

# Winter Newsletter 2018, Issue 9. Bulletin Hiver 2018, No 9



CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR REFUGEE AND FORCED MIGRATION STUDIES  
ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DES ÉTUDES SUR LES RÉFUGIÉS ET LA MIGRATION FORCÉE

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## ABOUT CARFMS

The Association works to foster an independent community of scholars dedicated to the advancement and dissemination of Canadian refugee and forced migration research by establishing active partnerships and collaborations among researchers, teachers, practitioners, policy makers, advocating and supporting publications, conferences, and other fora that contribute to open and inclusive communication and networking around issues relating to refugee and forced migration studies in Canada and elsewhere.

The vision of the Association is to create a community for scholars with an interest in issues relating to refugees and forced migration, to facilitate networking and collaboration between scholars, to disseminate research findings, to foster linkages between scholars and governmental and non-governmental actors, to serve as a forum for debate and intellectual exchange on refugee and forced migration issues, and to be a prime resource of Canadian scholarship and academic contacts in the field of refugee and forced migration studies in Canada.

For more information visit our website at [www.carfms.org](http://www.carfms.org)

## À PROPOS DE L'ACERMF

L'Association cherche à encourager et réunir une communauté indépendante d'universitaires dédiés à l'avancement et à la diffusion de la recherche portant sur les migrations forcées et l'asile au Canada, en établissant des partenariats actifs et des collaborations entre les chercheurs, les enseignants, les praticiens, les représentants gouvernementaux et non gouvernementaux.

L'Association encourage et soutient la réalisation de publications, l'organisation de conférences et d'autres forums qui contribuent à créer une communication ouverte et inclusive, ainsi que le réseautage, sur des questions reliées à l'asile et aux migrations forcées, au Canada et ailleurs.

L'objectif de l'Association est de créer une communauté de chercheurs partageant un intérêt pour les questions reliées aux migrations forcées et à l'asile, de faciliter le réseautage et la collaboration entre les chercheurs, de diffuser les résultats de recherche, d'accroître les liens entre les chercheurs et les acteurs gouvernementaux et non gouvernementaux. L'Association vise aussi à créer un forum de débats et d'échanges intellectuels sur les questions de migrations forcées et d'asile, et à être une ressource incontournable au Canada en matière de contacts dans le milieu canadien universitaire et de la recherche dans ces domaines.

Pour plus d'information visitez notre site internet [www.carfms.org](http://www.carfms.org)





# WELCOME/BIENVENUE

## RESEARCH IN 2017

**BY: MICHAELA HYNIE,  
CARFMS PRESIDENT**

I first stepped into the position of President of CARFMS in May of 2016. The Liberal government had recently launched the Refugees Welcome initiative, a program that ultimately brought 40,000 Syria refugees to Canada between November, 2015 and January, 2017. Canada re-emerged as one of the nations taking leadership in area of forced migration, and Canada's private sponsorship model gained tremendous interest as other countries sought new models for refugee resettlement. The Federal and Provincial governments actively sought input from researchers in the field of refugee studies in planning and assessing the initiative, and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council offered [25 Targeted Research grants](#) for research focusing on the initiative. The public attention paid to refugee rights, integration and well-being brought new researchers into the field, and raised the profile of existing work. It was a hopeful moment for Canada's commitment to refugee rights and research.

In the 18 months since, the numbers of individuals in situations of forced exile have continued to grow, the conflict in

Syria has continued but is now being eclipsed by the horrors of the persecution of the Rohingya and the new crisis in Sudan, and [research](#) suggests that attitudes towards refugees are becoming increasingly polarized in high income countries. Moreover, Canada's initial commitment to refugees may be waning. After seeing an increase in the number of resettled refugees from 2015 to 2017, the [projected numbers](#) for Government Assisted Refugees (GARs) have dropped to half of those resettled by the previous Conservative government. The target for 2018 is to bring 7,500 GARs, 18,000 Privately Sponsored Refugees (PSRs), and 1,500 Blended Visa Office Referred. By 2020, the goal is to resettle 10,000 GARs, 20,000 PSRs and 1,700 BVORs. Thus, the federal government appears to be shifting Canada's resettlement program to one that is predominantly a private sponsorship model.

This also raises questions about the impact of research on policy. As results start coming in from the Syrian resettlement initiative, and the federal government's own evaluations, a number of questions regarding the effectiveness of the PSR program remain. Predominant among them is that the differences between the GARs and PSRs in this cohort make it very

difficult to identify the relative success of the resettlement programs on the major indicators of integration success. According to [IRCC's Rapid Evaluation Report](#), those in the PSR cohort resettled in the first wave were more highly educated, had smaller families, and were far more likely to speak English or French than is usually the case among resettled refugees. Over 80% of PSRs spoke one of the official languages, compared to around 15% for GARs. These stark differences will have implications for long-term integration for those settled under these programs, as they will face different challenges and opportunities, and make comparisons between the settlement programs difficult. It is also unclear how much we will be able to generalize from the pathways of the Syrian cohort, who have had a unique and highly publicized settlement experience.

Thus, as we come to the end of 2017, and I enter the last 6 months of my term in this position, I am not quite as optimistic. Nonetheless, there are still many reasons to believe that refugee research can make a difference in policies and practices in Canada and abroad. Refugee research continues to be more prevalent and visible than it was even two years ago. The

relationships forged during these times, both between researchers and through consultations with researchers, create new avenues for generating and sharing knowledge, and for the incorporation of this knowledge into decision making at multiple levels. Moreover, the complexity of public responses to the increased numbers and visibility of asylum seekers creates opportunities to learn, and to intervene. Finally, the increased awareness and interest among scholars brings new energy and insights to the field, a field whose urgency remains constant, even as the context as changes.



# CARFMS18 CONFERENCE – CONFÉRENCE ANNUELLE DE 2018

## DIALOGUE BEYOND BORDERS - DIALOGUE AU-DELÀ DES FRONTIÈRES



### CARFMS 2018: DIALOGUE BEYOND BORDERS

**Carleton University, May 22-May 25, 2018**

Refugee and Forced Migration Studies has strived to foster both disciplinary and multidisciplinary, interdisciplinary and co-disciplinary forms of research. It has also been a field that has sought, in various ways, to engage with elements of policy and practice relating to displacement. It also strives to engage with, and often directly involve, the perspectives and experience of individuals and groups that have been

displaced. In these ways, it has also been a field that has sought to speak beyond the various borders and boundaries that can constrain dialogue.

What have been the benefits and challenges of these various forms of dialogue? How can we, individually and collectively, promote more meaningful dialogue between disciplines, with the displaced, and between the research, policy and practitioner communities? How can such dialogue promote better protection, assistance and solutions with and for the displaced?

CARFMS 2018 will invite applications for innovative panels, workshops, sessions,

presentations and demonstrations to contribute to a more fulsome understanding of the challenges and opportunities presented by the fostering of dialogue beyond borders.

Through the conference, and building on the development of "Ethical Considerations: Research with People in Situations of Forced Migration" (<https://refuge.journals.yorku.ca/index.php/refuge/article/view/40467/36453>), CARFMS 2018 will seek to enhance our understanding of the following forms of dialogue, and potentially develop CARFMS guidelines on these forms of dialogue and partnerships:

- *Between disciplines*
- *Between research and policy*
- *Between research and practice*
- *Between geographic regions*
  - *North-South partnerships*
  - *Transatlantic partnerships*
- *Between linguistic communities (ie. between Anglophone and Francophone literatures)*

**Deadline for submissions:  
28 February 2018**

Notice of acceptances and posting of draft program: 29 March 2018

### SUBMISSION INSTRUCTIONS

To submit a proposal for a paper or complete panel, please submit the following information using this online form: <http://tinyurl.com/y73vuwpf>.

