

Co-Directors

Professor Russell King Professor Richard Black

Associate Faculty

Jane Cowan (Anthropology) Marie Dembour (Law) Geert de Neve (Anthropology) Barbara Einhorn (Women's Studies) Anna-Meike Fechter (Anthropology) Professor Stephen Fender (English) Professor Tony Fielding (Geography) Katy Gardner (Anthropology) Professor Ralph Grillo (Anthropology) Elisabeth Harrison (Anthropology) Julie Litchfield (Economics) Lyla Mehta (Sociology) Professor Jorg Monar (Political Science) Filippo Osella (Anthropology) Jeff Pratt (Anthropology) Barry Reilly (Economics) Ben Rogaly (Geography) Rachel Sabates-Wheeler (Economics) Professor Ron Skeldon (Geography) Benjamin Soares (Anthropology) Professor Ed Timms (History) Alasdair Thomson (History) Professor Alan Winters (Economics) Ann Whitehead (Anthropology) Maya Unnithan (Anthropology) Godfrey Yeung (Geography)

Research Fellows

Michael Collyer Nicola Mai Eugenia Markova Natalia Ribas-Mateos Richmond Tiemoko

Research Officers

Mirela Dalipaj Karen Munk Lisa D'Onofrio Enric Ruiz-Gelices Clare Waddington

MARTI Fellows

Ester Gallo (University of Siena, Italy, Oct 2002 – Mar 2003) Per Lundberg (Göteborg University, Sweden, Jan-Jun 2003) Albert Kraler (Vienna University, Oct 2003 – Mar 2004)

Visiting Research Fellows

Miguel Solana-Solana (*Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona*) Nieves Ortega-Perez (*Universidad de Alicante*)

Administrative Staff

Jenny Money (Managing Editor, JEMS) Meera Warrier (Research Manager, Migration DRC) Mark Thomson (Research Secretary, Oct 2002 – Sept 2003) Azita Ghassemi (Research Secretary, from Aug 2003)

Doctoral students registered 2002-03

Savina Ammassari Intercontinental migration and return of elites to Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire Anna Arnone Eritrean refugees in Milan, Italy Anusree Biswas-Sasidharan Marriage strategies and practices amongst Bengalis in Britain

Myriam Cherti Social capital amongst Moroccan migrants in France and the Netherlands

Anastasia Christou Narratives of place, culture and identity: second-generation Greek-Americans return 'home'

John Davies Sex work migration in the Balkans Jo Doezema Discourse of trafficking in women as a cultural myth

Alessandro Drago Albanian immigrants and the social geography of Rome

Panos Hatziprokopiou Globalization and contemporary immigration to Southern European cities: recent immigration to Thessaloniki

Gail Hopkins Oral histories of Somali women refugees in London and Toronto

Sharon Krummel *The politics of pain and empowerment* in migrant women's literature

Lynn Lee The role of migration and social capital in poverty alleviation in Cambodia

Laura Maritano *Immigration, racism and anti-racism in Italy*

Kanwal Mand Gendered places, transnational lives: Sikh women in Britain, Tanzania and Indian Punjab

llias Meintanis Immigration politics in the EU: mobilization and expectations of Greek civil society actors

Chana Moshenska Changing relationships between Jews, Poles and Ethnic Germans in South Eastern Poland

Nayla Moukarbel Sri Lankan domestic workers in the Lebanon: a case of symbolic violence?

Pontus Odmalm The politics of identification: political mobilisation of immigrants in Rotterdam and Malmö

Louise Payne Fortress Ireland: immigrants, refugees, asylum seekers and racism in Dublin

Josefina Perez-Espino Migration and co-development policies in North America and Europe

Enric Ruiz-Gelices International student migration with special reference to Britain and Spain

Meena Shivdas Migration of sex workers in India and Nepal

Scott Soo Experience, discourse and identity: Spanish exiles in the south of France, 1939-1975

Hani Zubeidi The asylum interview process at Oakington, UK

New doctoral projects, 2003-04

Awa Abdi In search of durable solutions: Somali refugees in Kenya and their settlement choices

Lyndsay McLean Hilker Living beyond conflict: Rwandan refugees, exile and reconstruction

João Sardinha Migrant associations and their role in integration in Portugal

Radha Rajkotia The migration and transition of Sierra Leonean separated refugee children

Clare Waddington Children left behind? The effects of international economic migration by household members on Sri Lankan children, and their rights in practice

t has been a momentous year for the Sussex Centre for Migration Research. In June, we started our largest intiative yet - the 'Development Research Centre' on 'Migration, Globalisation and Poverty', or 'Migration DRC', funded by the UK's Department for International Development to the tune of £2.5 million over five years. After a six-month inception phase, this centre is now fully functioning, with a broad-based programme of research, training and capacity-building that brings together international partners in Albania, Bangladesh, Egypt and Ghana. Towards the end of 2003, we received more good news, as the European Commission awarded €4.5 million to a new European collaboration called 'IMISCOE' - a European Network of Excellence on International Migration, Integration and Social Cohesion. IMISCOE brings together 19 European research institutes and some 300 researchers working on migration in Europe. It is coordinated by the Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies at the University of Amsterdam, and Sussex is one of the largest partners in the consortium.

These two large projects provide a core focus for the two major strands of the Centre's work, on migration and development, and migration in Europe and the Mediterranean. The Migration DRC in particular has allowed the creation of new research posts in geography, economics and anthropology, whilst both help to bring administrative support to the Centre. However, an impressive range of work also continues outside the scope of these large initiatives. We continue to run a successful Masters programme in Migration Studies - the first of its kind in the UK - whilst new doctoral and postdoctoral scholars have joined us during 2003, to work on migration-related research across a broad range of issues. They will benefit from the strong interdisciplinary research environment provided by the Centre and by the University of Sussex as a whole.

Professor Russell King Professor Richard Black Co-Directors

Note: This annual report marks a shift in publication to January of each year, to review objectives and achievements of the previous calendar year. As a result, it includes information on projects and activities conducted between October 2002 and December 2003.

2

Research

n the past, migration has generally been seen as reflecting the failure of development - or worse, as contributing to a vicious circle in which poverty is reinforced. However, there is now growing recognition that migration, whether internal or international, can also represent an important opportunity for development, and a potential route out of poverty for millions of people. Evidence suggests that migration can have significant positive impacts on livelihood and well-being, though it also carries costs and risks that may be borne disproportionately by the poor. It may also increase inequality.

This year the Centre completed its research on Transnational Migration, Return and Development in West Africa ('Transrede'), whilst continuing its work on the Brain Drain. Both projects, funded by the UK's Department for International Development (DFID), have addressed the potential role of migration in stimulating development.

The Centre's 'Transrede' project explored the relationships between international migration, return and development, focusing on return to Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire. The study was carried out with our partners at the École Nationale de Statistique et d'Economie Appliquée (ENSEA) in Abidjan, and the Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research (ISSER) of the University of Ghana, Legon. Its final report is available online at http://www.sussex.ac.uk/migration/research /transrede/. The research involved a questionnaire survey of over 600 returnees in the two countries, as well as indepth interviews in Accra, Abidjan, London and Paris, and analysis of the Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS) Some differences were found between 'elite' returnees, and others who were less-skilled. Analysis of the questionnaire survey data suggests less-skilled returnees were more likely to have sent money home to their relatives the longer they had worked whilst they were abroad, the better the job they had, and the more they had maintained contact with their families whilst they were away. Although elites also sent money home, the acquisition of human and social capital was generally more significant amongst the elite returnees interviewed, and to a large extent depended on their duration of absence and working experience abroad. Meanwhile, additional analysis of the GLSS (by Julie Litchfield and Hugh Waddington) suggests that, in the early 1990s, there was a 'migration premium' for internal migrants in Ghana, whereby those who had migrated were significantly less likely to be poor than those who had not. However, by a second round of the survey, in 1998, this difference had disappeared.

