Melbourne Masterclass

'Researching Refugee Externalisation: Approaches and Challenges

17 February 2020

Research Lounge, Level 5, Arts West (Building 148A), The
University of Melbourne, Parkville.

Program

INTRODUCTION

The world is currently experiencing refugee movement on an unprecedented scale. In an attempt to prevent refugees from reaching their territory, many wealthy Western states have adopted externalisation policies which transfer and dilute signatory state responsibility for refugee projection. At their most destructive, externalisation policies can prevent refugees from reaching safety, and breach their human rights. Externalisation policies reshape the boundaries of sovereignty and blur the lines of responsibility among states. By avoiding responsibility, many states violate their legal and political obligations. Externalisation deflects responsibility, transforming the governance of refugee protection and border control. Regional cooperation for refugee protection is weakened, and human rights protections are undermined. At a global level, migration pathways are disrupted, and refugees are often trapped in transit, placing them at risk.

The Melbourne Masterclass will be a half-day event which is being held in conjunction with the International Workshop on *Responsibility-Sharing or Responsibility-Shedding: Reflections from Europe and Australia* (18-19 February 2020) organised by the Jean Monnet Erasmus+ *The Comparative Network on Refugee Externalisation Policies*. The Melbourne Masterclass will commence with a panel of scholars who will consider the challenges of researching refugee externalisation policies. They will discuss their approaches and, importantly, the challenges of conducting research in a sensitive area. The Masterclass will then provide an opportunity for early career scholars and postgraduate researchers to present on their own research projects, and to be provided with feedback. The Masterclass will provide a number of opportunities to early career scholars and postgraduate researchers. Firstly, it will provide access to important research being conducted by academic experts on the externalisation of refugee policies and protection. It will explore the impact on governance, legitimacy, responsibility, human rights and democracy.

Secondly, the Melbourne Masterclass will provide an opportunity for participants to present their own research for supportive feedback. Thirdly, and more broadly, it is an occasion to engage with research on the impact of the externalisation policies of Australia, especially in its neighbourhood in Southeast Asia and of the EU and its member states in North Africa and the Mediterranean.

This Melbourne Masterclass is co-convened by Tamara Tubakovic (The University of Melbourne) and Professor Philomena Murray (The University of Melbourne).

PROGRAM SCHEDULE

Time	Session	Location
9.00-9.10	Welcome and Introduction Philomena Murray and Tamara Tubakovic	Research Lounge, Level 5, Arts West Building, The University of Melbourne
9.10-10.30	Academic Panel: Prof. Philomena Murray (The University of Melbourne) (Chair) Dr. Claire Loughnan (The University of Melbourne) Prof. Penelope Mathew (The University of Auckland) A/Prof. Pierluigi Musarò (University of Bologna A/Prof. Marco Borraccetti (University of Bologna)	Research Lounge, Level 5, Arts West Building, The University of Melbourne
10.30-10.45	Morning Tea	Research Lounge, Level 5, Arts West Building, The University of Melbourne
10.45-1.30	Presentations by early career scholars and postgraduate researchers	1. Research Lounge, Level 5, Arts West Building, The University of Melbourne 2. Room 355, Level 3, North Wing, Arts West Building, The University of Melbourne
1.00-1.30	Lunch	Research Lounge, Level 5, Arts West Building, The University of Melbourne

PANEL ALLOCATION

Representation of Refugees	Externalisation and Responsibility
Research Lounge, Level 5, Arts West Building, The University of Melbourne	Room 355, Level 3, North Wing, Arts West Building, The University of Melbourne
Chair: Tamara Tubakovic	Chair: Philo Murray
Discussant: Claire Loughnan and Pierluigi Musarò	Discussant: Penelope Mathew and Marco Borraccetti
• Kathryn Allan, the Australian National University • Philippa Duel-Piening, the University of Melbourne • Wenwen He, Harvard University • Heidi Hetz, University of South Australia • Laurel Mackenzie, RMIT	• Nicola Bergamaschi, University of Bologna • Meg Randolph, Monash University • Richard Vogt, Macquarie University • Elena Giacomelli, University of Bologna • Evelien Wauters, KU Leuven • Florim Binakaj, UNSW