- Name of presenter(s)
- Institutional affiliation(s) or Organization(s)
- Contact information (email)
- Title of Paper, Workshop or Panel
- Short abstract or description (no more than 200 words per single abstract submissions)

For panel proposals please include a rationale for the panel as well as a title and brief description of each paper.

### CARFMS 2018 : DIALOGUE AU-DELÀ DES FRONTIÈRES

**Université Carleton, du 22 au 25 mai 2018**

L'Association canadienne d'études sur les réfugiés et la migration forcée a œuvré pour encourager des formes de recherche qui soient à la fois disciplinaires, multidisciplinaires, interdisciplinaires et codisciplinaires, ainsi que pour intégrer dans les études, de diverses manières, des éléments de

# CARFMS18 CONFERENCE – CONFÉRENCE ANNUELLE DE 2018

## DIALOGUE BEYOND BORDERS - DIALOGUE AU-DELÀ DES FRONTIÈRES

politiques et de pratiques concernant le déplacement. Elle envisage aussi, et souvent inclut directement, les points de vue et l'expérience des personnes et des groupes déplacés. Les acteurs de ce domaine d'études aspirent ainsi à s'exprimer au-delà des frontières et limites diverses qui peuvent contraindre le dialogue.

Quels ont été les défis et les avantages de ces formes variées de dialogue ? Comment pouvons-nous, de manière individuelle ou collective, promouvoir des dialogues plus constructifs entre les disciplines, avec les personnes déplacées, et entre les communautés de chercheurs, de politiques et de praticiens ? Comment un tel dialogue peut-il favoriser une amélioration de la protection, de l'assistance et des solutions destinées aux personnes déplacées et promues avec elles ?

CARFMS 2018 lance un appel à candidatures pour des tables rondes, des ateliers, des sessions, des présentations et des manifestations qui aient un caractère novateur, l'objectif étant de contribuer à une compréhension plus approfondie des défis rencontrés et des opportunités offertes lors de la promotion d'un dialogue au-delà des frontières.

Par cette conférence, et en s'appuyant sur le document « Considérations en matière d'éthique de la recherche auprès de personnes en situation de migration forcée » (<https://refuge.journals.yorku.ca/index.php/refuge/article/view/40468>), CARFMS 2018 souhaite approfondir notre compréhension des formes de dialogue suivantes et, peut-être, élaborer des lignes directrices concernant ces formes de dialogue et de partenariats :

- *entre les disciplines*
- *entre recherche et politique*
- *entre recherche et pratique*
- *entre régions géographiques :*
  - *partenariats nord-sud*
  - *partenariats transatlantiques*
- *entre communautés linguistiques (c'est-à-dire entre littératures anglophone et francophone)*



Les directives aux auteurs pour la soumission des résumés et des propositions seront affichées sur le site Web de la CARFMS d'ici au 30 novembre 2017.

**Date limite des soumissions :  
28 février 2018**

Avis d'acceptation et affichage du programme préliminaire : 29 mars 2018

### DIRECTIVES DE SOUMISSION

Pour soumettre une proposition de communication ou participer à une table ronde, veuillez fournir les informations suivantes en utilisant ce

formulaire en ligne :  
<http://tinyurl.com/y73vuwpf>.

- Nom de l'intervenant
- Affiliation(s) institutionnelle(s) ou organisation(s)
- Coordonnées (courriel)
- Titre de l'article, intitulé de l'atelier ou de la table ronde
- Court résumé (maximum de 200 mots pour la soumission d'un résumé)

Pour les propositions de tables rondes, veuillez joindre une justification de votre choix, ainsi qu'un titre et une brève description de chaque communication.



# CARFMS17 CONFERENCE STUDENT CAUCUS

BY: JONA ZYFI

Bringing together undergraduate and graduate students from higher education institutions across Canada, the Student Caucus aims to not only engage students, but also ensure they can meaningfully participate with at the annual conference through dialogue and discussion.



Building on the experience of previous years, last year's meeting during the Annual Conference at the University of Victoria provided an alternative and informal way to further engage students. Students were invited to use the space to network with their peers and disseminate their research.

Some of the ideas generated through dialogue at the Caucus, such as the

creation of a Student Engagement Committee and an active presence on social media platforms, have already been implemented. Other ideas that emerged from the discussion was the introduction of a research poster session at upcoming CARFMS conferences. A poster session would allow participants, particularly students, to engage with the themes of the

conference and participate in an active and meaningful manner. Poster sessions are also of particular interest to students because since many are in the infant stages of their academic careers, they lack the in depth and

rigorous research findings to participate in a presentation or roundtable format.

The CARFMS10 conference was also the first time that the Caucus had a dedicated session to issues concerning students in academia. While providing access to many learning opportunities and engaging experiences, university life can also present a lot of frustrating

roadblocks and overwhelming pressures. Thus, the inaugural session addressed the topic of mental health and well-being. Indeed, mental illness often strikes individuals during the years that they attend university. As a result, many students manage issues related to their mental health and well-being on a daily basis. The stigma surrounding mental health can make it difficult to ask for help however, early identification and treatment can help make a major difference in the lives of those affected. It is also recognized that graduate students face unique challenges as they are often required to find the delicate balance between life as a graduate student and working with vulnerable populations such as migrants or asylum seekers. In addition to the skill-sharing and interactive discussion, participants began to work towards the More Feet on the Ground online mental health training certificate.

Goals for CARFMS11 at Carleton University include generating new,

innovative, and creative ways to: engage students on migration, asylum, law, and policy; encourage students to think critically; to share their research, raise awareness, and participate in public and academic discussions on forced migration. We also hope to continue exploring similar topics to mental health through hands-on workshops and



sessions.

Thus, the Student Caucus encourages interested students across Canada from any discipline to join us, share your ideas, and connect to larger issues within the realm of forced migration and refugee studies. The Student Caucus looks forward to welcoming returning and new members at CARFMS 11!

# CARFMS17 REPORT

MAY 15-18, 2017



On behalf of our Conference Committee, I am happy to report that the 10<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the Canadian Association for Refugee and Forced Migration Studies, hosted by the Centre for Asia-Pacific Initiatives at the University of Victoria, was a tremendous success.

The chosen theme of the conference, “Forgotten Corridors” reflected the desire to broaden the discussion of forced migration and displacement to include not only refugees leaving war torn countries to end up on the shores of Europe but those who remain neglected or forgotten, travelling little watched corridors en route to temporary destinations in detention centers, refugee camps or makeshift housing. Forced internal migration also factored into the intellectual engagement of the conference, demanding that a comprehensive examination of what constitutes displacement was undertaken.

The conference brought together close to 300 leading national and international scholars, policymakers, government representatives, legal practitioners, migrant rights advocates and other relevant civil society members, as well as students for multidisciplinary discussion exploring all types of global displacement.

The three keynote speakers included renowned Inuit Environmental, Cultural and Human Rights Advocate, Sheila Watt-Cloutier; Jyoti Sanghera, Section Chief of Human Rights and Economic and Social Issues at the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights; and Romola Sanyal, from the London School of Economics. Each Keynote speaker offered a different frame of reference of forced migration, from land issues directly affecting indigenous communities in Canada to the global crisis of inequalities to specific refugee communities in Lebanon.



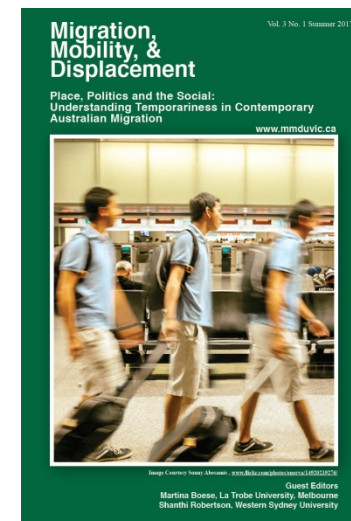


# CARFMS17 REPORT

MAY 15-18, 2017

The three-day program of more than 70 panels included special plenary sessions focusing on the engagement of Civil Society and refugee settlement; recent developments in Canadian Refugee Law; and the role of Multilateral organizations and global displacement. The Conference offered three photo exhibits: North Korean Refugee Art (provided by the Yeomyung School in Seoul) the Humanitarian Consequences of Forced Migration (presented by Medecins Sans Frontieres) and Images from 40 Moments: Chinese Young Feminist Action (Feminist Voices). Conference participants were given the opportunity to watch Eva Ortner's documentary *Chasing Asylum* and meet with the filmmaker via skype for a Q & A. Thanks to our partner organization, Pacific Peoples Partnership, there was also an opportunity for participants to connect with Pacific Islanders through live broadcast to discuss issues surrounding Community Narratives of Climate Change.