Research on the **Brain Drain** is being carried out at the Poverty Research Unit at Sussex. This research, which involves Professor Alan Winters and Dr Mari Kangasniemi, as well as Dr Simon Commander of the London Business School, is exploring the notion that the opportunity for skilled workers to migrate creates a beneficial effect in which there is investment in training and education in source countries. Interviews are being carried out with firms and individual migrants, with a focus on the health

and IT sectors. Findings from a questionnaire survey of overseas doctors in the UK suggest that entrants to the UK are quite carefully screened for ability and that few developing country doctors were attracted to medicine by the prospect of earning high rewards abroad. Together, these findings tend to refute the so-called 'beneficial brain-drain' hypothesis, which states that since the prospect of migration raises the returns to (in this case, medical) education, more people will train, and if they do not all migrate, the sending country may end up with more skilled workers (doctors) that they would in the absence of migration.

Following the completion of the 'Transrede' project, the Centre is continuing to address the potential role of migration in stimulating development by coordinating a Development Research Centre (DRC) on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty. The Migration DRC began in June 2003 with core funding provided by the UK Department for International Development. The Centre is working on the Migration DRC with partner institutions at the Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS) in Tirana, the Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit (RMMRU) at the University of Dhaka, the Forced Migration and Refugee Studies programme (FMRS) at the American University at Cairo, the Institute for Statistical, Social and Economic Research (ISSER) and the Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS) of the University of Ghana, Legon, the School of Development Studies at the University of East Anglia, and the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex.

Focusing on both internal and international flows, and covering a continuum of movements from 'forced' to 'voluntary', the Migration DRC seeks to:

- Provide an opportunity for a coalition of partners to develop sustained and in-depth research on migration, globalisation and poverty.
- Contribute new insights and critical understanding of the relationships between migration, globalisation and poverty through new empirical studies as well as synthesis of existing research.
- Strengthen the capacity of all six partners in the Centre, through a process of mutual learning.
- Promote dialogue between the Centre partners and a wide range of other actors in both 'South' and 'North'.

A Migration DRC website will be up and running early in 2004, at **www.migrationdrc.org**

Below: The new Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty is pushing forward work on migration and development



igration represents an increasingly important arena of policy debate in the world today. Countries in Europe and other parts of the 'global North' have generally adopted more restrictive legislation, especially as regards what are perceived as the mass movements of unskilled workers and asylum-seekers. Within the European Union, this has led to initiatives to harmonise policy across the member-states, especially in the light of the Amsterdam Treaty.

As part of his Nuffield funded postdoctoral research into **Moroccan migration dynamics** Michael Collyer spent July and August in Morocco. He was undertaking further language training in Moroccan Arabic and working out the details of a research partnership with colleagues at Abdelmalek Essaadi University in Tetouan as well as consulting more widely with Moroccan academics around the country. The partnership has led to a formal agreement between the two universities which will enable students and researchers from AE University to be involved in surveys in areas of significant out-migration in the province of Tangier/Tetouan during the summer of 2004. This will build on fieldwork with Moroccans in Europe that will begin in January 2004.

Thanks to the partnership established through the Migration DRC (see theme 1), Michael was able to take up a visiting fellowship at the Forced Migration and Refugee Studies programme at the American University in Cairo during the autumn term. This provided the opportunity to investigate ways of managing emigration developed by the Egyptian government through a range of interviews with significant key informants in the government and international organisations. This work will provide the basis for a comparison between Moroccan and Egyptian approaches to emigration that will feed into a background paper on the subject and eventually inform the final work in the Nuffield funded project.

Below: Visitors from Africa and Europe participate in the final 'Transrede' workshop in Sussex.

Natalia Ribas-Mateos completed her research on The Changing Contexts of Migration: Southern Europe and its Bordering Mediterranean Countries. Her research involved lengthy periods of ethnographic fieldwork in Tangiers and Tirana, as well as a strong theoretical basis in elaborating 'models' of Mediterranean migration relating to globalisation, welfare issues, family and household strategies etc. A major research monograph, entitled Mediterranean Migration in the Age of Globalisation, has also been accepted for publication by Transaction Publishers.

Meanwhile, Eugenia Markova has started a new project on Immigration following EU enlargement. She has conducted field-work in the Madrid area, completing interviews so far with around 120 undocumented and legalized Bulgarian immigrants. The purpose of the study is to examine the labour market performance of undocumented immigrants together with any changes in the social and economic status of those who managed to obtain legal status under the 2000 and 2001 amnesty programs of the Spanish government or through individual application by employers. In particular, the questionnaire is designed in such a way as to capture those changes in migrant status that closely affect the sending country such as changes in labour market behaviour and job characteristics (affecting e.g. levels of income and amount of it remitted to Bulgaria/saved in Spain), changes in the family structure (related e.g. to relatives abroad and their intentions to migrate), and intentions for repatriation. A parallel study is to be carried out in the UK in early 2004.

Over the next few years, we anticipate that our research on international migration to and within Europe will be focused on collaboration with the **IMISCOE European**Network of Excellence. The network will be involved in research on the causes and consequences of international migration to Europe, and the process of settlement and integration of immigrants and their descendants in the society of destination and the consequences this has for the receiving society.



Research

esearch on migration and social change remains a key area of interest for the Sussex Centre for Migration Research. Over the year, the Centre has undertaken funded research on migration from Albania, and on the linkages between consumption and social mobility in Kerala, India.

The project on Albanians in Italy and Greece: A Study in Migration Dynamics and Social Exclusion, funded by the Leverhulme Trust, finished in July 2003. The Principal Investigator was Russell King; also involved were Nicola Mai (formerly Sussex, now LSE), and Gabriella Lazaridis and Maria Koumandraki of the University of Dundee. Based on more than 300 interviews taken at various locations in Italy and Greece, plus further fieldwork in Albania, a number of key findings deserve highlighting, including:

- The spatial and temporal dynamics of the migration are a direct product of political and economic crises in Albania
- There is an 'Albanian paradox' as regards integration, especially in Italy: at a collective level, Albanians are the most stigmatised of all foreign immigrants; yet at an individual level, they are the most successfully integrated.
- The strength of family-based networks, and of successful friendships with Italians at the local level, explain this individual-level inclusion in Italian society. Much the same holds for Greece.
- Remittances are a crucial element in the survival of the households back in Albania.
- Continuing political and economic problems, and lack of social and economic infrastructure, prevent many Albanians from returning to their home country.

Several papers have been published from this project, and a full account, authored by King and Mai, will be published by Berghahn in 2004 as *Out of Albania: From Crisis Migration to Social Inclusion in Italy*.

Meanwhile, an additional project, funded by Oxfam, called the Albania-UK Migration Project, was led by Russell King with Nicola Mai and Mirela Dalipaj working as research assistants. This project has investigated the causes and consequences of Albanian low-skill migration to the UK, and the impact of this migration, via remittances and return, on sending villages in Albania. The research reflects Oxfam's growing interest in migration as a strategy of survival and potential development for people from poor countries or countries whose economic and political systems are in crisis - in Albania's case because of the chaotic exit from communism. Most Albanians in the UK arrived in the late 1990s, many with earlier migratory experience in Greece and/or Italy. Based on in-depth interviews with Albanians in the London area, the project found that most were working in the informal economy - on construction sites, in restaurants, small garages, etc., but with a trend to improve their working and socio-economic status over time. Where women had joined their husbands/partners, they worked as cleaners or helpers, or looked after their young families. Most originate from the poor, mountainous districts of northern Albania. Few want to return to Albania, given the weak economic structure of the country, especially in rural areas. Remittances are

essential to the survival of families and relatives at home (especially the middle-aged and elderly kin), as revealed by 46 interviews with 'residual households' in Albania. Nobody returns to northern Albania, but, simultaneously with emigration, rural families are relocating to the periurban squatter settlements around Tirana, where more opportunities are available for returnees. The full results of this research were published in a monograph by the Fabian Society in December 2003, and disseminated at a press launch in London.