PANELLISTS

CHAIR:

Professor Philomena Murray is a Professor and Jean Monnet Chair ad personam in the School of Social and Political Sciences at the University of Melbourne. Professor Murray is an internationally recognised expert on the European Union. She holds honorary positions at Trinity College Dublin; College of Europe, Bruges and United Nations University Institute for Comparative Regional Integration Studies. She has been awarded many EU-funded and other research grants and has extensive experience in leading international research teams across Europe, Australia and Asia. She is an expert on European crises; Brexit; EU-Australia relations; comparative regionalism; EU-Asia relations; and refugee externalisation policies in Europe and Australia.

SPEAKERS:

Professor Penelope Mathew is the Dean of Auckland Law School. Her primary area of expertise is international refugee law. Her publications include Refugees, Regionalism and Responsibility, co-authored with Tristan Harley (Elgar, 2016). In 2018, she assisted the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees with the conceptualization of a Global Academic Network on refugee, other forced displacement and statelessness issues to support the objectives of the Global Compact on Refugees. Her previous roles include research and teaching positions at Melbourne Law School and the Australian National University, and she was Dean of Griffith Law School from 2014 to 2018. She will discuss the challenges of researching different legal systems and experiences doing field work with government officials and NGOs.

Claire Loughnan is a lecturer in Criminology, at the School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Melbourne. Her research has two key strands: it centres on the modes, practices and effects of carceral and confined spaces, including immigration detention, prisons and aged and disability care; and it explores the trend towards criminalised and racialized responses to border crossings, with a particular focus on the offshoring/externalisation of responsibilities for refugees. Her doctoral research examined the policies, laws and practices of immigration detention in the Australian setting, arguing that these have been characterised by the disavowal and contraction of responsibility for refugees under the terms of the Refugee Convention. She is currently writing on Australia's role in offshore processing at Manus Island and Nauru and exploring the theoretical implications of the work of Kurdish writer and refugee Behrouz Boochani.

Marco Borraccetti, Ph.D., is Associate Professor of EU Law, University of Bologna. He is: co-director of the Master Programme in Democracy and Human Rights in South East Europe (ERMA); director of MigLab-Studi sulle Migrazioni, Department of Political and Social Sciences; member of the Editorial board of Diritto Immigrazione Cittadinanza (Journal on Migration Law Citizenship). He teaches EU Migration Law and Migration and Human Rights. His current main research interests include migration, trafficking in human beings and human rights. He is member of different Bologna teams working on migration issues: GLOBUS, a H2020 research project that critically examines the EU's contribution to global justice; ESPON 2020 Programme ECTG, on Territorial and Urban Potentials Connected to Migration and Refugee Flows; CONREP, Comparative Network on Refugees Externalisation Policies.
Marco was Visiting Scholar at University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (2015), and Visiting Professor at Universite' Libre de Bruxelles (2011).

Pierluigi Musarò is Associate Professor of Sociology at the Department of Sociology and Business Law, University of Bologna, Italy, where he leads modules such as 'Humanitarian Communication' and 'Media and Security'. He is Visiting Fellow at the London School of Economics and Political Science, Research Fellow at the Institute for Public Knowledge-New York University, and at Monash University (Melbourne). He is author of several books and papers in the field of migration, borders, human rights, media communication. He is President of the Italian NGO YODA (www.gruppoyoda.org) and founding Director of IT.A.CÀ_migrants and travellers: Festival of Responsible Tourism (www.festivalitaca.net).