Our discussions about issues of displacement and forced migration will continue next year when the 11<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference will be held. In the meantime, watch for the special conference volume of our open access migration journal, *Migration, Mobility & Displacement*, soon to be published online at [www.mmduvic.ca](http://www.mmduvic.ca).





# CARFMS17 REPORT

MAY 15-18, 2017



# CARFMS17 AWARDS

## CARFMS 2017 STUDENT ESSAY CONTEST

### AWARD RECIPIENTS

#### Graduate/Law Category

##### Winner:

"Family Reunification in Canada: Towards Authentic Humanitarianism," Tania Dargy, Ryerson University

#### Graduate/Law Category

##### Runners-up:

"Somali Refugee Students in Canadian Schools: Postmigration Experiences," Mohamad Ayoub, University of Windsor

"Sounding the World Imagining ontologies as mobile through sound and song," Emma Bider, Carleton University

#### Undergraduate Category

##### Winner:

"The source of migrant information, the myth of the IOM's information campaigns and an examination of migrant decision-making processes," Sanda Ajzerle, Carleton University

### FAMILY REUNIFICATION OF REFUGEES IN CANADA

|2

#### Abstract

Many asylum claimants in Canada, at the time of receiving refugee status, are separated from their immediate family members. Family members who remain abroad may be exposed to persecution. Canada has committed to the principle of family unity as a signatory of multiple international conventions and in Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (IRPA, 2001). The family reunification program for refugees is the policy intended to facilitate the immigration of family members of refugees to Canada. However, close examination of policy implementation reveals that multiple restrictive barriers thwart the successful reunification of refugees' families. Drawing on academic research, NGO reports and case law, this paper argues that there is a lack of consistency between Canada's implementation of policy and Canada's domestic and international obligations in terms of family reunification. The paper also explores recommendations to improve policy and address its shortcomings.



## THE ROLE OF REFUGEE SERVICE-PROVISION NGOS IN PROVIDING LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES TO STUDENTS

**BY: SHIVA NOURPANAH**

"Today I had the best learning experience at Dalhousie ever!" commented an undergraduate following a site visit to the [Halifax Refugee Clinic](#) (HRC) in 2014. The visit was coordinated by myself, a sessional instructor of the 1000-level course "Culture and Society" at Dalhousie University, and the staff of the Clinic. Her enthusiastic comment and dozens like it prompted me to pay closer attention to the way HRC has evolved to offer unique learning experiences to students from local educational institutions in Halifax, Nova Scotia. While working with refugee clients and dealing with immigration and border officials on their behalf, completing countless forms, helping clients find homes, taking them to doctors, helping them procure furniture, and all the other services required for their clients, the staff at HRC are also working closely with another group of people: educators and students. Over the years, HRC has become an active educational hub, providing quality learning opportunities to students across different levels and disciplines.

Professors from local Halifax universities regularly connect with staff-members and engage them in a variety of learning activities for their students. Law

and social work students complete formal practicums through the Clinic, however, students from a range of disciplines including medicine, occupational therapy, nursing, political science, international development studies, anthropology and sociology have also been involved. Activities at the HRC may range from a one-day seminar on international human rights, an assignment on how to design a social enterprise, a project on medical and healthcare for refugee claimants, running a fund-raising event, or a full semester course on forced migration. HRC is thus contributing to the educational and social infrastructure of Halifax in a dynamic and unique manner, and this contribution is mostly invisible, overlooked, and unappreciated by the public.

The mandate of the Clinic has three principles: providing pro bono legal aid to refugee claimants in Halifax, assisting them with settlement and integration in the community, and last but not least: raising public awareness on refugee issues. The core funding received from the Law Foundation covers the first two mandates (just about!): legal and settlement aid. However, since 1987 when the Clinic was founded, the third principle of raising public awareness, originally included to cover

participation in a few public events over the year, has become much more significant. Now, despite being unappreciated and unfunded, it swallows up a significant amount of time and resources.

As a long-time volunteer at HRC and part-time faculty member at both Dalhousie University and Saint Mary's University, I have witnessed first-hand, and participated in bringing an increasing number of students through the doors of HRC. In summer 2017, I taught a unique course on Forced Migration and Refugees in Atlantic Canada, through the Department of Anthropology at Saint Mary's University. During this course, twelve students spent time at the Clinic through structured, supervised sessions with staff and their clients, and learned about seeking refuge and settling in Canada from those who are living it. The course had been designed following close consultations with the staff and Board members of the Clinic, as well as relevant university officers and department colleagues, and conformed to ethical guidelines and codes of conduct of both the Clinic and the university. Students received comprehensive instruction about refugee affairs, including refugee research and associated challenges

prior to visiting the Clinic. Incidentally, this was one of the first times that the Clinic was compensated financially by the university for their services.

There can be little doubt that the Clinic is doing important work with students, and may impact their careers in long-lasting ways. This work needs to be appreciated and studied, and in particular the time and resources such organizations dedicate to education and enriching our civil society must be acknowledged. However, it is important, as academics, to retain a critical lens when discussing the role of refugee service-provision organizations in education. Refugee scholars have remarked on the intensely political label of refugees (Nyers, 2006; Malkki, 1995). The category of refugee is state-crafted, implying the failure or with-holding of state protection (Hathaway, 2005). The necessary presence of an organization like HRC and many others like it across Canada are an implicit critique of the lack of state protection for some of the most vulnerable and marginalized people in the world. It is important to unpack the critical knowledge gained by students through participation in HRC, and ask how far such learning experiences work towards developing deeper political awareness and convictions. HRC fosters an

# "CIVILITY AND COMPASSION IN OUR COMMUNITY"<sup>1</sup>

## THE ROLE OF REFUGEE SERVICE-PROVISION NGOS IN PROVIDING LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES TO STUDENTS

"international" environment thanks to its clientele hailing from various parts of the globe, and one may hypothesize that students spending time there will develop a broader global perspective on current affairs, and in particular become familiar with events in, and people from, the global South where the majority of refugee flows originate. However, we must question the extent to which young students, for whom their involvement in HRC (or similar organizations) may be the first time they are actually exposed to the consequences of war and persecution outside Canada, develop critical political awareness. Do they run the risk that their involvement may lead to a "hardening" of negative or exotic,

romanticized stereotypes about people from the South, and refugees in particular?

We must shine light on this understudied function of service-providing NGOs: their potential role in providing an enriching and educational experience for students, in a society where these NGOs and their clients are commonly cast as a burden on the taxpayer. At the same time, we must critically assess such educational experiences and the assumption that they are always valuable, questioning the how and whether students critically engage with serious political-ethical debates as a result of their participation in organizations such as HRC. We must

further explore whether universities and education institutions are in fact sufficiently aware of how their utilization of the resources and expertise provided by the Clinic may in fact exacerbate the chronic situation of overwork and underfunding faced by the Clinic, while at the same time provide valuable labour to the academic community.