Meanwhile, Filippo Osella continues his research on a project entitled **Consumption in India: Commoditisation, Social Mobility and Changing Identities.** The research, funded by ESRC, is being conducted amongst Muslims in north Kerala, India, in a town with strong historical, cultural, religious and economic links with the Arabian Peninsula and beyond. Since the early 1970s, trade with the Arab world has been replaced by migration of labour to the Gulf region and, more recently, by the flow of substantial capital and investments back from the Gulf to Kerala. Following migratory flows from the city, fieldwork is also being conducted in Muscat (Oman), Dubai/Abu Dhabi (UAE) and Kuwait City (Kuwait).

The research has three main aims. Firstly, to take the lens of consumption to explore the economic and social impact of returning rural lower middle class migrants and their uses of remittances, furthering understandings of migration's socio-cultural impact on sending communities. In particular, it will (a) compare effects of Gulf migration on social mobility, social distinction and economic differentiation among different communities (Hindu, Christian and Muslim); (b) identify how emerging consumption practices and the articulation of migration and economic liberalisation (globalisation) play into local patterns and politics of identity and difference; and (c) identify how consumption and commoditisation play into local political discourses, relationships and identities.

Secondly, the research aims to contribute to consumption theory at the nexus of migration and economic liberalisation, and consider its relation to economic and social differentiation. Given increased migration and economic liberalisation world-wide, this is a pressing theoretical issue relevant far beyond Kerala. Finally, the research expects to generate the first ethnographic study of Malabar Muslims, an important addition to literatures on South Asian Muslims and on Islam. It will also be unique as a study of consumption focused upon the rural and peri-urban (rather than the urban) middle-class.

ork in this theme remains the preserve primarily of doctoral researchers, although the Centre did complete a study for the UK Home Office on the voluntary return of refugees and asylum seekers in 2003, which is described in more detail under theme 5. Amongst doctoral researchers, Gail Hopkins continued her ESRC-funded research into the experiences of Somali refugee women in London and Toronto, completing her fieldwork in early 2003. With the assistance of local Somali community organisations and other Somalis Gail met during the course of her work, she interviewed over 30 Somali women refugees in London and Toronto about their experiences of settlement and adaptation to life in England and Canada. Following the completion of her fieldwork, Gail spent time transcribing the material gathered, analysing the data and formulating chapter plans. She is currently writing up her findings (see box on next page). Meanwhile, Anna Arnone, who holds a University of Sussex Research Studentship, has been carrying out her fieldwork on Eritrean refugees in Milan, whilst Hani Zubeidi continues his work on the asylum interview process at Oakington, UK.

This is also an important area in which new projects are being developed. Three new doctoral projects that started at Sussex in October 2003 are focusing on the experience of African transnational migrant groups. Awa Abdi joined us from the Centre for Refugee Studies at York University, Canada, to carry out work on changing gender relations amongst Somali refugees. Awa contributed to a major report for CARE International on the future of Somali

refugees in the Dadaab Refugee Camp in Kenya in early 2003 with Professor Howard Adelman at York. She is now seeking to extend her understanding of the situation of Somali refugees in Kenya and elsewhere, with funding from the Commonwealth Foundation. Lyndsay McLean Hilker, with funding from ESRC, has completed her doctoral training and started her DPhil on Living beyond conflict: Rwandan refugees, exile and reconciliation. Lyndsay will conduct fieldwork in 2003-04 in Rwanda. Brussels and London, looking both at the everyday experience of exile, and the links that Rwandan exiles seek to make with their country of origin. With two other students undertaking their MSc training in social research methods and planning DPhil projects on the Ugandan diaspora, and on migration and education in Kenya, we now have a growing research group focused on the East African region.

A slightly different approach to the exile experience characterises Radha Rajkotia's work on the migration and transition of Sierra Leonean separated refugee children, which looks specifically at how adolescent girls and women experience exile in the UK during the transition to adulthood. Radha also completed her research training year in October 2003 with ESRC funding, and hopes to travel to Freetown for language training in Krio in early 2004 before conducting research both in Sierra Leone and in West Sussex. Her work is also one of several new projects focused on the experience of migrant children, a new theme of work at the Centre that will be developed more fully in 2004.

Research

FOCUS ON DOCTORAL RESEARCH Gail Hopkins

Somali refugees in London and Toronto

My research is focused on Somali women who had left the Somali regions as a result of the conflict that is continuing today to a fluctuating degree. In 2001/2, I spent four and a half months in Toronto and six months in London talking to Somali women about their experiences of flight, arrival and resettlement. I wanted to have a sense of what it meant to be a Somali woman in the United Kingdom and Canada. I wanted also to have a sense of what it was like to flee your home, having, maybe, to decide which children to take and which to leave; not to know - even ten years later - if your husband or a son was alive or dead; having no choice but to become a part of a new community; having to confront the isolation that comes from not speaking the language around you. My expectation was to dispel stereotypical images of Somali refugees as victims, helpless in their dislocation from a homeland, in need, and suffering. Some are indeed in need and

suffering and many I met were indeed victims at one point. However, it is important to show that some of these women have achieved much and have coped admirably with exceptional circumstances, grasping with both hands the opportunities they perceive to be available in Canada and the United Kingdom and absent in the Somali regions.

In total, I interviewed 30 women, one of which was done in the presence of her

husband and two children which gave some very interesting insights from the male perspective – fuel for the next research maybe. With a small sample size, the research was never meant to lead to conclusions representative of all Somali women. However, I wanted to get views from different quarters and, as far as was possible, a cross-section in terms of age, English language ability, education, employment and background. This gave me my opportunity to show how the impact of their exceptional circumstances varied amongst the different women and to show the ways in which they dealt with issues it produced. It also allowed me to show the ways in which some and not others were able to progress in their new location.







I was continuously amazed by the optimistic outlook of those I met. Most expressed regret and sorrow that the conflict forced them to leave their homeland and said they would like to return to their homes one day, but they were also very positive about what they gain from their new society, particularly in terms of education and health care. Even those whose situation in Canada and the United Kingdom is insecure due to documentation difficulties, money problems, poor housing or bad health, consistently acknowledged the benefits of their new countries. They saw good in a bad situation. But the pull of the homeland is strong and it presents them with a difficult choice: to stay or to return. Having fled to find safety, the majority told me they would seriously consider returning only when Somalia was safe.



Even if we spend much of our time reminiscing about the past and planning or hoping for the future, all of us are forced to live in the present day. For the majority of the women I met, memories of Somalia and thoughts of return form a significant part of their lives. But despite this, they each manage to live in the present, perhaps retraining to build a life, perhaps sacrificing themselves so that their children can take opportunities. Each has found a purpose for her survival and is strong in that. Perhaps the more exceptional our circumstances, the more exceptional is our response to them.

Pictures: The Somali Women's Refugee Centre, London

he events of the last few years have made it clear that population mobility is a growing issue in advanced economies. Whilst governments in countries such as the UK and Germany have moved further towards endorsement of new immigration as one way of meeting labour shortages in certain sectors of the economy, anti-immigrant feeling has remained a key political factor in elections in the Netherlands, Denmark, France, Germany and Sweden, often leading to further crackdowns on the part of governments.