MASTERCLASS SPEAKERS

Kathryn Allan, the Australian National University

Concepts of belonging, recognition and citizenship: a review on 'Alternatives to Detention' in Makassar, Indonesia

The unique case of displaced persons, refugees and asylum seekers in Makassar, Indonesia does not correlate easily with either the 'refugee', 'migration', or 'stateless/citizenship' literature due to the intersecting forces at play. The people living in Makassar generally do not 'fit' into either the legal or social constructions of the aforementioned 'categories'. The Indonesian government does not recognise refugee status granted by the UNHCR, rendering the people technically stateless, and those awaiting status are further marginalised, often described as being in a state of 'limbo' (UNHCR 2016; Gabiella and Putri 2018; Bailey 2004; UNHCR 2018; McNevin and Missbach 2018). This marks for a unique challenge in understanding and theorising both their experiences, and perhaps even 'existence'. Australia's externalisation of refugee policy has left those in Makassar in a precarious situation whereby under the law refugees are not guaranteed the same rights as 'legal' citizens, including: working rights, education, healthcare, shelter, and inclusion in disaster preparedness.

A notable theme that underpins 'migrant' and 'refugee' scholarship is that of "methodological humanitarianism" where the academic literature depicts refugees, asylum seekers and displaced persons as 'passive', 'vulnerable' victims, viewed either as the ultimate 'suffering stranger', or as a threat to the status quo of the 'host' country (Butt, 2002; Castañeda, Holmes, Kallius, & Monterescu, 2016, p. 4; Malkki, 1995). This paper will argue for the need to understand citizenship, belonging, and recognition through lived-experiences, where the voices of the affected community are at the centre of the conversation.

Biography

Kathryn Allan is a PhD student at the Australian National University where she is looking at the lived experiences of young women and children in Makassar, Indonesia. Prior to embarking on PhD studies she was an activist with Amnesty International for over 10-years with a focus on campaigning on refugee and asylum seeker policy. She also worked in the International Development sector with DFAT Australian Awards and ACIAR capacity building programs. Kathryn graduated as the Chancellor's Medallist from the University of the Sunshine Coast, awarded for both her work in the community and honours thesis entitled 'Identity management in disaster response environments: a child exploitation mitigation perspective' for which she was awarded the IDCARE honours scholarship.

Nicola Bergamaschi, University of Bologna

The EU recent approach towards the external dimension of the migration policy, from the EU-Turkey Statement to the Global Compact on migration.

This work concerns the soft law acts adopted by the EU in relations with its international partners, in managing and contrasting the migration flows. The analysis starts with the contested EU-Turkey Statement and arrives to the adoption of the Global Compact in 2018, within the framework of the UN. In the middle of this path, there is the creation, by the EU, of a new generation of readmission agreements. These instruments are defined by the European Commission itself as readmission "arrangements", because of their soft law nature. In practice their content is the same of old-fashioned legally binding readmission agreements, and for this reason they pose many problems related to their impact on the UE institutional and constitutional order, but also related to the lack of democratic control and accountability vis-à-vis migrants.

The main purpose of the research conducted so far is to write an article on how the adoption of informal instruments of international law may breach some important aspects and principles of the EU legal order. Along with this, my wish is to continue my studies on the topic, broadening the scope of the work beyond the formal-institutional issues and considering the substantial consequences from the point of view of migrants human rights and that of States/EU liability and accountability. The challenge of this consists in addressing the topic in a holistic and multilayer approach, which comprehends both the strictly formal and the substantive facets of it.

Biography

Nicola Bergamaschi is a first year PHD student at the Faculty of Law of University of Bologna. He graduated in law in Bologna with a thesis titled "The external response to the African migratory issue in the EU law". His studies concern the legal aspect of the European Union external action, in particular in the field of investment protection. His PHD thesis focuses on the compatibility of investor-state dispute settlement mechanisms with the autonomy of EU legal order. His research also deals with the European migration policy. He is member of the network of scholars "Accademia Diritto e Migrazioni" (Law and Migration Academy), and in 2018 he spent three months in Maastricht as visiting researcher at the Maastricht Centre for European Law, working on the legal ambiguities of the EU migration agreements with third Countries, namely the EU Turkey Statement. Currently, he is studying the legal effects of the EU readmission arrangements on the EU constitutional order, and their impact on asylum seekers' and migrants' human rights.