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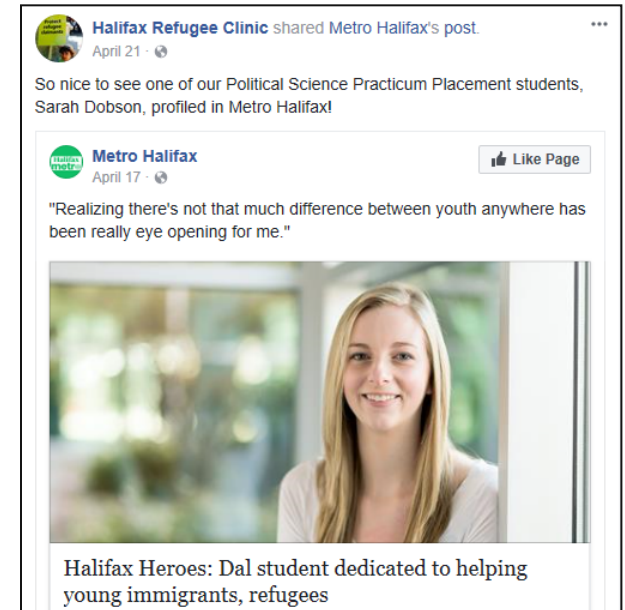
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<sup>1</sup> Halifax Refugee Clinic (2012). *About Us*. para. 9. [http://halifaxrefugeeclinic.org/?page\\_id=4](http://halifaxrefugeeclinic.org/?page_id=4)



Screenshot from Halifax Refugee Clinic public facebook page, sharing the accomplishments of Dalhousie Political Science student in refugee activism. Screen shot taken on 25 October 2017.

# EXPOSING TERRORISM'S FALSE ASSOCIATION WITH ASYLUM

BY: DR. JAMES C. SIMEON\*

Why is it that in the general public's mind, in the media at-large, and within government the words "terrorism" and "asylum" are all too often associated?<sup>1</sup> Why is there an apparent association between these two terms beyond the most obvious: a visceral 'fear' of the unknown and 'the other,' the stranger in our midst? Or is it that both terms are rooted, at their very core, in extreme violence, one as an instrument to advance political, religious, ideological or social causes, and the other to escape from these same instrumentalities that threaten people's lives, liberty, and their security? Can it be that mixed migratory flows not only include those who are *bona fide* refugees but those who may harbor ill intentions against their putative host societies?<sup>2</sup> Indeed, the US State Department, Bureau of Counterterrorism and Countering Violent Extremism, *Country Reports on Terrorism 2016*, states that, "ISIS sought to exploit refugee and migrant flows to disguise the travel of its operatives, causing alarm but resulting in increased vigilance in many of the destination countries."<sup>3</sup> The official position of the US government appears to be that terrorists are exploiting their victims' efforts to seek asylum abroad from where they can continue their activities.<sup>4</sup> It is critical for us to be able to calmly and rationally examine and analyze how these two terms have been conflated in the public mind to be able

to call out this false association to be able to formulate an effective evidence based approach to resolve both of these seemingly rapidly escalating international and national concerns.<sup>5</sup> At the heart of both of these global issues is the driver behind them, protracted armed conflict, ongoing civil wars or non-international armed conflict; that is, in fact, the root cause for both. It is the international community's failure to be able to resolve conflict that needs to be urgently addressed.<sup>6</sup>

Undoubtedly, what these two diametrically opposed terms share in common is the powerful emotion, "fear," that, as we all know, can induce physical and psychological changes that can in turn bring about changes in behavior. In fact, terrorism has been called, "A strategic war against our minds... and, most importantly, an overwhelming feeling of vulnerability."<sup>7</sup> The primary goal of terrorists is to leave everyone in a state of "constant fear."<sup>8</sup> This is captured in the way that "terrorism" has been defined by States at the national level and by the United Nations and international courts at the international level. In the *Canadian Criminal Code*, Part II.1, Terrorism, Section 83.01(1), for instance, it states that "terrorist activity" means, in part, an "act or omission, in or outside Canada"<sup>9</sup> that is intended to intimidate or compel a person, a government, a domestic or international organization to do or

refrain from doing any act.<sup>10</sup> Likewise, "fear" is central to the notion of asylum as evident from the *1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (1951 Convention)* which defines a refugee, in part, as a person with a "well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group or political opinion."<sup>11</sup> The one utilizes fear to "terrorize" a population, while the other flees a "well-founded 'fear' of being persecuted."<sup>12</sup>

Terrorism is a term that seemingly defies any agreed universal definition. In Anthony Richards' well-known book,

*Conceptualizing Terrorism*, he summarizes this definitional dilemma as follows:

Defining terrorism has thus been a controversial endeavour that has perplexed both academics and policymakers. The political, subjective, and pejorative use of the term has rendered any prospect of achieving a universally agreed definition as remote indeed, and, as such, continuing deliberation over the meaning of terrorism is often seen as a stale and redundant exercise<sup>13</sup>





# EXPOSING TERRORISM'S FALSE ASSOCIATION WITH ASYLUM



Indeed, Anthony Richards and other commentators have noted that this definitional failure, across States and at the international level, has the serious consequence that “undermines attempts to generate international cooperation against terrorism and can lead to unilateral and (even if unwittingly) counter-productive strategies. Indeed, some have suggested that the failure to define the concept is itself a cause of terrorism.”<sup>14</sup>

Ben Saul, in his seminal work, *Defining Terrorism in International Law*, states,

Terrorism should be defined and criminalized because it seriously undermines fundamental human rights, jeopardizes the state and peaceful politics, and may threaten international peace and security. Definition would also help to distinguish political from private violence, eliminating the overreach of the many ‘sectoral’ anti-terrorism treaties.<sup>15</sup>

The main point is that despite repeated attempts by the international community for at least the last century,

it has failed to define or to criminalize terrorism in international law.<sup>16</sup> Most recently, the UN’s Ad Hoc Committee established to negotiate a draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism reached an impasse on a number of issues, including:

... “between acts of terrorism and the legitimate struggle of peoples under foreign occupation and colonial or alien domination in the exercise of their right to self-determination, as endorsed in General Assembly resolution 46/51 and other related United Nations documents” and whether it should include “the notion of State terrorism, including acts committed by the military forces of a State ... that ... should include, activities of individuals in command of the armed forces of a State or in control of armed groups in situations where these activities are not governed by international humanitarian law.”<sup>17</sup>

While these negotiations continue, concern has been expressed that to be able to move forward Member States need “to be willing to show flexibility and demonstrate the necessary political will.”<sup>18</sup>

If there is disagreement and a lack of consensus on how to define “terrorism,” the same also can be said for the term

“asylum,” and those who seek it, “asylees” or “refugees.” While the 1951 *Convention* and its 1967 *Protocol* together provide a legal definition of who is a refugee, it has been criticized as being far too narrow.<sup>19</sup> First, it is important to note that out of the 193 member States of the United Nations, there are only 148 State parties to the 1951 *Convention* and its 1967 *Protocol*.<sup>20</sup> About one quarter of the States in the world are not State Parties to these key international human rights instruments that define, “Who is a refugee?” There are, in addition, at least four regional refugee rights instruments with broader definitions of ‘who is a refugee’; including: 1966 *Bangkok Principles*; 1969 *OAU Convention*; 1984 *Cartagena Declaration*; and, the 2011 *EU Qualifications Directive*.<sup>21</sup> It is sufficient to note here that the 1984 *Cartagena Declaration*, which builds on the 1969 *OAU Convention*, is the most expansive definition of ‘who is a refugee.’ The 2011 *EU Qualifications Directive* incorporates the provision of subsidiary protection for those who do not qualify for refugee status. ‘Who is a refugee,’ then, will vary depending on where in the world a person is claiming refugee status. These legal definitions of ‘who is a refugee’ is not what is commonly understood by the word refugee; that is, as frequently used by the media or in everyday conversation.<sup>22</sup> Consequently, even on this basis, it is evident to see that there is no universal definition of who is a refugee, legally or in common parlance.