Building on two previous projects conducted for the Immigration Research and Statistics Service of the UK Home Office on migrants in detention, and on longitudinal surveys of migrants, we have completed a further project on Understanding Voluntary Assisted Return, in collaboration with Khalid Koser of University College London. This project, which involved inputs from Gaby Atfield, Richmond Tiemoko, Lisa D'Onofrio and Karen Munk, included interviews with over 100 individuals from seven national groups of asylum-seekers or refugees in the UK about their decision to return (or not) to their country of origin, whilst follow-up interviews were conducted with around 60 families in Bosnia and Kosovo who had returned between 2-5 years earlier after the end of violent conflict. The final report on this project, submitted in April 2003, is also now awaiting final approval for publication, as is our previous work on migrants in detention.

The international migration of students within Europe and elsewhere is an under-researched part of population mobility – an ironic situation given that students are so close to us in our university work. A new research project the International Student Mobility Survey – is looking into patterns of UK international student movement. The study, which started in May 2003 and runs for one year, is commissioned by HEFCE and led by Russell King. Enric Ruiz-Gelices is the Research Assistant for the project, which also involves Allan Findlay of the University of Dundee. The study is prompted by concerns over low, and declining, levels of UK outward student mobility to Europe, in comparison with other EU countries where these trends are much more buoyant. However European mobility, which is well documented by Socrates/Erasmus data, is only part of the story; far less is known about mobility to other parts of the world such as North America or Australia. The study involves three stages, each with a different methodology. Stage 1 is a compilation of all available statistics on UK student mobility. Stage 2 involves a survey of all UK Higher Education Institutions to collect institutional data on mobility schemes, trends, and destinations. These two stages have been completed. Stage 3, the most important, comprises site visits to 10 HEIs to collect data, via questionnaires to students and interviews with 'mobility managers' (academics, programme administrators, etc.), on experiences of, and barriers to, mobility.

My Erasmus Experience



A JOURNEY OF DISCOVERY; ACADEMICALLY AND PERSONALLY

Above: International mobility under the Socrates-Erasmus scheme can be an uplifting experience for those involved. Photo courtesy of UK Socrates-Erasmus programme and Uju Obi.

General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS)

In July 2003, the Commonwealth Secretariat published a study co-authored by SCMR Associate Faculty Member, Alan Winters. The publication, entitled 'Liberalising Labour Mobility under the GATS', is an analysis of negotiations concerning the temporary movement of workers from developing to developed economies, taking place under the auspices of the GATS negotiations which cover the trade in commercial services. It focuses on the temporary movement of unskilled and semi-skilled workers and considers the benefits of easing restrictions on the temporary movement of labour. The main theme underlying the paper is the mutual benefit to both developed and developing countries in permitting temporary movement of workers in these categories. In the next 20 years developed economies will experience an increasing shortage of labour at the lower end of the labour market due to an ageing population and a more educated workforce.

The paper constructs a model to analyse the effects of easing restrictions and its impact on the labour market in developed countries and details some proposals which developing countries should use in the service negotiations. This paper is particularly useful for policymakers (in both developed and developing countries) who are involved in formulating policy for the employment and immigration fields. It is also of interest to students and academics.

The paper concludes that an increased flow (through liberalisation of mobility under GATS Mode 4 rules) equivalent to three per cent of developed countries' skilled and unskilled work forces would generate an estimated increase in world welfare of over US\$150 billion, shared fairly equally between developing and developed countries. The larger part of this emanates from mobility of the less-skilled.

Research

uring the year the Centre has welcomed a number of new staff. In October 2002, Michael Collyer moved from his DPhil to a three-year postdoctoral research fellowship at the Centre, funded by a prestigious award from the Nuffield Foundation. Mike is working on trans-Mediterranean migration, concentrating on Morocco and Spain, but also surveying the migration trajectories of West Africans who transit the Gibraltar Strait. We were also joined in October 2002 by three members of staff who have since moved on. Gaby Atfield worked as a Tutorial Fellow in Geography, whilst also participating in research on 'Understanding Voluntary Assisted Return'. Gaby is completing her PhD research on migrants of Turkish origin in the UK (at the University of Newcastle), although she had worked for the previous year at Goldsmiths College London. She has since conducted further field research in Turkey, before moving to a new research post in the Department of Geography at the University of Dundee. Meanwhile, Karen Munk and Lisa D'Onofrio worked specifically on the project on 'Understanding Voluntary Assisted Return', with Karen conducting interviews in the UK and Kosovo, and Lisa conducting interviews in Bosnia. Karen has since returned to the Netherlands to work for the Dutch government, whilst Lisa has moved to Oxford. We wish them all well.

Subsequently, in January 2003, **Eugenia Markova** joined the Centre as an EU-funded Marie Curie Post-Doctoral Research Fellow, coming from the University of Athens. Eugenia is extending her work on Bulgarian immigration, examining the case of Spain and UK as host countries. **Azita Ghassemi** joined us as part-time Research Secretary in July 2003, having previously worked at American Express in Brighton, whilst **Meera Warrier** joined us from the School of Development Studies at the University of East Anglia, where she has just completed her PhD on the mobility of Indian software professionals. Meera is employed full-time as the Research Manager for the Migration DRC.

Finally, in October 2003, we welcomed two new faculty members. Ben Rogaly joined us as Lecturer in Human Geography, also from the School of Development Studies at the University of East Anglia. His main research interests are in labour migration, and in particular the migration of agricultural, horticultural and packhouse workers. Ben has recently been involved in a documentary for TV called Ghare Baire, based on his research on 'Seasonal Migration for Rural Manual Work in Eastern India'. Meanwhile, Anne-Meike Fechter took up a new Lectureship in Anthropology. Meike works on corporate expatriates who are posted to developing countries. Her doctoral thesis, entitled 'Transnational Lives and their Boundaries: Expatriates in Jakarta, Indonesia', analysed Euro-Americans working in Jakarta within a framework of transnationalism and globalisation.

OTHER STAFF NEWS

Whilst completing her DPhil at Sussex, **Savina Ammassari** prepared a policy paper for the International Labour Organisation (ILO) on 'Migration management and development policy in West Africa'.

Richard Black was made an Honorary Life Member of the International Association for the Study of Forced Migration at its ninth biennial conference in Chiang Mai, Thailand, in January 2003. He also presented a paper at the workshop on natural resource management in areas of refugee return in Mozambique. Since then, he has spent two weeks in Portugal in February 2003 to conduct archival work to follow up this project in Mozambique; he presented a paper at the Association of American Geographers conference in New Orleans (March), and attended meetings on migration and development hosted by the Migration Information Source in San Diego (April), the World Bank in Paris (May), and DFID in London (October). He also travelled to Ghana (August) and Albania (September) as part of the Migration DRC; he has examined PhDs in Trondheim, Norway, and London, and since November 2003, he has been acting as Special Advisor to the International Development Committee of the House of Commons for its current inquiry into migration and development.

Michael Collyer has both written and presented papers on issues related to the migration of Algerians to the UK and France. Amongst several conferences, he gave papers at the British Society for Algerian Studies in the School of Oriental and African Studies at the University of London in March 2003, at MIGRINTER, University of Poitiers in June 2003, and at the Royal Geographical Society Institute of British Geographers' annual conference in September 2003.



Above: Elizabetta Zontini, Nicola Mai and Michael Collyer celebrate their DPhil success at graduation with Professor Russell King and Jenny Money

Marie Dembour, one of the team of faculty teaching on the MA in Migration Studies, has received a Sussex Teaching Award, in recognition of her excellence in teaching. Marie teaches the core course 'Legal and Policy Aspects of Migration'.