Florim Binakaj, UNSW

'Moving Away from Irregular Migrant Externalisation: Past Lessons and Possible Futures'

Policy trajectory has tended toward externalisation and deterrence since the introduction of mandatory detention in Australia by the ALP in 1992. However, there was one short period in recent history within which the Australian government moved away from – or at least began to unwind elements of – policy structures solely based on exclusion and externalisation. In 2007, Labor promised to abolish the Pacific Solution as it was based on 'extremism, hatred or ethnic division' (ALP 2007: 221-22). By 2013 though, the party declared '[asylum seekers] who come by boat now have no prospect of being resettled in Australia: the rules have changed' (Rudd 2013).

This paper deconstructs the policy trajectory from 2007 to 2013, analysing the political strategy of the ALP (including rhetoric, policy choices and policy justifications) to derive lessons to be learned from this failed attempt to change the deterrence/externalisation paradigm.

The key is to learn from this failure to avoid replicating it in the future; I thus present a detailed deconstruction of this failure to underpin effective strategies for future protection-based policy progression into the future. Looking forward, I chart possible futures in the Australian asylum and refugee policy space. Based on my findings, concerning the trends and trajectory of political strategy across the key parties, it is possible to envision how protection outcomes within these possible futures can be promoted or obstructed.

Biography

Florim is a PhD candidate at the University of NSW, having completed a Bachelor of Social Research and Policy (Economics major) and graduating with first class Honours in Social Research and Policy. He is deeply interested in public policy and seeks to apply a variety of research methods (quantitative, qualitative and mixed) to inform policy into the future. His doctoral thesis considers Australian refugee policy, building on undergraduate studies of social policy, economic policy and foreign policy. Focusing on Australian politics, his doctoral thesis is entitled 'The Politics of Refugee Protection in Australia: A Case Study of The ALP (2007-2013).' It focuses refugee policy, political discourse and party strategy. Through it, he seeks to learn from the past, to inform the future of refugee policy progression, towards protection and away from the externalisation-based frameworks currently in place. He is committed to engaging within the academic community and broader public policy networks. He is am a member of the Kaldor Centre's Emerging Scholars Network, and of the UNSW Forced Migration Research Network. As well as contributing to several projects as a researcher, he has tutored in Australian Politics and Political Theory and have given guest lectures on Australian Refugee Policy to undergraduate students.

Philippa Duel-Piening, the University of Melbourne

Consulting people who are refugees with disabilities about state data collection practices

My thesis explores the significance of article 31 of the Convention on the Right of Persons with Disabilities ('CRPD') to people who are refugees and from refugee backgrounds. State obligations to disaggregate data under CRPD article 31, create possibilities to better understand the situations of people who experience multiple and intersectional discrimination. My research considers how the refugee context may inform a state's approach to data collection and disaggregation. As reflected in the revolutionary statement: 'nothing about us, without us', and as required by the CRPD (article 4[3] and article 32[1]), the participation of people with lived experience of disability and refugee flight in the interpretation and monitoring of the CRPD is vital to understanding their context. My research seeks to consult people with disabilities who are refugees or from refugee backgrounds and their representative organisations to inform a normative interpretation of CRPD article 31.

Data is being used as a tool of surveillance to facilitate state externalisation practices. My workshop paper will examine the impact that this has on people who are refugees with disabilities. Rights-holders' participation in interpreting and monitoring CRPD article 31 may mitigate some of the harms. My paper will present some of the barriers to the participation for people who are refugees in disabled persons organisations, which is the specified framework for consultation of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It will then outline the methodology of the modest consultation that I plan to undertake.