# EXPOSING TERRORISM'S FALSE ASSOCIATION WITH ASYLUM

If the terms “terrorism” and “asylum” do not have a universal legal meaning then this can cause, obviously, anomalous situations where someone can meet the legal definition of “terrorist” or “refugee” in one country but not another. The ambiguity this generates for a common understanding of these two terms can create confusion as well as injustices. A fundamental principle in law is to “treat like cases alike.” Because of the lack of a universal definition, then, this appears to be clearly absent from these two concepts.

It is important to underscore that we are in a period of escalating numbers of forced migrants. The UNHCR’s annual *Global Trends* study found that there are 65.6 million people who were forcibly displaced at the end of 2016.<sup>23</sup> It noted that war, violence and persecution had uprooted more people than at any time in the seven-decade history of the UNHCR. The UNHCR reported that,

The conflict in Syria, now in its seventh year, was the world’s biggest producer of refugees (5.5 million). However in 2016 the biggest new factor was South Sudan, where the disastrous break-off of peace efforts in July of that year contributed to an outflow of 737,400 people by the end of the year. That number has continued to rise during the first half of 2017.<sup>24</sup>

The top ten source countries for the world’s refugees came from Syria, Afghanistan, South Sudan, Somalia, Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Central African Republic, Myanmar, Eritrea, Burundi.<sup>25</sup> All of these countries have been wracked by protracted armed conflict. In fact, only three countries accounted for 55 percent of the world’s refugees: Syria (5.5 million), Afghanistan (2.5 million), and South Sudan (1.4 million).<sup>26</sup> The correlation between protracted armed conflict and forced displacement is blatantly obvious. The most telling and sad, if not most shocking, statistic in the 2016 *Global Trends* report is that more than half of the world’s refugees (51%) are children.<sup>27</sup> But, what is much less obvious and, just as significant, is that there is also a correlation between terrorism and protracted armed conflict.

It is important and relevant first to acknowledge that “terrorism” is a global phenomenon. START, the National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, in its Background Report, *Overview: Terrorism 2016*, indicates that there were terrorist attacks in some 108 countries.<sup>28</sup> No continent, save Antarctica, is left unspared. From its Global Terrorism Database START reports that 13,400 terrorist attacks took place that resulted in more than 34,000 deaths, including 11,600 perpetrator deaths.<sup>29</sup> It further notes that the terrorist attacks were

geographically concentrated with the vast majority of attacks (87%) and deaths (97%) occurred in the Middle East and North Africa, South Asia and Sub-Sahara Africa.<sup>30</sup> These are precisely the regions of the world where most of the protracted armed conflicts are located. The report points out that,

In 2016, the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) remained the deadliest terrorist organization in the world, with its “core” operatives carrying out more than 1,400 attacks that

resulted in more than 11,700 total deaths, including more than 4,400 perpetrator deaths. This represents a 19 percent increase in total attacks and a 39 percent increase in total deaths between 2015 and 2016. ISIL remained capable of gaining the allegiance of established and emerging perpetrator organizations around the world, and continued to inspire unaffiliated individual perpetrators who acted with little or no contact with ISIL operatives.<sup>31</sup>



# EXPOSING TERRORISM'S FALSE ASSOCIATION WITH ASYLUM

The above statistics clearly demonstrate the high correlation between terrorism and protracted armed conflict and persecution. Hence, both terrorism and refugees are sourced in those areas across the globe that are plagued by protracted armed conflict. Is there, then, some sort of 'guilt by association,' that is to say, that refugees that come from protracted armed conflict situations, where most of the terrorism takes place, are "tarred with the same brush," as it were? Because protracted armed conflict produces both extreme violence in the form of terrorism as well as forced displacement confusion may arise in relation to the two. The fact that the perpetrators of terrorism may be exploiting their victims may further obfuscate matters in the public's mind. False associations may be generated and the two concepts become conflated. Fran Cetti has argued that,

As terrorism, crime, and asylum become entangled together with the narrative of national security, this analytical framework can then be applied indiscriminately to all those categorized as 'alien' or 'illegal.'

<sup>32</sup>

This false association must be denounced in the strongest terms and

manner possible. And, as it has been forcibly stated, "Conflating refugees with terrorists is irrational. It is not logical. Worse still, it is dangerous."<sup>33</sup>

In fact, it is absolutely crucial to make abundantly clear that no one involved with "terrorism," in any way, can be determined to be a refugee. Persons involved in terrorist activities would be excluded from Convention refugee status under Article 1F.<sup>34</sup> Accordingly, terrorists cannot use and abuse the asylum system as a cover for their nefarious surreptitious death dealing activities. The essential point being here that terrorists who contribute to the production of refugees cannot be the beneficiaries of a system designed to provide protection for their victims. It is also important to emphasise that asylum systems are among the most closely scrutinized and assessed making it extremely difficult for criminals to penetrate.<sup>35</sup>

Exposing terrorism's false association with asylum is the first essential step to address the underlying cause of both, protracted armed conflict. But, it is imperative that terrorism and asylum not be falsely associated. This is an extremely difficult and sensitive subject area that needs to be studied, analyzed and assessed in greater detail so that both terrorism and asylum can be properly understood



and addressed. Perhaps it is not an exaggeration to assert that our failure to resolve conflict has now reached the point that it poses an existential risk to humanity.<sup>36</sup>

All of these difficult questions will be explored and examined in more detail in a Workshop that will be held at the Refugee Law Initiative (RLI), School of Advanced Study, University of London, on Friday, December 8<sup>th</sup>, 2017. For more information regarding the "Terrorism and Asylum Workshop"

see the RLI website at <https://rli.sas.ac.uk/events/event/14938>.

\*Dr. James C. Simeon, LL.M (Cantab), Associate Professor, School of Public Policy and Administration, Faculty of Liberal Arts & Professional Studies, York University, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M3J 1P3, [jcsimeon@yorku.ca](mailto:jcsimeon@yorku.ca).



# EXPOSING TERRORISM'S FALSE ASSOCIATION WITH ASYLUM

<sup>1</sup> Witness the media's and the Canadian Government's response to the marine arrivals at our East and West Coasts: Scott D. Watson, "Manufacturing Threats: Asylum Seekers as Threats or Refugees," *Journal of International Law and International Relations*, Vol. 3, No. 1, 2007, pp. 95-118; Alex Neve and Tiisetso Russell, "Hysteria and Discrimination: Canada's Harsh Response to Refugees and Migrants who Arrive by Sea," *University of New Brunswick Law Journal*, Vol. 62, 2011, pp. 37-45; Chelsea Han, *Smuggled Migrant or Migrant Smuggler: Erosion of Sea-Borne Asylum Seekers' Access to Refugee Protection in Canada* (2014). Paper submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Science by course work in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies at the University of Oxford, 2014; Criminal Justice, Borders and Citizenship Research Paper No. 2565439. Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=2565439> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2565439>.

<sup>2</sup> Rowan Scarborough, "Islamic State finds success infiltrating its terrorists in refugee flows to the West," *The Washington Post*, January 29, 2017, <http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2017/jan/29/isis-finds-success-infiltrating-terrorists-into-re>. (accessed October 30, 2017); Alan Yuhas, "NATO Commander: ISIS 'spreading like cancer' among refugees," *theguardian*, 1 March 2016, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/mar/01/refugees-isis-nato-commander-terrorists>. (accessed October 30, 2017); Marc Thiessen, "How ISIS smuggles terrorists among Syrian refugees," *Newsweek*, 27 April 2016, <http://www.newsweek.com/how-isis-smuggles-terrorists-among-syrian-refugees-453039>. (accessed October 30, 2017)

<sup>3</sup> US State Department, Bureau of Counterterrorism and Countering Violent Extremism, *Country Reports on Terrorism 2016*, Chapter 1, Strategic Assessment, <https://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2016/272228.htm>. (accessed October 30, 2017)

<sup>4</sup> For a broader and more balanced perspective see Jeff Crisp, "Refugees: The Trojan Horse of Terrorism?" *openDemocracy: free thinking for the world*, June 5, 2017, <https://www.opendemocracy.net/can-europe-make-it/jeff-crisp/refugees-trojan-horse-of-terrorism>. (accessed November 2, 2017)

<sup>5</sup> United Nations, *Global Issues Overview*, <http://www.un.org/en/sections/issues-depth/global-issues-overview>. (accessed October 31, 2017) Wherein Peace and Security and Refugees are listed as two of the 18 global issues facing the world.

