



MIGRATIONS, DEVELOPMENT AND CITIZENSHIP
Roskilde University, Denmark, 23-25 May 2018

Call for Abstracts, Panel Proposals and Workshops

The Association for the Anthropology of Social Change and Development (APAD)¹, Institute for Food and Resource Economics (Copenhagen University) and the Department of Social Sciences and Business (Roskilde University) organize an international conference on Migrations, Development and Citizenship. The conference will be held at Roskilde University, Denmark, 23-25 May 2018.

TOPIC

The current 'migration crisis' demands a critical engagement and rethinking of the **migration-development-citizenship nexus**. Human mobility and migration within and between societies have shaped the world for centuries. States have devised various means to organize and control human mobility by allowing or restraining migrants' rights and access to resources and services.

The increased policing and tightening of African, European and American borders, represent the confluence of security, development and citizenship. Yet, restrictive policies do not prevent migration; it only redirects it. Prohibitive measures alter the ways in which migrants or refugees adapt, how they find niches in host societies, retain relations to their families at 'home'; all affecting their sense of belonging and identity.

The conference focuses on the relation between migration and development as well as aid and humanitarian intervention and their connections to citizenship and social change. We wish to shed light on how these new patterns of migration produce new practices and conceptions of citizenship, what this means for migrant groups and host communities, and how it impacts public policies in origin, host and transit countries.

Panels and Abstracts: Researchers from all disciplines in social science and humanities, with a focus on in-depth empirical research, as well as social workers, policy-makers and development practitioners, are all invited to submit:

- **Proposals for panels by October 15th**, and
- **Proposal for individual abstracts for papers by October 30th** (see details below).

We welcome submissions in French and English.

¹ www.apad-association.org.

The migration-development-citizenship nexus

While global media seem increasingly concerned with African and Middle-Eastern migration to Europe, migration is still primarily an intra-regional phenomenon. Across the African continent where environmental conditions are harsh, resources particularly scarce and economic opportunities few, mobility and temporary migrations are an integral part of many people's livelihood strategies. In the Middle East migration and refugee movements have been predominantly intra-regional. However, lack of economic opportunities, civil wars and regional conflicts, political turmoil have increased the movement between regions; from Africa and the Middle East toward Europe, America, and Asia, and from Africa also to the Middle East. As a result, multiple transnational African and Middle Eastern diaspora communities have settled across the planet.

From the first foundation of cities and empires, countless actors - including colonial and postcolonial administrations, independent states and decentralized powers, traditional chieftaincy, militias and rebel groups, bilateral and multilateral development agencies, corporations and development projects - have claimed the right and ability to control, organize or restrain people's movement and to define who may have access to what types of rights.

Modern states are concerned with boundaries between nationals and foreigners and have formalized and legalized differentiated rights, privileges and obligations most significantly in their effort to define national citizenship. However, nation states are not the only authorities that define political identities. Above as well as below the level of nation state, institutions condition the lives and prospects of people on the move. Above, international law and institutions contribute to define categories and allocate rights, and below, local social norms, interdigitate with national laws to structure daily lives.

By citizenship, we understand more than membership of the nation-state. This conference sees national citizenship as one particular form of political membership alongside others which, at times, can be equally important. National citizenship intersects with forms of belonging and identity such as race, gender, ethnicity, class, creed, and conviction; all of which co-determine the individual's ability to exercise his and her rights. Just as rights may well be formalized yet not fully enjoyed they may also be enjoyed and without being fully formalized.

In order to better understand processes of social inclusion and exclusion, we must take into account all these constituent parts of political identity. In this conference, we are interested in communities of foreigners who settle and claim rights as much as in communities on the move who negotiate access to shelter and resources. Ultimately, it is about the rights to have rights. We are therefore also interested in the competition between host societies, international institutions, development and humanitarian organisations, and state authorities over the authority to allocate or deny rights to new comers.