Tony Fielding has continued his research on Japanese migration, presenting several papers on aspects of, or topics related to, Japanese internal and international migration at conferences of the British Association for Japanese Studies in Sheffield, EARCAG Japanese Association for Human Geography in Tokyo and Osaka, the European Association for Japanese Studies in Warsaw, the Royal Geographical Society – Institute of British Geographers in London, and the International Sociological

Association in Milan. He has also given research seminars at the Universities of Leeds and Bristol, and offered a course at Sussex on the MA in Migration Studies entitled 'Migration in Japan and East Asia'.

Natalia Ribas-Mateos completed fieldwork in Tangiers and Tirana during the year, as well as attended numerous conferences in Europe and North America. Most recently, she presented a paper at a conference on her Mediteranean migration research in Cairo, organised by the American University at Cairo.

Ralph Grillo co-organised with Ben Soares an SCMR/Anthropology Department Workshop in January 2003 on 'Transnational Islam' (see 'Workshops'). He also attended and gave lectures and seminars in Poland (Krakow), Italy (Bergamo) and Australia (Perth).

Russell King completed his Leverhulme and Oxfam funded research on Albanian migration to Italy. Greece and the UK, and has started work on several publications deriving from these projects. Several seminars and conference presentations on this research also took place, including joint papers with Nicola Mai. He attended three workshop conferences of the European Science Foundation's Scientific Network on Older Migrants, at Amsterdam (October 2002), Dubrovnik (May 2003) and York (October 2003); at the last of these he presented a paper entitled 'Orphan pensioners and migrating grannies; the impact of emigration on rural Albania'. Other conference papers on a variety of topics were given in Rome (March), Palma de Mallorca (April), Manchester (June) and Berlin (November). He completed his five-year term as President of the Association for the Study of Modern Italy, of which he was made Honorary Life Member.

Nicola Mai completed his work as Research Fellow on the Leverhulme and Oxfam research projects on Albanian migration with Russell King. In September he took up the Morris Ginsberg Fellowship in the Sociology Department at LSE.

Filippo Osella co-authored (with C Osella) a paper which was presented at the international conference on 'Women and Migration in Asia' (Panel 4: Transnational Migration and the politics of identity) in Delhi from December 10-13, 2003. The title is 'Reflecting on women's experiences of "transnationalism" in the light of migration from Kerala'. He has also been invited to present a paper on his current joint research at an international workshop/conference on 'Transnationalism, Labor Migration and Heterogeneity in the Contemporary Arabian Gulf' sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation which will take place at the Rockefeller Foundation's Bellagio Study and Conference Center in Italy in either late 2004 or early 2005.

Ronald Skeldon presented several papers on migration in Asia, in particular on migration policies at conferences in Dhaka, Bangladesh and in Johannesburg, South Africa, and at a seminar held at the Department for International Development in London. During the year, he also

examined PhD dissertations for the University of Hong Kong, Massey University in New Zealand, and for the University of York in the UK.

Alistair Thomson completed an AHRB-funded international joint research project about British postwar emigration to Australia, the findings of which are expected to be published in 2004 under the title *The Invisible Migrants: A Life History of British Postwar Emigration to Australia.*

Richmond Tiemoko completed his PhD research analysing how Ivorian agricultural development programmes and labour immigration policies have affected rural livelihoods and family relations in Côte d'Ivoire. In addition to this research, he has continued to work on publications from the Transrede project, and from June, has started working as part of the new Migration DRC. He was also involved with interviewing asylum seekers and refugees for the project on 'Understanding Assisted Voluntary Return', undertaken with funding from the UK Home Office.

Below : Friends and colleagues celebrate Richmond Tiemoko's PhD success



Clare Waddington is currently working in the Centre as a research officer for the Migration DRC, and, following her success in obtaining ESRC funding, has started a DPhil looking at the impact of migration by household members from Sri Lanka on Sinhala children who stay put, and their rights in practice. Clare has also been involved as an independent consultant with a 16-month DFID Programme looking at migration and pro-policy choices in Asia, both attending and assisting at the DFID-RMMRU conference of academics and policymakers in Dhaka, Bangladesh, in June 2003.

Alan Winters has undertaken research on the temporary mobility of workers under the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) (see 'Theme 2'). This research suggests that there would be huge economic benefits to both rich and poor countries from liberalising such flows. The GATS is complex and opaque and negotiations very sensitive, however, and in related work Alan and his coauthors have discussed the economic and institutional issues behind liberalising labour flows. They argue that the difficulties can be overcome and that the large prospective gains are at least partly realisable.

The politics of identification: political mobilisation of immigrants in Rotterdam and Malmö

Pontus Odmalm



Pontus Odmalm's thesis investigated the opportunities and constraints for migrant groups within the local political arenas of Malmö, Sweden and Rotterdam, the Netherlands. It had two main aims. First, to answer the research question: what factors influenced relative levels of political participation amongst migrant groups? In order to more fully explore this question, the thesis concentrated on three types of actors: 1) political parties; 2) migrant organisations; and 3)

individual participants. These actors operated within a given political environment which sets out the parameters for political action. Second, the thesis aimed to examine what type of opportunities and constraints such arrangements provided. It is argued that institutions do matter in that they not only affect actors' options but also the role of the state.

The theoretical component builds upon theories of political opportunity structures. The thesis takes these ideas a step further by relating them to neo-institutional theories and discussing context-specific arrangements which create opportunities and constraints for new actors in the two cities chosen as case-studies.

Thematically, the thesis concentrates on three areas:
1) strategies adopted by organised migrant interests as a consequence of context specific political opportunity structures; 2) effects of institutions on identity and identification with the host society and variance in political participation; and 3) effects of institutions on the relationship between migrant organisations and political parties within a civil-society environment.

The empirical component consists of two main field methodologies. A questionnaire survey to carefully selected groups of migrants (Chileans, Iranians and Turks in Malmö, Surinamese, Iranians and Turks in Rotterdam) was designed to gather information on various forms of political participation in relation to identification. This survey was supplemented by the second methodology, consisting of a substantial amount of qualitative material gathered from in-depth interviews with a range of key actors in political parties and migrant organisations.

Pontus concludes that institutions within corporatist societies provide structures that favour certain types of actors and certain types of social and political cleavages over others. This limits the scope for ethnic-related mobilisation and influences levels of identification.

OTHER THESES COMPLETED

Gendered places, transnational lives: Sikh women in Britain, Tanzania and Indian Punjab Kanwal Mand

This thesis covers women's journeys across the life course and places. The major finding relates to the ways in which Sikh women are more flexible and hence transnationally mobile owing to their gender roles and activities. Fieldwork was undertaken in two urban centres in Tanzania, villages in Punjab and in east and west London. The major method was participant observation and the strategy was to use multi sites.

Narratives of place, culture and identity: secondgeneration Greek-Americans return 'home'

Anastasia Christou

This study explores the 'return migration' of second-generation Greek-Americans to the land of birth of their parents, with particular reference to the meanings attached to 'home', place, self and culture. It finds that the human geography of return migration extends beyond geographical movement into a counter-diasporic journey involving (re)constructions of home and belonging in the ancestral homeland. The empirical core of the thesis consists of 40 life histories – oral and written narratives – plus follow-up interviews and participant observation. Return migration is seen as a highly complex yet illuminating aspect of migrant subjectivities and, especially in the Greek case, life stories of return migrants are directly related to the modern history of the nation and become part of that history.