<sup>6</sup> Jean-Marie Guehenno, "10 Conflicts to Watch in 2017," *FP, Foreign Policy*, January 5, 2017, <http://foreignpolicy.com/2017/01/05/10-conflicts-to-watch-in-2017/>. (accessed September 2, 2017)

<sup>7</sup> Sandee LeMotte, "The psychology and neuroscience of terrorism," *CNN*, 15 July 2016, <http://edition.cnn.com/2016/03/25/health/brain-and-terrorist-attack/index.html>. (accessed October 30, 2017) See the embedded video, "The Psychology of Terror."

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>9</sup> Government of Canada, *Justice Laws Website*, *Criminal Code* (R.S.C., 1985, c. C-46), <http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-46/page-12.html#h-25>. (accessed October 29, 2017)

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, Section 83.01(1) states, in part, as follows:

"(b) act or omission, in or outside Canada,

(i) that is committed,

(A) in whole or in part for a political, religious or ideological purpose, objective, or cause, and

(B) in whole or in part with the intention of intimidating the public, or a segment of the public, with regard to its security, including its economic security, or compelling a person, a government or a domestic or an international organization to do or to refrain from doing any act, whether the public or the person, government or organization is inside or outside Canada."

<sup>11</sup> Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (adopted 28 July 1951, entered into force 22 April 1954) 189 UNTS 137. See Article 1A(2).

<sup>12</sup> Persecution is the infliction of the worse type of hardship or human rights violation possible. The UNHCR in its Handbook and Guidelines on Procedures and Criteria for Determining Refugee Status Under the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, Reissued Geneva, 2011, at paragraph 51, describes persecution in the following way:

# EXPOSING TERRORISM'S FALSE ASSOCIATION WITH ASYLUM

There is no universally accepted definition of “persecution”, and various attempts to formulate such a definition have met with little success. From Article 33 of the 1951 Convention, it may be inferred that a threat to life or freedom on account of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of a particular social group is always persecution. Other serious violations of human rights – for the same reasons – would also constitute persecution.

<http://www.unhcr.org/3d58e13b4.pdf>. (accessed November 2, 2017)

<sup>13</sup> Anthony Richards, *Conceptualizing Terrorism*, (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2015), p. 6.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid*, p. 4.

<sup>15</sup> Ben Saul, *Defining Terrorism in International Law*. (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008), Oxford Scholarship Online, 2010, Abstract, <http://www.oxfordscholarship.com/view/10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199535477.001.0001/acprof-9780199535477>. (accessed October 31, 2017)

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid*.

<sup>17</sup> United Nations, Report of the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996, Sixteenth Session (8 to 12 April 2013), A/68/37\*, General Assembly Official Records, Sixty-Eight Session Supplement No. 37, paragraph 23, <http://legal.un.org/docs/index.asp?symbol=A/68/37>. (Accessed November 11, 2017)

<sup>18</sup> United Nations General Assembly Seventy-First Session, Official Record, Sixth Committee, A/C.6/71 SR/31, 2 December 2016, Agenda item 108: Measures to eliminate international terrorism (continued), paragraph 39. <http://undocs.org/A/C.6/71/SR.31>. (accessed November 11, 2017)

<sup>19</sup> For instance, see Adrienne Millbank, Social Policy Group, 5 September 2000, “The Problem with the 1951 Refugee Convention,” Parliament of Australia, [https://www.aph.gov.au/About\\_Parliament/Parliamentary\\_Departments/Parliamentary\\_Library/pubs/rp/rp0001/01RP05](https://www.aph.gov.au/About_Parliament/Parliamentary_Departments/Parliamentary_Library/pubs/rp/rp0001/01RP05). (accessed October 29, 2017); William Thomas Worster, “The Evolving Definition of the Refugee in Contemporary International Law,” *Berkeley Journal of International Law*, Vol. 30, No. 1, 2012, <http://scholarship.law.berkeley.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1428&context=bjil>. (accessed October 29, 2017); IRIN, “Has the Refugee Convention outlived its usefulness?” Johannesburg, 26 March 2012, <http://www.irinnews.org/analysis/2012/03/26/has-refugee-convention-outlived-its-usefulness>. (accessed October 29, 2017)

<sup>20</sup> UNHCR, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, State Parties to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and 1967 Protocol, April 2015, <http://www.unhcr.org/uk/protection/basic/3b73b0d63/states-parties-1951-convention-its-1967-protocol.html>. (accessed October 29, 2017)

<sup>21</sup> Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (AALCO), Bangkok Principles on the Status and Treatment of Refugees, 31 December 1966; Organization of African Unity (OAU), Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa (OAU Convention), 10 September 1969, 1001 UNTS 45; Cartagena Declaration on Refugees, Colloquium on the International Protection of Refugees in Central America, Mexico and Panama, 22 November 1984; European Union: Council of the European Union, Directive 2011/95/EU of the European Parliament and the Council of 13 December 2011 on standards for the qualification of third-country nationals or stateless persons as beneficiaries of international protection, for a uniform status for refugees or for persons eligible for subsidiary protection, and the content of protection granted (recast), 20 December 2011, OJL 337/9-337/26; 20.12.2011, 2011/95/EU. See also Asylum Information Database, aida, Useful Documents and Links, EU Legislation, <http://www.asylumineurope.org/useful-documents-and-links> (accessed October 30, 2017)

<sup>22</sup> Sharon Stanton Russell, “Refugees: Risks and Challenges Worldwide,” MPI, Migration Policy Institute, November 1, 2002, <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/refugees-risks-and-challenges-worldwide>. (accessed October 29, 2017); Jill Goldenziel, “Five myths of refugees and migrants,” *The Washington Post*, 25 September 2015, [https://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/five-myths-about-refugees/2015/09/25/ecdd8a9d6-6149-11e5-b38e-06883aacba64\\_story.html?utm\\_term=.7f05405881bf](https://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/five-myths-about-refugees/2015/09/25/ecdd8a9d6-6149-11e5-b38e-06883aacba64_story.html?utm_term=.7f05405881bf). (accessed October 29, 2017)

<sup>23</sup> Adrian Edwards, “Forced Displacement Worldwide at its highest in decades,” UNHCR, The UN Refugee Agency, 19 June 2017, <http://www.unhcr.org/afr/news/stories/2017/6/5941561f4/forced-displacement-worldwide-its-highest-decades.html>. (accessed October 30, 2017)

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid*.

<sup>25</sup> UNHCR, The UN’s Refugee Agency, Global Trends, Forced Displacement in 2016, UNHCR 2017, <http://www.unhcr.org/globaltrends2016>. (accessed October 30, 2017)

# EXPOSING TERRORISM'S FALSE ASSOCIATION WITH ASYLUM

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<sup>26</sup> Ibid.

<sup>27</sup> Ibid. The report notes that, "Children below 18 years of age constituted about half of the refugee population in 2016, as in recent years. Children make up an estimated 31 per cent of the total world population."

<sup>28</sup> START, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Background Report, Overview: Terrorism in 2016, University of Maryland, 2017, p. 1. [https://www.start.umd.edu/pubs/START\\_GTD\\_OverviewTerrorism2016\\_August2017.pdf](https://www.start.umd.edu/pubs/START_GTD_OverviewTerrorism2016_August2017.pdf). (accessed October 30, 2017)

<sup>29</sup> Ibid.

<sup>30</sup> Ibid.

<sup>31</sup> Ibid., p. 2.