Biography

Philippa Duell-Piening is a PhD candidate at the Melbourne Law School with support from the Melbourne Social Equity Institute. Her research is primarily in the field of human rights law with a focus on disability and refugee rights. Philippa is a member of the interdisciplinary PhD Program in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies, a member of the Melbourne Disability Institute's Disability Research Community of Practice and affiliated with the Peter McMullin Centre on Statelessness. Prior to commencing her PhD candidature in 2019, Philippa worked at the Victorian Foundation for Survivors of Torture coordinating the Victorian Refugee Health Network. The focus of Philippa's work was on health sector development and government engagement to reduce health inequalities and improve access to health services for people who are refugees. Philippa has worked in the forced-migration contexts of Timor-Leste in 2002 and on the Thai-Myanmar border in 2012. Philippa has a Graduate Diploma in International Law from the University of Melbourne, a Master in Community and International Development from Deakin University, and a Bachelor of Occupational Therapy/Bachelor of Ergonomics from La Trobe University.

Elena Giacomelli, University of Bologna

Social workers with asylum seekers and refugees as the last representation of the border

How does the Italian system for asylum seekers and refugees works? How are the intrinsic characteristics of the system affecting asylum seekers and refugees? Are there any hidden grammars of action arising? This research subsumes, respects and tries to move beyond the questions raised above. The purpose of the research is to reflect on the role social workers have as street-level bureaucrats (Lipsky, 1980), considering theirs discretional margins of actions and their consequences. Starting from the reflection on the multiplicity of borders (Balibar, 2001), it is clear that people who seek asylum experience a succession of demonstrations of borders: at the departure, at the time of rescue, upon arrival in Italy and at the time of submitting the application for seeking asylum. In this geography of the border, the social worker for asylum seekers and refugees becomes the last link in the representation of the border, the last actor in that succession of border performances (Wonders, 2006) that can determine inclusion and exclusion. This study adopts an engaged ethnography comprising of a diary field notes, semi-structured interviews with social workers and focus-groups with holders of an international protection. During two years of participant observation, the researcher has been able to observe how the different actions, ideals and roles of social workers significantly influence and shape experiences

and paths of asylum seekers. Through the (re)politicization of their 'margins of action' and the juxtaposition of visual ethnographic practices, the research recognizes the effects of the structural violence of the system through ambiguous and containment practices but also highlights the possibility of effective forms of resistance and daily struggle through street-level margins of action of social workers.

Biography

Elena Giacomelli is a doctoral candidate at the University of Bologna. During her undergraduate studies she focused on Political Science and International Relations, and she refined her interests finding out to be fascinated by the analysis of the roots and dynamics of migration and their impact on the stability and legitimacy of societies. She pursued her studies attending a Master in European and International Studies. She spent one semester in the Metropolitan University of Prague, where she took part in the research project "Current Migration to Europe: Research of Smart Population Dynamics". As a result, she deepens her interest in migration, providing questionnaires survey with migrants in two transit centers in Vienna. She then took an internship in the Australian Population and Migration Research Center, which provided her an insight on the actual work of research in the field of migration. She conducted her Master dissertation research in the Third World Studies Center, in The Philippines, focusing on environmental migration. She is currently undertaking a PhD at the University of Bologna, conducting an ethnographic research on social workers with asylum seekers. In order to anchor her research to practice, she worked for two years as a social worker with asylum seekers and refugees. She has been selected for a scholarship within the EUROSA program and she spent six months as a visitor researcher at the University of the Western Cape (South Africa). Lastly, she participated to many migration focused Summer Schools and International Conferences.

Wenwen He, Harvard University

A Comparative Study of the Social Imaginary of Refugees in the EU and China: The Role of Multimedia Public Art in Challenging the Dehumanization of the Other in the West and the East

This paper analyses the cast of social imaginary of asylum seekers and refugees in the EU and China through various perspectives: political response, media coverage and public opinion on the 2015 refugee "crisis". Although having different concepts of human rights under two forms of government, the representation of refugees is similar in both European and Chinese media coverage and social networks. The European tends to frame them somewhere between the humanitarian victimization and the security criminalization; the Chinese representation tends to focus on the assumed criminality. However, the common goal of dehumanization of the other is shared in those two different contexts.