Immigration, racism and anti-racism in Italy Laura Maritano

This thesis discusses the category of 'racism' through analysis of the specific processes of racialisation occuring in the North Italian city of Turin, specifically at the level of everyday racism and informal politics. Fieldwork, lasting two years, was undertaken in an inner-city neighbourhood which became the symbol of anti-immigrant protest in the 1990s. The thesis argues that exclusionary representations of immigrants became very widespread and 'accepted' because of the background presence of discursive repertoires about Italianness and otherness. 'Racism' is shown to be a slippery analytical category; its content cannot be defined once and for all, but, especially in the Italian context, it has to be defined in relation to the local setting, and to a particular moment in time.

he Centre is recognised by ESRC as an outlet for doctoral training in Migration Studies. This means that it is possible for prospective students to apply to ESRC for an award for fees and maintenance (UK students) or fees only (other EU students) in the annual competition (deadline: 1 May). This, building on our status as the only UK institution to offer a Masters degree in Migration Studies, places the Centre at the forefront of training in this field. Additional training achievements included:

- The continued expansion of the MA in Migration Studies with 16 students registered in 2002/2003 and a further 14 arriving in October 2003.
- Growth in opportunities to undertake doctoral research in Migration Studies. Seven new doctoral and '1+3' students joined our doctoral research group in October 2002, whilst a further six arrived in October 2003. Meanwhile, four students have completed during the year (see focus on 'Completed Doctoral Research'). This keeps our total complement of doctoral students at well over 20 in number.
- Expansion of our annual workshop on 'Methods in Migration Research'. The Centre played host to leading practitioners from both the UK and abroad speaking on a range of qualitative and quantitative methods, as well as philosophical and ethical considerations.
- Hosting a weekly research seminar series, which has included both internal and external speakers, and consistently attracts audiences of 30-50 people.
- Further training of European doctoral students as part of the 'Migration and Asylum Research Training Initiative' (MARTI). This initiative, funded by the European Commission's Marie Curie Fellowships Programme, continues till 2004, and is open to all European students (except UK students, or those at other UK universities).

s the only UK institution offering a Masters degree in Migration Studies, the popularity of this course continues to grow. With its emphasis on an interdisciplinary approach, the course attracts students from a range of backgrounds including those currently working in a voluntary or professional capacity with refugees and asylum-seekers, migrants and ethnic communities. The course also attracts those who are seeking a training programme that will provide them with greater insight into the world of migrants and the forces that impact on their life experiences as well as explore the implications for host communities. Teaching is currently provided by faculty from human geography, law and social anthropology.

The two core courses taught in the Autumn Term are:

- Theories and Typologies of Migration
- Legal and Policy Aspects of Migration

Students then select two options in the Spring Term from:

- · Migration, Inequality and Social Change
- Transnational Migration and Diaspora
- Refugees and Development
- Migration in Japan and East Asia

They can also select relevant options from outside the Centre with the approval of the Programme Convenor, one of the most popular this year being a course on 'Aid and Projects' offered in the University's MA in Rural Development. The Masters programme in Migration Studies provides a basis whereby students can consider the widespread and diverse nature of migration in the world; explore a range of theoretical approaches; examine social, economic, geopolitical, policy and human rights aspects of migration; and then specialise in a particular type or region of migration.



uccessful recognition by ESRC for our doctoral programme in Migration Studies will provide increased research opportunities, which we hope will lead to the further growth and expansion of the Centre. We are recognised for '1+3' awards, i.e. MSc then DPhil, on both a full and part-time basis.

Migration and Asylum Research Training Initiative (MARTI)

As a recognised 'Marie Curie Host Training Site' by the European Commission, the Centre welcomed three MARTI fellows this year. The MARTI training initiative provides the opportunity for European doctoral students to spend 3-6 months at the Centre as part of their doctoral studies, and aims to offer a solid grounding in a range of different theoretical and methodological approaches to migration research.

Per Lundberg joined us in February 2003 as a Visiting Marie Curie Fellow, coming from Göteborg University in Sweden. He spent five months at Sussex where he continued writing his thesis 'Predicaments of Exile: Burmese dissidents in Thailand' under the supervision of Prof Ralph Grillo. Per writes that the MARTI training initiative made it possible for him to not only develop the theoretical framework of his research, but also to have access to considerable archival/library materials at Sussex, the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), and at the British Museum in London. He also participated in a postgraduate course entitled 'Transnational Migration and Diaspora' on the MA in Migration Studies, and presented the preliminary results of his project at one of the Centre's research seminars in June.

Ester Gallo spent six months at Sussex as a Visiting Marie Curie Fellow from the University of Siena in Italy. During this time, she was involved in specialised training on theoretical perspectives on gender and transnationalism among South Indian migration to Italy, focusing particularly on transnationalism and gender as key concepts. To this end, she attended two main courses in the Autumn term, on 'Theories and Typologies of Migration' and 'Understanding Processes of Social Change', which helped her to locate her specific research interests in the wider context of theoretical debates concerning migration, and to link migration to processes such as modernization and globalisation. During the Spring term, she went on to attend a course on 'Transnationalism and Diaspora', which focused directly on transnationalism and gender analysis during migration. Ester also attended seminars in migration, anthropology and South Asian studies, and had regular meetings with her supervisor, Professor Ralph Grillo.

In February, Ester presented a seminar on 'Gender and Transnationalism: Kinship and Household Organisation in South Indian Women's Migration to Italy', as part of the Centre's seminar programme, and this presentation has been developed into a working paper that has appeared in the Sussex Migration Working Paper series. She also attended a conference in London on 'The Globalisation of India and the Indianisation of the Global' held at the LSE and sponsored by the Transnational Communities Programme at the University of Oxford.

All MARTI Fellows have access to taught courses on research methods, as well as thematic courses in migration studies, which can be particularly important at the start of a doctoral project. However, the opportunity for regular individual supervision with a member of faculty, and access to quiet, well-equipped workspaces and excellent library facilities has also made the MARTI initiative attractive to those nearing completion of their doctoral studies, who need a supportive and diverse intellectual environment in which to develop and write up their ideas. All Fellows are expected to present a research seminar during their stay at Sussex, and to write a paper for our Sussex Migration Working Papers series. This year sees the conclusion of the current MARTI initiative, and discussions are ongoing concerning a possible replacement scheme from 2005 onwards.

Alumni

Our MA and DPhil graduates have gone on to a range of opportunities both here and abroad. Some have gained posts in government agencies such as DFID and the Home Office. Others have secured employment with UK charities such as Refugee Action, International Rescue Committee and Refugee Legal Centre. International opportunities reflect the diverse backgrounds of our students and includes work for United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Brussels-based Migration Policy Group as well as a private company working on migrant integration in Japan. Still others have chosen to extend their research work by following doctoral degrees at Sussex or working for research organisations. Our development of a Sussex Migration Network is ongoing and we now have up and running a database which brings together Centre alumni and professionals and organisations working in the field of migration.

n keeping with its tradition of providing a key forum for practitioners and academics in a range of disciplines involved in the field of migration, the Centre has played host to a stimulating range of workshops. Our research into Transnational Migration, Return and Development in West Africa ('Transrede' project) culminated in a final workshop, held at the University of Sussex in March 2003. We also held a conference exploring refugee experiences in Sussex as part of 'Refugee Week' in June 2003. Finally, the Centre organised a workshop on 'Transnational Islam' in collaboration with the Anthropology Department here at the University of Sussex.

TRANSREDE Workshop

The final workshop for the 'Transrede' project was held this year over two days to discuss and disseminate the findings of research conducted by the Centre and its partner institutions in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire. Participants were invited to reflect on aspects of the relationship between migration, return and poverty reduction in West Africa. The workshop addressed the role of mobility abroad, the development of transational networks, and return migration, in enhancing progress towards the international development targets of poverty reduction and sustainable development.