<sup>32</sup> Fran Cetti, "Asylum and the discourse of terror: the European 'security state,'" in Discourses and Practices of Terrorism: Interrogating Terror, edited by David Brecher, Mark Devenney, and Aaron Winter, (London: Routledge, 2010), p. 60.

<sup>33</sup> Joint Statement of UNHCR Representative in Cyprus, Mr. Damtew Dessalegne, and the Commissioner of Administration and Human Rights, Ms. Eliza Savvidou, "Do not conflate refugees with terrorists," UNHCR and 1991 Ombudsman. Undated, [http://www.unhcr.org.cy/fileadmin/user\\_upload/JointStatementUNHCR-OmbudswomanFINAL2.pdf](http://www.unhcr.org.cy/fileadmin/user_upload/JointStatementUNHCR-OmbudswomanFINAL2.pdf). (accessed November 2, 2017)

<sup>34</sup> Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (adopted 28 July 1951, entered into force 22 April 1954) 189 UNTS 137. Article 1F states as follows:

F. The provisions of this Convention shall not apply to any person with respect to whom there are serious reasons for considering that:

- (a) he has committed a crime against peace, a war crime, or a crime against humanity, as defined in the international instruments drawn up to make provision in respect of such crimes;
- (b) he has committed a serious non-political crime outside the country of refuge prior to his admission to that country as a refugee;
- (c) he has been guilty of acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

<sup>35</sup> For instance, see the US refugee screening process at The White House, President Barack Obama, Amy Pope, "Infographic: The Screening Process for Refugee Entry into the United States," <https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/blog/2015/11/20/infographic-screening-process-refugee-entry-united-states>. (accessed October 31, 2017)

<sup>36</sup> Nick Bostrom, "Existential Risks: Analyzing Human Extinction Scenarios and Related Hazards," Journal of Evolution and Technology, Vol. 9, No. 1 (2002), <https://nickbostrom.com/existential/risks.html>. (accessed October 31, 2017)



# CARFMS 2018 STUDENT ESSAY CONTEST / CONCOURS 2018 D'ESSAI POUR LES ÉTUDIANTS

The Canadian Association for Refugee and Forced Migration Studies (CARFMS) invites students to participate in the seventh annual CARFMS Student Essay Contest.

The 2018 CARFMS Student Essay Contest aims to recognize the most outstanding research produced by students in the field of refugee and forced migration studies.

There are two categories: one for graduate and law students; and, one for undergraduate students. A \$500 prize will be awarded to one winner in each category (Graduate/Law and Undergraduate) to recognize their contributions.

Papers submitted to the Student Essay Contest may address any issue relevant to refugee and forced migration studies, in Canada or elsewhere.

The selection committee will shortlist three authors in each category:

- 1) undergraduate students;
- 2) graduate and law students.

Subject to peer review, high quality short-listed papers will be considered for publication as working papers on the CARFMS website and/or in *Refugee: Canada's Journal on Refugees*.

The authors of the shortlisted papers will also be invited to present their work at the 11th Annual CARFMS Conference, which will take place May 21-25, 2018 in Ottawa, Ontario.

## Eligibility

- Participants in the contest must be members of CARFMS, or join the association in advance of the 2018 Conference. To join go here: <http://carfms.org/membership/>
- Participants must be Canadian students or international students registered at a Canadian university.

Papers from any disciplinary background are welcome.

- The student must be the sole author of the submitted paper.
- The authors of shortlisted papers will be encouraged to present their work in person at the 2018 CARFMS Conference, but students may participate in the competition even if they cannot attend the conference.

## Application process and editorial guidelines

- Papers must be submitted on-line

at <http://carfms.org/student-essay-contest/> by 5:00 PM EST, January 31st, 2018.

- Papers may be submitted in either English or French.
- Papers must not exceed 7,500 words. Please use 12-point font and standard margins.
- Submissions must include an abstract of no more than 150 words, setting out the main arguments or findings of the paper.
- Papers should follow appropriate referencing conventions.
- The papers will be evaluated through an anonymous review process. Please do not include any identifying information in the paper.
- Submissions that do not meet the basic editorial guidelines will not be reviewed by the assessment committee.

Any questions should be directed to:

### Morgan Poteet, PhD

Visiting Scholar, Centre for Refugee Studies (CRS)

Director, Canadian Association of Refugee and Forced Migration Studies (CARFMS)

Associate Professor, Mount Allison University

[mpoteet@mta.ca](mailto:mpoteet@mta.ca)



# CARFMS BLOG CALL FOR PAPERS

## APPEL À COMMUNICATIONS POUR LE BLOGUE DE L'ACERMF

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Dear CARFMS Members,

On behalf of the CARFMS Blog Committee, I would like to invite you to submit a blog entry, on whatever topic dealing with refugees and forced migration issues and concerns that you would like. We welcome submissions from practitioners, students and scholars.

You will find our CARFMS Blog with past entries at the following URL:

<http://carfms.org/blog/>

Ideally, a blog entry should be fairly brief and concise, between 600 and 1,000 words, and submitted to the Blog Committee using this form:

<http://carfms.org/blog/contributions-submissions-procedures/>

More details about the *CARFMS Blog Principles and Rules* can be found here:

<http://carfms.org/blog/principles-and-rules/>

I hope that you will be able to make a contribution to our CARFMS Blog, and thank you in advance for considering this medium. If you have any questions or comments, please do not hesitate to contact me:

[bruno.dupeyron@uregina.ca](mailto:bruno.dupeyron@uregina.ca)

Sincerely,

Bruno Dupeyron, CARFMS Vice President

Chers Membres de l'ACERMF,

Au nom du Comité en charge du blogue de l'ACERMF, je souhaiterais vous inviter à soumettre un article de blogue, sur le sujet de votre choix, qui ait un lien avec les questions de réfugiés et de migration forcée. Nous serions heureux de recevoir des soumissions venant de praticiens, étudiants et universitaires.

Vous trouverez notre blogue avec des articles précédemment publiés à l'adresse suivante: <http://carfms.org/blog/>

Idéalement, un article de blogue devrait être bref et concis, entre 600 et 1000 mots, et soumis au Comité en charge du blogue de l'ACERMF, en utilisant le formulaire en ligne

suivant: <http://carfms.org/blog/contributions-submissions-procedures/>

Plus de détails relatifs aux *Principes et règles du blogue de l'ACERMF* sont disponibles ici: <http://carfms.org/blog/principles-and-rules/>

J'espère que vous serez en mesure de soumettre une contribution au blogue de l'ACERMF, et vous remercie d'avance de considérer ce medium. Si vous avez la moindre question ou commentaire, n'hésitez pas à me contacter:

[bruno.dupeyron@uregina.ca](mailto:bruno.dupeyron@uregina.ca)

Bien cordialement,

Bruno Dupeyron, Vice-Président de l'ACERMF



# UPCOMING CONFERENCES AND OTHER EVENTS



## UPCOMING EVENTS

### FEBRUARY 2018

**23 and 24 February 2018**  
**Winter Working Group Meetings**  
**2018**  
**Toronto, Ontario**

FRIDAY 23 FEBRUARY 2018: Salvation Army, 160 Jarvis St., Toronto  
9:30am - 5pm: Inland Protection Working Group meeting

SATURDAY 24 FEBRUARY 2018:  
Salvation Army, 160 Jarvis St., Toronto  
9:30am – 4:30pm: Overseas Protection & Resettlement Working Group meeting

Do you want to be part of efforts to promote rights for refugees? Want to participate in in-depth discussions on pressing issues affecting refugees and immigrants in Canada? Looking for an opportunity to share information and strategies with others from across Canada?

Anyone interested is welcome to participate, especially CCR members; however meetings are closed to media and government employees.

Visit the website:  
<http://ccrweb.ca/en/meetings>

### MARCH 2018

**March 22-24th, 2018**  
**20th National Metropolis Conference**  
**Westin, Calgary, Alberta**

This year marks the twentieth edition of the National Metropolis Conference with the main objective of facilitating interaction between researchers, government, and service providers (the community and private sector partners).