Conceptions and practices of citizenship vary between and among groups. However, what citizenship means and how it functions remains largely unexplored in many contexts, especially in countries where international institutions and funding play a significant role. The conference will study how migrant communities negotiate, acquire, and protect their rights by claiming legal status (such as refugee or asylum seeker), or by cultivating membership to a variety of political communities (EU, a nation-state, a region, a city, an ethnic or religious group, etc.). While migrants are not national citizens in their new surroundings, they are not exactly non-citizens, either. Host societies grant them certain rights. But their rights to the city, the job market and access to economic resources, social welfare and public services are effectively governed by institutions other than government or public institutions. North and South forms of claiming and negotiating rights and duties are diverse. Sometimes discreet reliance on personal networks allows

people to avoid public institutions. Sometimes, clandestine lives involve corruption and violence, as forms of protection. It is obvious that context matters for citizenship. Therefore, it is important to look at the ways in which various groups in host societies are proposing hostility or hospitality, exclusion or inclusion, in contexts increasingly contentious.

In the field of migration research, the study of transnationalism in the 1990s has renewed the understanding of international migrations by showing the limited role of the nation-state and by looking beyond the boundaries of the host nation and paying attention to diasporas, the attachment to home, remittances.

Interestingly, migrant communities from developing countries who maintain ties and connections with people in their country of origin play a crucial role in the development arena. Through investments and remittances, transnational migrants attempt to meet the socio-economic needs of their families and home communities. In fact, today the remittances from African diasporas exceed the financial transfers of bilateral and multilateral aid institutions.

This dynamic takes place in evolving contexts where development aid from Europe is increasingly reoriented towards the fight against irregular migration and terror. This leaves nation-states 'under aid regime' in even more delicate situations to provide adequate public services to their citizens. Since most African populations are likely to experience increased levels of uncertainty, precariousness and poverty, such policies might well give more incentives for migrating outside the African continent. Yet, this requires empirical answers.

From a European perspective, irregular migration has been seen as a source of insecurity and a threat to social welfare and the job market. It has become a highly political issue in most member states of the European Union. Restrictive policies and political decisions in European countries have resulted in the fragilisation of individual and collective rights of certain groups of migrants while other groups are welcomed and have gained more rights and privileges. Decision makers, media, politicians and academics fiercely debate whether and how host societies should grant or deny rights to diverse categories of people (autochthones, new settlers, indigenous people, nationals, foreigners, expatriates, etc.).

Unwanted migrations towards Europe are being increasingly 'subcontracted' by the EU to African and Mediterranean governments and a series of restrictive and pre-emptive measures have been taken by African governments. This includes increased border controls, criminalization of smuggling activities, new technologies of surveillance, etc. From an African perspective, less 'spectacular' and more ordinary forms of mobility are being increasingly constrained despite regional agreements on the free movement of people (ECOWAS, EAC, SADC). African migrants and ordinary citizens crossing borders encounter a variety of bureaucratic obstacles to their mobility including increased harassment of travelers, corruption, increased number of control offices. These later development seems to indicate a return of the nation-state in the governance of migrations. Moreover, considering that migrants are often economic entrepreneurs, the implementation of restrictive migration policies raises the question of their effects on migrants' access to job opportunities and more generally on social change and economic growth in Africa, in Europe and in regions to where migrations are reoriented.

In this conference, we want to address the citizenship-migration-development nexus in order to better understand the complex relation between migrations and citizenship, in home societies as well as in transit countries and in host societies, in Africa and Europe. How do migrations affect social change and economic development and how do development aid and security policies shape migration patterns? We also want to understand how groups of actors whose rights are denied or threatened, organize in formal or informal networks, home-town associations and guilds to compensate for their initial dis-enfranchisement or to

protect their rights. We wish to examine how different organisational structures intersect and produce the actual governance of migrants as well as the governance of rights and duties.

In development contexts, public services are often provided by different state and non-state actors. What is the relationship between people's various citizenships and multiple service providers? What is the relationship between large-scale migration, the economic and developmental configuration of society, and the acquisition or denial of basic rights? How does development aid address migrants' hopes, expectations and strategies? How do aid policies affect migration patterns? What is the impact of better service delivery on migrations? How do refugees and returnees affect their host societies?

Ultimately we seek to bridge the gap between the academic and the practice by addressing the question of how academic knowledge can feed public policies, humanitarian and development aid practices and integration policies.

The Conference and the panels, workshops and roundtables

This APAD conference seeks to stimulate research around this specific field of research at the intersection between migration, international development and citizenship and to promote exchanges between academic knowledge, development practitioners and the governance of migrations.

The organizing committee welcomes **thematic panels, workshops and roundtables** on any of the above-mentioned issues.