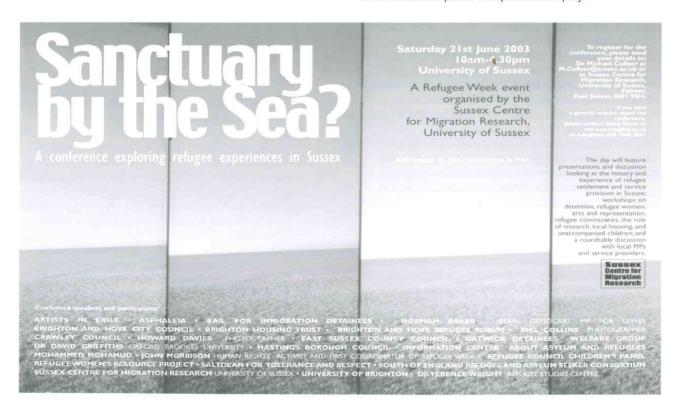
Many of the papers presented at this workshop are available on the SCMR website at http://www.sussex.ac.uk/migration/research/transrede/workshop.
Selected papers from the workshop will also feature as a forthcoming Special Issue of the journal *Population, Space and Place*, guest-edited by Richard Black and Russell King.

Sanctuary by the Sea?

In June 2003, Michael Collyer organised a conference as part of 'Refugee Week' where speakers and participants were invited to explore refugee experiences in Sussex. The day featured presentations and discussions looking at the history and experience of refugee settlement and service provision in Sussex. The conference also held workshops on detention, refugee women, arts and representation, refugee communities, the role of research, local housing, and unaccompanied children. Participants were also invited to engage in a roundtable discussion with local MPs and service providers. Speakers included representatives from Brighton and Hove Refugee Forum and Saltdean for Tolerance and Respect.

Transnational Islam Workshop

Ralph Grillo and Ben Soares organised a joint SCMR/ Anthropology Department Workshop in January 2003 on 'Transnational Islam'. The revised papers will be published in 2004 as a Special Issue of the Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, on 'Islam, Transnationalism and the Public Sphere in Western Europe', and will incorporate papers by an international group of scholars including John Bowen, Heiko Henkel, Kira Kosnick, Bruno Riccio. Ruba Salih, Armando Salvatore, Ben Soares, Kathryn Spellman, and Pnina Werbner. Although 'Transnational Islam' is a global phenomenon, we focus on four countries (France, Germany, Italy and the UK) with significant Muslim minorities of varied background and orientation where Islam is an iconic, political, social, cultural, and religious phenomenon. We would not claim that only these European countries are important, still less wish to ignore Islam in a wider arena, but their different histories, institutions and ideologies of dealing with difference (immigration policies, multiculturalism), and an extensive body of empirical data, mean they offer considerable scope for comparative enquiry.



his has been another successful year for the Centre's programme of Wednesday research seminars. As demonstrated below, these have covered a range of topics, involving key researchers and practitioners in the field of migration. The seminars have attracted a wide audience, including faculty and students at Sussex as well as visitors from the wider community.

Autumn Term 2002

- 23 Oct 'Narratives of rejection, survival and integration: Albanian migrants in Lecce and Modena', Prof Russell King and Dr Nicola Mai, SCMR, University of Sussex
- 30 Oct '(Re)theorising family migration: emerging geographies?', Dr Darren Smith, University of Brighton
- 13 Nov 'Return migration and socio-economic changes in West Africa: is family the weakest link?', Dr Richmond Tiemoko, Research Fellow, SCMR, University of Sussex
- 20 Nov 'Migration and language', Dr Maria Lauret, University of Sussex
- 27 Nov 'Migration and work in Catalonia: new and old patterns', Dr Miguel Solana Solana, Visiting Research Fellow, SCMR, University of Sussex
- 4 Dec 'Work together, live apart? Geographies of residential and employment segregation in Los Angeles', Dr Mark Ellis, University of Washington, Seattle, USA

Spring Term 2003

- 22 Jan 'Civil society and migrant organisations in Sweden', Pontus Odmalm, Sussex European Institute, University of Sussex
- 29 Jan 'The Italians of the Nottingham area: from potential returnees into settlers', Deianira Ganga, University of Sheffield
- 5 Feb 'Untying migration completely: de-gendering or rational transformation?', Dr Keith Halfacree, University of Wales, Swansea
- 12 Feb 'The development of organisations of immigrant and ethnic minorities in the Netherlands', Anja van Heelsum, IMES, University of Amsterdam
- 19 Feb 'Albanian and Bulgarian immigrants in Thessaloniki, Greece: migration dynamics and processes of incorporation', Panos Hatziprokopiou, Sussex European Institute, University of Sussex
- 26 Feb 'Migration and marriage between Kerala (South India) and Italy: female and male migrants' experiences and discourses on marriage and dowry', Ester Gallo, Marie-Curie Fellow, SCMR, University of Sussex
- 12 Mar 'Trends in skilled female migration in the Asia Pacific region: selection and accreditation issues', Prof Robyn Iredale, University of Woolongong, Australia

Summer Term 2003

- 7 May

 'The relationship between Mozambican immigrants and the social structure of a border community in South Africa: a qualitative study', Dr Freek Cronjé, Potchefstroom University, South Africa
- 21 May 'Istanbul behind Liverpool Street: Turks, Kurds and Turkish Cypriots in the UK', Gaby Atfield, Department of Geography, University of Sussex
- 28 May 'Population mobility and HIV/AIDS in Indonesia', Prof Graeme Hugo, University of Adelaide, Australia
- 4 June 'Predicaments of exile: Burmese dissidents in Thailand', Per Lundberg, Marie-Curie Fellow, SCMR, University of Sussex

Autumn Term 2003

- 15 Oct 'Detention, dispersal and deportation: manifestations of state racism', Dr Liza Schuster, Centre on Migration, Policy and Society, University of Oxford
- 22 Oct 'Racism and our Roma therapy: responses to recent asylum seekers', Prof. Tony Kushner, University of Southampton
- 29 Oct 'Political discourse and migration policy making in the UK', Alessandra Buonfino, Queens College, University of Cambridge
- 12 Nov 'Managing migration: the UK Work Permit System', Prof John Salt, University College London
- 19 Nov "Brutal and stinking" and "difficult to control":

 The historical and contemporary manifestation
 of racialisation, institutional racism and
 schooling in Britain', Mike Cole, University of
 Brighton
- 26 Nov 'A sense of belonging experiences of refugees and asylum seekers in Brighton and Hove', Dr Anne Bellis, University of Sussex

n addition to the publications listed below, the Centre has also maintained its commitment to making available the best in new migration research through its website. During the academic year, several new Sussex Migration Working Papers were published, on topics as diverse as the role of the family in migration decisions in West Africa, the movement of Algerian migrants to France and the UK, and migration from Kerala to Italy.

New Books by Sussex Faculty, 2002-03

- King, R., Mai, N. and Dalipaj, M. (2003) Exploding the Migration Myths. London: Fabian Society/Oxfam.
- Osella, F. and Gardner, K. (eds.) (2002) Migration and Modernity in South Asia. Special issue of Contributions to Indian Sociology, 37 (to be reprinted in book format by Sage in January 2004)
- Fonseca, M. L., Malheiros, J., **Ribas-Mateos**, **N.**, White, P. and Esteves, A. (eds.) (2002) *Immigration and Place in Mediterranean Metropolises*, Lisbon: Luso-American Foundation
- Ribas Mateos, N. (2002) El debate sobre la globalización, Barcelona: Editorial Bellaterra, Colección Biblioteca del Ciudadano.
- Ribas-Mateos, N. (2003) *Invitación a la Sociología de la Migraciones*, Barcelona: Editorial Bellaterra, Colección Universitaria

Articles on migration and transnationalism by Sussex Faculty and Students, 2002-03