The similar dehumanization of the other in the West and the East both start from the social imaginary level, considering the gap between perceptions and the statistics. It's important to work from the same level to resolve it. Practice-based and research driven, this thesis explores

multimedia public art as an alternative transformative communication tool in the contemporary urban environment for refugees and asylum seekers to explain the complexity of their lives. It investigates the critical role of refugees in delineating and interrogating the concept of identity, citizenship and belonging. It also touches on the interdisciplinary aspect of multimedia artwork and expands its boundary to embody design, neuroscience and sociology.

Biography

Growing up in China, studying in the United States and Italy, Wenwen has always had an interest in exploring contemporary urban, aesthetic, political and technological culture in different social contexts. Wenwen holds a B.Arch. from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute where she developed her interest in wearables and multimedia public art. She then expands the boundary of multimedia artwork to embody design, technology and sociology during her study at the Harvard Graduate School of Design and the Harvard Graduate School of Art and Science - Department of Sociology. She is a visiting PhD student conducting research activities as part of her thesis work on immigration, refugees, human rights, and the empowerment of vulnerable populations through an artistic approach within the Department of Sociology and Business Law at the University of Bologna from August 2019 to July 2020.

Heidi Hetz, University of South Australia

The Concept of the 'Good Refugee' in Cambodian and Hazara Refugee Narratives and Self-Representation

This paper presents findings from my PhD research on the impact of Australia's asylum seeker debates upon the storytelling of former Cambodian and Hazara refugees in Adelaide, Australia. The in-depth, semi-structured interviews explored the participants' experiences prior to departure, during flight, and during resettlement. The thematic analysis of the content of the interviews, informed by critical narrative analysis, explored how the participants engage with dominant Australian discourses, and how these discourses influence their narratives of the refugee experience and their sharing of refugee narratives with others.

It was evident that the Cambodians and Hazara in this research are immersed in today's dominant Australian discourses on refugees and asylum seekers. Across both participant groups, the concept of the 'good refugee' emerged as a prominent theme, defined by a willingness to integrate and contribute, gratitude and docility, political moderation and passivity, with limited opportunity for agency and a political voice. This concept derives its impact from the participants' desire to belong and is used by the participants in their storytelling to demonstrate their belonging in Australia. The impact of the concept of the 'good refugee' is evident in three main areas: in their self-representation, in their reluctance to use their political voice, and, finally, in the careful selection of listeners and in the gaps and silences of the Hazara participants' refugee narratives, most notable in the sparse detail provided about their boat journeys to Australia, use of smugglers and time in detention.

Biography

I am a PhD Candidate in Sociology in the School of Creative Industries at UniSA. My PhD thesis, entitled The 'Good Refugee': Storytelling and Belonging in Australia's Asylum Seeker Debates, analyses the impact of Australia's asylum seeker debates upon individual refugee narratives. My PhD research has been awarded multiple grants, including two UniSA Hawke EU Centre grants, a postgraduate conference travel bursary by the International Australian Studies Association, and a postgraduate conference scholarship by The Australian Sociological Association (TASA). Since 2015, I have worked as a research assistant in education, the social sciences and the humanities at UniSA and the University of Adelaide, and as a sessional tutor, online tutor, head tutor and guest lecturer at UniSA College. I currently work as a research assistant on two projects: 'Exploring the positive impact of refugees in society: Social, cultural and economic contributions of humanitarian migrants' (chief investigator: Dr David Radford) and 'Role of refugee parents' educational aspirations on their children's academic outcomes' (chief investigator: Dr Hannah Soong). From 2010 to 2015, I worked as a case manager and team leader for ARA Jobs, an initiative of the Australian Refugee Association (ARA Inc.) in Adelaide. From 2007 to 2013, I volunteered in the Social Support Program at ARA Inc. At present, I am a postgraduate representative for the Migration, Ethnicity and Multiculturalism (MEM) thematic group at TASA.