The National Metropolis Conference is an annual forum for researchers, policy makers, representatives from community and settlement organizations to get together to share and exchange knowledge and experience in the field of immigration and settlement

Visit the website:  
<http://metropolisconference.ca/en/>

### MAY 2018

**May 7-11, 2018**  
**CRS Summer Course**  
**Centre for Refugee Studies (CRS),**  
**York University, Toronto, ON**

The Summer Course provides an interdisciplinary, interactive and experiential approach to the study of forced migration. Through attending lectures and related small group sessions, course participants develop a deepened understanding of the political, economic, social and cultural contexts of forced migration, and the major state and non-state institutions involved in refugee protection and advocacy.

Visit the website:  
<http://crs.yorku.ca/summer/summer-course-2018>

**May 22-25th, 2018**  
**CARFMS 2018: Dialogue Beyond Borders**  
**Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario**

Refugee and Forced Migration Studies has strived to foster both disciplinary and multidisciplinary, interdisciplinary and co-disciplinary forms of research. It has also been a field that has sought, in various ways, to engage with elements of policy

and practice relating to displacement. It also strives to engage with, and often directly involve, the perspectives and experience of individuals and groups that have been displaced. In these ways, it has also been a field that has sought to speak beyond the various borders and boundaries that can constrain dialogue.

CARFMS 2018 will invite applications for innovative panels, workshops, sessions, presentations and demonstrations to contribute to a more fulsome understanding of the challenges and opportunities presented by the fostering of dialogue beyond borders.

Call for Papers NOW available:  
<http://carfms.org/carfms-2018-dialogue-beyond-borders/>

### JUNE 2018

**June 7-9th, 2018**  
**Canadian Council for Refugees**  
**International Refugee Rights Conference 2018**  
**Toronto, Ontario**

In June 2018, the Canadian Council for Refugees invites non-governmental organizations and others to attend an international



# UPCOMING CONFERENCES AND OTHER EVENTS

conference in Toronto designed to enhance effectiveness in promoting the human rights of refugees and vulnerable migrants.

Registration will open in January 2018.

Visit the website:

<http://ccrweb.ca/en/international-refugee-rights-conference-2018#zoom=8&lat=43.65323&lon=-79.38318&layers=BT>

## **June 7-10, 2018 2018 Joint Annual Meeting on Law and Society Toronto, Ontario**

Law at The Crossroads  
Le Droit À La Croisée Des Chemins

For thousands of years the place where the City of Toronto is located has been a crossroad where many peoples have met and had fruitful exchanges. The Indigenous knowledge frameworks and laws of the peoples of this area encourage a multilayered understanding of an item such as a fishing weir in terms of its natural, sacred, practical and social meanings. The area continues to be home to many Indigenous people from all over Canada and beyond, but Toronto has also been shaped by

immigration flows from many parts of the world, with about half of its current residents being born outside of Canada.

The Law and Society Association and the Canadian Law and Society Association hope that our joint meeting in Toronto will be creative and fruitful, in keeping with the traditional use of this land as a gathering place, and that visitors to the area will take the opportunity to make new connections not only with one another but also with diverse local communities.

Visit the website:

<http://www.lawandsociety.org/Toronto2018/toronto2018.html>

## **JULY 2018**

### **July 24 – 27, 2018 IASFM 17: Whither Refugees? Restrictionism, Crises and Precarity Writ Large University of Macedonia, Thessaloniki, Greece**

Never since the Second World War have refugees faced such life and death alternatives with nowhere to turn, and faced with increased restrictionisms. The case of Greece epitomizes these new global

phenomena, which have been analogous to what the poorest parts of the global south have been experiencing for decades and of what may lie ahead.

Holding the 17th IASFM conference in Thessaloniki makes it possible to reflect on the variety of predicaments of refugees in the 21st century; the convergence of longer and fragmented routes and multiple modes of travel; the impact of economies of austerities on refugee lives; and the emergence of new responses to these crises.

Visit the website:

<http://iasfm.org/iasfm17/>

## **SEPTEMBER 2018**

### **Summer Working Group meetings Friday, September 7, 2018 to Saturday, September 8, 2018 9h30 à 17h Montreal, Quebec**

Join us to explore questions affecting refugee protection and newcomer settlement at the Canadian Council for Refugees Fall Consultation.

With views from all Canadian provinces and with participants in fields as diverse as healthcare and the

law, the conference offers opportunities for professional development, networking and strategy. All are welcome to participate!

Visit the website:

<http://ccrweb.ca/en/meetings>

## **CALLS FOR PAPERS**

The **CARFMS Working Paper Series** is an online publication that provides open access to the work of some of the most interesting presentations and papers that have been delivered at CARFMS Annual Conferences and other relevant forums. We welcome the submission of any papers that deal directly or indirectly with refugees and other forced migrants.

To see the basic requirements for papers to be considered for publication in the CARFMS Working Paper Series, visit:

<http://carfms.org/working-paper-series/author-guidelines>



# BECOME A MEMBER/DEVENIR MEMBRE

## Why join CARFMS?

- Participate in a community of scholars, researchers, advocates, policy-makers and NGOs working on issues of forced migration and refugees.
- Find out about job opportunities, lectures, conferences, publications and other important information through our listserve, forums, and publications.
- Discover others who are active in your area of research or policy advocacy through our online database of members.
- Share your research with other academics, advocates and the NGO community on our online forums or at our annual conference.
- CARFMS is an independent, interdisciplinary association run by its membership and dedicated to the advancement of refugee and forced migration studies.
- Participate in the annual conference.

## Pourquoi rejoindre l'ACERMF ?

- Pour faire partie d'une communauté d'universitaires, de chercheurs, d'avocats, de représentants gouvernementaux et non gouvernementaux travaillant sur des questions de migrations forcées et d'asile.
- Pour être tenu au courant d'offres d'emploi, de présentations, de conférences, de publications, et d'autres informations importantes, à travers notre liste d'envoi, nos forums en ligne et les publications de ses membres.
- Pour faire la connaissance d'autres personnes actives dans vos champs de recherche ou de pratique, en utilisant la base de données en ligne réservée aux membres de l'Association.
- Pour partager vos recherches et pour discuter de ces dernières avec d'autres universitaires, avocats, décideurs politiques et membres d'ONG, en utilisant nos forums en ligne, ou en personne lors de notre conférence annuelle.
- Parce que l'Association, qui est indépendante, multidisciplinaire et fonctionne uniquement grâce à ses membres, est dédiée à l'avancement des études sur l'asile et les migrations forcées;
- Pour participer à la conférence annuelle.

MEMBERSHIP CATEGORIES	ONE YEAR	TWO YEARS
<b>Regular – Independent Researchers and Individuals from/representing Government and Policy-Making Institutions</b>	\$125	\$220
<b>Regular – Student, Postdoc, Low Income Researcher</b>	\$40	\$60
<b>Regular – Individuals from NGOs/Reps/advocates of “Refugee” groups</b>	\$50	\$75
<b>Affiliate – Institutional Membership (Regular)</b>	\$300	\$550
<b>Affiliate – Institutional Membership (Non-profit)</b>	\$150	\$250

CATÉGORIES DE MEMBRES	UN AN	DEUX ANS
<b>Régulier – Chercheurs indépendants et membres du gouvernement, ou représentant le gouvernement et d'autres institutions responsables d'élaborer des politiques</b>	\$125	\$220
<b>Régulier – Étudiants, Post-docs, chercheurs à faibles revenus</b>	\$40	\$60
<b>Régulier – Membres d'ONG/Représentants ou défenseurs de groupes de « réfugiés »</b>	\$50	\$75
<b>Affiliés – membres institutionnels (régulier)</b>	\$300	\$550
<b>Affiliés – membres institutionnels (à but non lucratif)</b>	\$150	\$250

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## VISIT OTTAWA



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