- Black, R. (2003) Breaking the Convention: researching the 'illegal' migration of refugees to Europe. *Antipode*, 35(1), 34-54
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- Black, R. (2003) Forced migration and sustainable development: post-conflict opportunities in Ethiopia and Mozambique, *Praxis: The Fletcher Journal of Development Studies*, 18: 31-41
- Black, R. (2003) Soaring Remittances Raise New Issues, Migration Information Source, 1 June 2003 (at http://www.migrationinformation.org/Feature/display.cfm?ID=127)
- Black, R. (2003) 'Refugee' and 'Asylum-seeker', contributions to *Encarta Encyclopaedia*
- Black, R. and Tiemoko, R. (2003) Migration, return and impact in West Africa, Paper for the Study on Structural Determinants in the West African Economy, Prepared for the Secretariat of the Sahel and West Africa Club
- Black, R., King, R. and Tiemoko, R. (2003) Migration, return and small enterprise development in West Africa: a route away from poverty?, Sussex Migration Working Paper 9 at http://www.sussex.ac.uk/migration
- Black, R., Tiemoko, R. and Waddington, C. (2003) International migration, remittances and poverty: the case of Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire, Paper prepared for the World Bank
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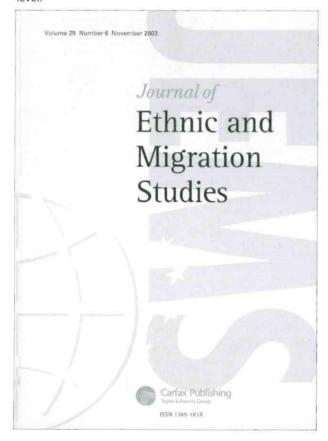
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- Collyer, M. (2003) Explaining Change in Established Migration Systems: The Movement of Algerians to France and the UK, Sussex Migration Working Paper 16 at http://www.sussex.ac.uk/migration
- Collyer, M. (2003) General tendencies in undocumented migration to southern Europe, *Book of Solidarity*, Brussels: PICUM
- Collyer, M. (2003) The Algerian Community in the UK, Navigation Guide for the Information Centre on Asylum and Refugees (ICAR), Kings College, London at http://www.kcl.ac.uk/humanities/cch/icar/
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Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies (JEMS)

In 2000, the Sussex Centre for Migration Research was chosen as the editorial base for the *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies (JEMS)*, with Russell King as Editor and Jenny Money as Editorial Manager. Michael Collyer is Book Review Editor. In addition, *JEMS* has two Associate Editors, Adrian Favell (UCLA, ex-Sussex) in North America, and Richard Bedford (Waikato, New Zealand) in Australasia. Formerly quarterly, from 2003 *JEMS* has been published six times a year. This expansion of *JEMS*, publishing well over a thousand pages per year, reflects not only an increasing flow of high-quality papers submitted to the journal, but also the increasing importance of migration and ethnic issues at a global level.



JEMS publishes 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. Additionally, it has a long-standing interest in policy debates and policy evaluation. About one in two issues of JEMS are guest-edited themed issues, often deriving from important international conferences and networks. Recent special issues have been on 'Immigration policy implementation in Europe' (2003), 'Bordering European identities' (2003) and 'Albanian migration and new transnationalisms' (2003).

For all information on the journal, submission of articles etc., please contact the Editorial Manager, Jenny Money, at <u>JEMS@sussex.ac.uk</u>.

Development Research Centre on Migration,

Globalisation and Poverty (Migration DRC) (Richard

Black and others)
Funding Body: DFID

Value: £2.5 million (2002-07)
Transnational Migration, Return and Development in

West Africa (Richard Black, Russell King, Julie Litchfield,

Hugh Waddington)
Funding Body: DFID
Value: £234,061 (2001-03)

Albanians in Italy and Greece: A Study in Migration Dynamics and Social Exclusion (Russell King, Nick Mai, with Gabriella Lazardis, University of Dundee)

Funding Body: Leverhulme Trust Value: £115,398 (2001-03)

Nation and Identity in Exile and Return (Barbara

Einhorn)

Funding Body: Leverhulme Trust Value: £19,107 (2001-02)

Marie Curie Post-Doctoral Fellowship: The Changing Contexts of Migration: Southern Europe and its Bordering Mediterranean Countries (Natalia Ribas,

supervisor Russell King)

Funding Body: European Commission

Value: £63,804 (2001-03)

Marie Curie Post-Doctoral Fellowship: Immigration following EU Enlargement to Central and Eastern Europe (Eugenia Markova, supervisors Richard Black and Barry Reilly)

Funding Body: European Commission

Value: £68,020 (2003-04)

Understanding Assisted Voluntary Return (Richard Black, Richmond Tiemoko, Gaby Atfield, Karen Munk, Lisa D'Onofrio, with Khalid Koser, University College London)

Funding Body: Immigration Research and Statistics Service, UK Home Office

Value: £61,870 (2002-03)

International Student Mobility Study (Russell King and Enric Ruiz-Gelices, with Allan Findlay, University of Dundee)

Funding Body: HEFCE and other stakeholders

Value: £94,982 (2003-04)

Albania-UK Migration Study (Russell King, Nicola Mai

and Mirela Dalipaj) **Funding Body:** Oxfam GB **Value**: £22,840 (2002-03)

Nuffield New Career Development Fellowship: From the Illusions of the Emigrant to the Despair of the Immigrant (Michael Collyer, senior partner Russell

King)

Funding Body: Nuffield Foundation **Value:** £114,186 (2002-05)

Consumption in India: commoditisation, social mobility and changing identities (Filippo Osella, with

Caroline Osella SOAS, London) **Funding Body:** ESRC

Value: £197,861 (2002-05)

Migrants Working in West Norfolk (Ben Rogaly) Funding Body: Norfolk County Council

Value: £5,000 (2002-03)

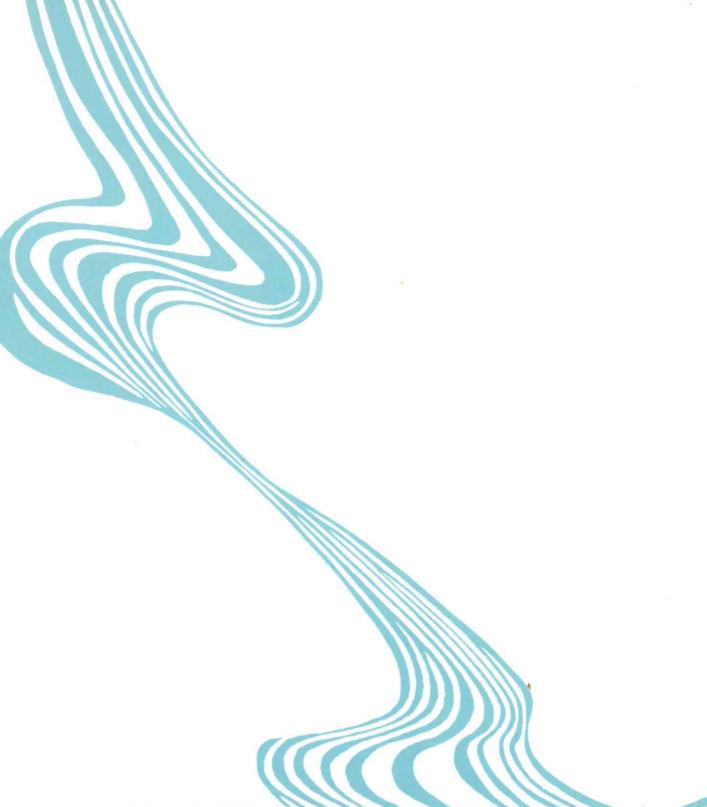
Training grant

Migration and Asylum Research Training Initiative

(MARTI) (Richard Black)

Funding Body: European Commission, DGXII

Value: 105,600 Euros (2000-04)



For more information about The Sussex Centre for Migration Research, contact the Co-Directors, Russell King (r.king@sussex.ac.uk) or Richard Black (r.black@sussex.ac.uk), or write to:

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

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