Laurel Mackenzie, RMIT

The Concept of the 'Good Refugee' in Cambodian and Hazara Refugee Narratives and Self-Representation

An ethics of care is blatantly missing in refugee policies based on an externalisation framework. This lack of care for or recognition of the other as a speaking subject can be theorised as failing in Lacan's description of what it is that human subjects desire from each other, in the theorisations of moral philosophers who analyse what we owe to each other, in Hannah Arendt's analysis of the necessity to be active citizens and move from a care ethic, and in Ghassan Hage's estimation of the lack of a care ethics demonstrated by the state towards not only refugees but more generally towards anyone under its care.

Drawing on care literature from NDIS research and beyond, this lack of care demonstrated by the state towards its citizens and denizens who ask for help is part of the wider neo-liberal program that has been in place since the 1980s. Recasting citizens as consumers, the state steps back from its responsibility of care, and people who ask for help (ie refugees, but also more generally anyone who needs help under the welfare state) is recast as somehow lacking, a lesser kind of person, abject and indebted, because they asked for help. The corporatisation of the nation state thus allows, contributes to and perpetuates the exclusion of people who ask for help – even though asking for help, and giving help to people who ask for it, is one of the core tenets of human rights and other humanist philosophies. My research looks at ways in which people with refugee experiences have managed to work around the exclusionary mechanisms, the ways in

which the lack of care ethics has affected them, and ways in which an ethics of care is produced at community level.

Biography

Dr Laurel Mackenzie completed her PhD in 2018, exploring the narrative self-construction of post-settlement refugee Hazaras living in Australia. She used a rich narrative methodology, basing her work directly on Hazara stories as they were told to her, and Hazara history. This method highlighted life stories and lived experiences as a way of critiquing federal Australian refugee policy. Dr Mackenzie has been involved in refugee activism and advocacy since the mid-2000s. In early 2011 she became a regular visitor at MITA, which led to her meeting members of the Hazara community both inside and outside detention, and formed the inspiration for her doctoral research into Hazara experiences in Australia. She has had three articles published, a book chapter forthcoming and two articles and a larger work in progress, on the experiences of Hazara people in Dandenong and other parts of Australia. Her current research interests engage with constructions of whiteness as an exclusionary mechanism positioned at the centre of discourses around belonging and authenticity in Australia. This approach proceeds in the footsteps of postcolonial and decolonial theorists and suggests that the position of whiteness as the master signifier of race is in crisis, although the manifestations of this crisis are likely to show a tightening of strictures. Dr Mackenzie currently teaches in the Master of Public Policy degree program at RMIT University.

Meg Randolph, Monash University

Crossing Borders: A spatial and temporal analysis of Australia's offshore detention policies

Offshore detention has been employed in an Australian context since the arrival of MV Tampa in 2001. This event sparked the implementation of the Pacific Solution and facilitated the establishment of offshore detention facilities on Manus Island (PNG) and Nauru. These facilities have been reinforced under the current policy, Operation Sovereign Borders, implemented in 2013, following the election of the Abbott Government. Australia's use of offshore detention under Operation Sovereign Borders has received international attention—both praise and criticism. Within the global context, offshore detention has become a more widely accepted policy option in response to irregular migration—to prevent and deter the arrival of irregular migrants. Despite praise from international leaders, it remains unknown as to whether Australia's offshore policies have had influence over the development and implementation of offshore detention in the Global North. To determine this, a reflexive and innovative theoretical framework incorporating elements from both policy transfer and policy mobility literature will be created. By applying this new and innovative framework to Australia's offshore detention policies, an understanding of the processes involved with the possible movement of these policies, both temporal and spatial, will be established.

Biography

Meg Randolph is a doctoral candidate at Monash University within the field of border criminology. Having completed a Bachelor Degree in Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of New South Wales in 2016, Meg moved to Melbourne to undertake an Honours degree, completed in 2017, at Monash University. In July of 2018, Meg began her PhD under the supervision of Associate Professor Leanne Weber, Associate Professor Marie Segrave and Dr Jarrett Blaustein. Since 2018, her research has been presented at various conferences, including the 2018 Australia and New Zealand Society of Criminology Postgraduate and Early Career Researcher conference. Her research falls under the scope of the Border Crossing Observatory—a research centre at Monash University focused on border-related issues within the Australian context. Her research seeks to examine the influence of Australia's offshore detention policies upon the spread and rising popularity of such policies within the Global North.

