,

Registration is required until 19 June, please contact:

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Abstract

Two phenomena stand out as drivers for global migration movements in the last decades: violent intra-state conflict as well as (global) environmental change. Public discourse considers slow and fast onset environmental disasters, like prolonged drought or floods, as well as civil wars or insurgencies the main causes for migration on a global scale.

Displacement and flight in response to violent conflict is a global phenomenon which has led to millions of refugees and internally displaced persons as well as diaspora communities with their own role in conflict processes. The Syrian civil war especially has led to the largest refugee crisis since World War II and illustrates how conflict processes influence the topography of human life; the large diaspora of Palestinian refugees also is a case in point.

The initial discourse (and related *imaginaire*) on environmental migration was shaped by the figure of the “refugee”, around images of an “environmental exodus” with millions of destitute victims forced to flee their flooded, impoverished homes. However, more than one decade of research has shown that mobility in the context of global environmental change will hardly take this form. The links between climate change and migration are complex and defy simple and sensationalist conclusions. Each form of demographic movement (labour migration, displacement, forced migration, evacuation, flight etc.) is usually seen as varying along a number of scales which are associated with the socio-political, economical and environmental characteristics of the particular context; these scales include proactive to reactive, voluntary to forced, temporary to permanent, physical danger to economic danger and administrated to not administrated migration.

Yet it is still crucial to investigate how these forms of mobility and the discourses surrounding them are influencing and shaping each other. So far, there is little dialogue between the research schools linking “environment and migration” and “violent conflict and migration”. The workshop will therefore bring together scholars from both sides of the divide in order to critically engage with recent global migration movements in case studies and more theoretical contributions.

Thursday, 25/06/2015

10.00 – 10.30	<i>Opening Remarks</i> Christiane Fröhlich, Giovanna Gioli		<i>Flood, migration, and adaptive capacity in rural Nepal</i> Bandita Sijapati, Centre for the Study of Labour and Mobility (CESLAM)
	<i>Introduction of Participants</i>		<i>Climate Change and Migration in Kiribati, Nauru and Tuvalu</i> Andrea Milan, United Nations University – Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS)
10.30 – 12.30	Panel 1: Critical Approaches to Migration amidst Environmental and Political Crises		
	<i>Temporalising difference, spatialising time, insecurising immigrants</i> Pinar Bilgin, Bilkent University	15.30 – 16.00	<i>Coffee Break</i>
	<i>Into the abyss of the political. Reflections and qualms about the possibility of radical approaches to ‘climate migration’</i> Giovanni Bettini, Lancaster University	16.00 – 18.00	Panel 3: Gendering Migration in Times of Crises
	<i>Bitter Oranges. Gender-specific Labour Market Segmentation in Calabria</i> Diana Reiners, Innsbruck University		<i>Pathways in and out of violence: Climate Change, Gender and Migration in Honduras</i> Henri Myrntinen, International Alert
12.30 – 13.30	<i>Lunch Break</i>		<i>Contextual dynamics of environment, disaster, and climate-related displacement and migration</i> Alice Thomas, Refugees International, Washington, D.C.
13.30 – 15.30	Panel 2: Regional Perspectives I – Case Studies: Migration and (Global) Environmental Change in Asia and the Pacific		<i>Gendered Resilience: Between Adaptation and Transformation</i> Delf Rothe, Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy at the University of Hamburg (IFSH)
	<i>Holding the Fort: Women Farmers, Floods and Remittance Economy – A case study from rural Assam</i> Suman Bisht, International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)	19.00	<i>Conference Dinner</i>
	<i>Drought, internal migration, and adaptation in rural Yunnan</i> Zou Yahui, Yunnan Academy of Social Sciences		

The conference dinner will be held at
Restaurant MAZZA, Moorkamp 5,
20357 Hamburg.

Friday, 26/06/2015

**10.00 –
12.00**

Panel 1: Migration Regimes: Refugees

The Humanitarian Policing of 'Our Sea'
Polly Pallister-Wilkins, University of Amsterdam

Afghan migration and the international refugee regime
Giulia Scalettaris, Lille 2 University/Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies (IHEID)

Refugee self-governance: a comparative study of refugees from Burma in Thailand, Malaysia and India
Kirsten McConnachie, Refugee Studies Center, University of Oxford

**12.00 –
13.00**

Lunch Break

**13.00 –
15.00**

Panel 2: Regional Perspectives II: The Mediterranean

Bordercractic practices and the making of Turkey's migration management apparatus
Shoshana Fine, SciencesPo

"Naturally" Displaced: Narratives of Displacement among Palestinian Refugees in Jordan
Luigi Achilli, European University Institute, Migration Policy Centre

Migration to and in Syria 2003-2011: The Crises before the Storm
Sophia Hoffmann, Bremen University

**15.00 –
15.30**

Coffee Break

15.30

Wrap-up and Future Activities

About the GCCN

The Gender, Conflict and Climate Change research network was initiated by Dr. Christiane Fröhlich and Dr. Giovanna Gioli of Hamburg University. It aims at exploring the nexus between gender, environmental scarcity and violent conflict and to build inter- and transdisciplinary knowledge on gender-sensitive conflict analyses in the context of resource degradation and scarcity. Gender is a relevant category both for the analysis of conflict escalation processes and the understanding of differing vulnerabilities and adaptive capacities of men and women with regard to (global) environmental change and resource scarcity. There is a growing body of work on this, but the increasing interest in conflicts over natural resources has yet to lead to a comprehensive analysis of their gender dimension and to move from the often repeated, mainly prescriptive recommendation "to include gender" towards a binding research (and thus, funding) commitment.

Our understanding of gender is intersectional, meaning that structural and group characteristics like gender, race, ethnicity, religion, age etc. are closely interrelated and constitutive for individual spatial relations, social locations and differing access to and control over natural resources.