The keynote speakers will explore of how discourses, regulation and law produce political and social categories of good and bad migrants, locals and outsiders, of enfranchised and legal minors, of citizens and strangers and how these categories are contested, negotiated or, on the contrary, reproduced by mundane practices, social movements and political claims.

A round table will gather scholars, policy makers as well as practitioners, from North and South, in order to discuss the results and political implications of the conference.

We would also like to invite visual anthropologists and film-makers to propose panels or submit films for public screenings.

Authors will have the possibility to submit their written communication to Anthropology and development, APAD peer-reviewed bilingual journal, to other academic journals and in an edited book. Policy briefs in French and English will sum up some results of the conference.

Practical information and deadlines

The Conference languages are English and French.

Registration

- Full rate for standard registration: €160. The standard registration fee includes documentation, lunch, coffee-breaks, cocktail and APAD fees for 2018 (+ including one issue of *Anthropology & development*, APAD journal).
- Concession rate (APAD members): €120.

A specific page on APAD website is open for the Conference: <http://apad-association.org/en/2018-conference/>

Panels

Panels will gather 4 communications around a specific issue.

Panel proposals can explore diverse dimension of the migration/development/citizenship nexus. They can focus on home, transit as well as host countries and places, on the way specific migrant groups move and share links with these different spaces, or on the policies and practices of institutions (at local, national or international level) toward migrants, as well as ordinary citizens' practices.

All **panel organizers** must submit an outline and a call for papers of max. 600 words. The proposal must contain the name, email and institutional affiliation and position of panel conveyor(s). It can include bibliographical suggestions. It has to be send by email no later than **15th October 2017** to the organizing committee at conference2018@apad-association.org.

The **committee** will inform panel conveners about the result of panels selection on 30th October 2017. The call for papers for the different panels will be launched by panel conveners.

Panel conveners will select the abstracts and propose a full programme of their panel for the 15th of November 2017. Panel programs will be evaluated by the scientific committee.

Individual abstracts

Submissions of individual abstracts (outside proposed panel) should be no longer than 300 words.

Deadline for **communication of individual abstracts** is **30th October 2017**.

The organizing committee of the conference will select and organize abstracts into panels. You will be notified as to whether your abstract has been accepted in November 2017.

Papers

Full communication papers are required for 2nd April 2018, for inclusion on website.

Some grants will be available for African scholars. APAD will organise a writing workshop in March 2018 for young African scholars with a selected paper.

Workshops and roundtables

The conference organisers invite development practitioners and donors as well as academics to propose workshops or roundtables around specific issues. Submission deadline for workshops/round tables: 2nd April 2018.

About APAD

Created in 1991, the Association for the Anthropology and Social Change (APAD) is an international network of scholars which seeks to advance scientific exchanges as well as dialogue with development actors on issues of social change and development, in Africa and elsewhere.

APAD organizes an international conference every third year, which brings together academic and development professionals who explore development issues through empirically grounded and contextualized studies. The conferences serve as the association's public forum for academic exchange, critical reflections and public debates on pressing global and developmental questions. The most recent conference held in Cotonou (Benin) in 2015 addressed 'the fabrication of public action in countries 'under an aid regime'.

Scientific Committee (to be finalized)

- Oliver Bakewell (IMI, Oxford University, UK)
- Sylvie Bredeloup (IRD, France)
- Kamel Doraï (IFPO, France)
- Elieth Eyebiyi (LASDEL, Benin)
- Marion Frésia (Université de Neuchâtel, Switzerland)
- Eric Hahonou (Roskilde University, Denmark)
- Hans Lucht (DIIS, Denmark)
- Christian Lund (Copenhagen University, Denmark)
- Alessandro Monsutti (Graduate Institute, Geneva, Switzerland)
- Tanja R. Müller (University of Manchester, UK)
- Catherine Neveu (CNRS, France)
- Giulia Scalettari (CERAPS/Université de Lille, France)
- Mahamet Timera (URMIS, Paris Diderot, France)
- Simon Turner (AMIS, Denmark)
- Koen Vlassenroot (Ghent University, Belgium)

Organisation Committee

- Veronica Gomez-Temesio, Copenhagen University
- Eric Hahonou, Roskilde University
- Oumar Hamani, LASDEL
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- Christian Lund, Copenhagen University
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- Tirza Van Bruggen, Copenhagen University