Evelien Wauters, KU Leuven

A Shared Responsibility Affair? The prohibition of forced displacement and duties and responsibilities for 'other' states

The shared responsibility of states for hosting and supporting the world's refugees, and the need for more equitable sharing of the efforts hereto have been recognised by almost all states (all UN member states) at various occasions. In the context of organising refugee protection and reception, the last two decades have been characterised by the emergence of (inter)national policies aimed at 'containing' refugee flows. Furthermore, the distribution of refugees, today, is highly uneven with the vast majority hosted by a few low- and middle-income countries in developing regions. In addition, the majority of current refugee law scholarship seems to share the view that international refugee law does not regulate the division of duties between states (in a comprehensive manner). Yet, current scholarship is often confined to commenting or analysing the latest development in refugee law and policy, ie the Global Compacts. Therefore, this paper will adopt a broader, systematic perspective. In particular, this paper will examine if and how relevant advances in humanitarian law, human rights, and the emergence of ius cogens norms may have changed the context in which refugee protection is to be understood. First, the paper will look into the prohibition on forced displacement, its legal status, and its scope. Second, it will into the obligations and responsibilities for states (of origin and other) that flow from the prohibition on forced displacement. It will hereby pay specific attention to the doctrine of the responsibility to protect, and analyse whether support can be found for its application in relation to the prohibition on forced displacement in international practice. To conclude, the paper will look into how these findings might be relevant for the current international framework on refugee protection and displacement, as well as the duties to share efforts between states.

Biography

Evelien obtained her Master in International and European Law from KU Leuven in June 2016. Then she joined the Leuven Center for Global Governance Studies in Leuven as a doctoral student and researcher. Previously, she was a research assistant at the OHCHR Regional Office for Europe

in Brussels, where her work focused mainly on the situation of migrants in Europe. In addition, she worked as a research intern at the Secretary of State for Asylum and Migration.

Richard Vogt

"We Are Not a Travel Agency": The European Externalisation of Migrants in the Libyan warzone

Since the mass Mediterranean shipwreck deaths of early 2015, Europe has been responding to escalating irregular migration from Africa and the Middle East. While this is acknowledged to have brought a migrant crisis *to* the continent, I argue that through a mixture of organisational ataxia and a hypocritical responsibility to protect European privilege, the European Union (EU) itself has created the crisis. Increasingly of concern since February 2017 has been the externalisation and abdication of border control to the Libyan coast guard, a policy criticised by non-governmental organisation (NGOs) for its political callousness, hypocritical outsourcing and failed humanitarian checks. This is especially true within the detention centres, well known for torture, rape, extortion, and sites for the provision of slave labour. This paper focuses on one migrant site and discusses how the United Nations (UN) has also shed itself of responsibility as the war in Libya escalates. Even after the bombings of migrant centres, the EU continues to *refoule* unsuccessful migrants via pullbacks from Tripoli's military guards. This paper seeks to understand what extent of compromise and hypocrisy are unavoidable in events that escalate out of control. Alongside the EU hot spot approach, the challenge of analysing the messiness of migrant existence becomes obvious, as does allocation of the creeping (ir)responsibility and the *letting die* tactics of the agencies and states involved.

Biography

Richard Vogt is a PhD candidate at Macquarie University (submission June 2020) and sessional academic at Australia National University since 2018. He has previously completed an MRes about American narratives of North Korea, and an MA on the climate change impacts to borders in low-lying Pacific Island states. His research interests include violence of/to bodies, the hypocrisy of power, political aesthetics, and engaging with critical theories. He is also a fan of metaphor and post-it notes.