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METROPOLIS 2016
Aichi-Nagoya, Japan
October 24-28, 2016



On behalf of the Metropolis International Steering Committee, I would like to welcome you to the 2016 International Metropolis Conference. This year's gathering is a milestone in the history of Metropolis for it is our first annual conference to be held in Japan and our first to be held in Asia. Metropolis wants, then, to offer a particularly warm welcome to our new colleagues from Japan and other countries in Asia, and we want to express our hope that you remain with us and help us continue to build our initiative, Metropolis Asia, which we began in 2009.

Much of the global discussion on migration and the integration of migrants into their countries of destination now takes its cues from events in Europe and, broadly speaking, the West. Although it is fully appropriate that we discuss recent events and trends in Europe, the very terms of this discussion have come to characterize, in fact dominate, discussions elsewhere including at the United Nations. But migration in other parts of the world has its own multiplicity of distinct characteristics that will not be captured by the categories that we often bring from the European debate. We hope, that by convening in Asia in 2016, we are able to offer you not only different migration and integration phenomena but different ways of thinking about them. Among the plenary and workshop discussions, we will feature a session on the role of international co-operation on migration policy as a trust-builder in East Asia and another on the role of migration in how Asia will manage its future population trajectories.

As is always the case, the Metropolis Conference in 2016 will be a truly global conference, bringing speakers from around the world to look at the issues of today: the refugee crisis that has recently captured the attention of the United Nations, the critical importance of integration, the relations between migration and development, migrants in countries in crisis, and the nexus between international migration and urbanization.

We hope that our conference brings you new ways of thinking about migration and introduces you to new friends and colleagues with whom you can work in the future.

Howard Duncan
Executive Head
Metropolis

Welcome to International Metropolis Conference 2016 in Aichi-Nagoya, Japan! Welcome to Asia!



METROPOLIS 2016
Aichi-Nagoya, Japan
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International migration and the integration of migrants is becoming one of the most crucial issues in not only Europe, the Middle East, and North and South America, but also in the Asia-Pacific.

We need wider and more global discussions based upon the diversity of people involved. Especially, Asia should join the global discussion and find its own new directions. Therefore, the organizing committee of this conference is based upon cooperation within the Asia-Pacific, while working together with members from North America and Europe. We are also determined to maintain close collaboration with the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

In the face of growing global risks and international conflicts, we hope to create trust through wisdom on migration and integration for realizing a better world with peace and prosperity. This is the aim of our conference.

I am very pleased that the International Metropolis Conference is taking place for the first time in Asia from October 24 to 28, 2016. I am looking forward to meeting you in Nagoya.

Yasushi Iguchi

Chairperson,
Organizing Committee of International Metropolis Conference 2016 Aichi-Nagoya

The Organizing Committee Members

| Position | Name | Affiliation |
|------------------|------------------------|--|
| Chairperson | Yasushi Iguchi | Professor, Kwansei Gakuin University, Nishinomiya |
| Vice Chairperson | Aya Okada | Professor, Graduate School of International Development, Nagoya University |
| Member | Imelda Nicholas | Former Commissioner, Philippines Overseas Employment Committee, Manila |
| Member | Joon Oh Jang | Former Director, IOM MRTC, Seoul |
| Member | Jung-Eun Oh | Chief, Research and Education Department, IOM MRTC Seoul |
| Member | Huiyao Wang | President, Center for China and Globalization, Beijing |
| Member | Binod Khadria | Professor, Jagdish Nehru University, New Delhi |
| Member | Philip Martin | Professor, University of California, Davis |
| Member | William Barriga | Former Chief of Mission, IOM Tokyo |

TABLE of PLENARIES



| | MONDAY, October 24 | TUESDAY, October 25 | | WEDNESDAY, October 26 | THURSDAY, October 27 | FRIDAY, October 28 | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|
| 9:30- | Registration | 9:00- Opening Ceremony Howard Duncan Executive Head, International Metropolis Project. Hideaki Omura Governor of Aichi Prefectural Government, Japan. | | 9:30- Plenary Session 3 "Creating Trust through Wisdom: Co-development and Migration in East Asia." Huiyao Wang, Center for China and Globalization. Sangjoon Kim, Yonsei University, Korea. Yasushi Iguchi, KGU, Japan. Chair: Howard Duncan, Carleton University, International Metropolis Project. | Plenary Session 5 "Asia's Demographic Precipice: Migration, Technology, and Greater Workforce Participation." Reiko Hayashi, National Institute of Population and Social Security Research. Yongyth Challamwong, Center for Economic Development, Thailand. Chair: Jan Rath, University of Amsterdam, Metropolis Europe. | Plenary Session 7 "When Internal and International Migration Meet: Best Practices for Cities." Chizuko Kawamura, Daito Bunka University, Japan. Anton Roux, ADC Forum, Australia. Chair: Wei Li, Arizona State University, USA. | |
| 10:00- | Study Tours 1) Toyota City and multicultural coexistence* 2) Toyota Factory visit, Group A and Group B 3) Nagoya Immigration Bureau, with refugee recognition 4) Multicultural Nagoya, with refugee supports, including discussions with NGOs 5) Multicultural life in Iga City and "Ninja" Museum with "Tenjin" Festival 6) Diversity in Hamamatsu City and visit to Shizuoka University of Art and Culture Cultural Tour "Meijimura Village" Museum and National Treasure "Inuyama Castle" Notes : * "Multicultural coexistence" is the concept widely used in municipalities in Japan, denoting integration and diversity. ** Departure and arrival time depends on tour groups. Please confirm the precise schedule of your tour at the time of study & cultural tour registration. Lunch during the study & cultural tour is extra and not included in the registration fee. | 9:30- Plenary Session 1 "Refugee Protection: Our Most Pressing Migration Dilemma" Petra Bendel, FAU, Germany. Dirk Hebecker, UNHCR. Jean-Christoph Dumont, OECD. Chair: Takahiro Shinyo, Vice- President, KGU. | | 11:00- Special lecture: John Ajaka, Minister for Multicultural Affairs of the Australian state of the New South Wales. Break | Special lecture: Ovais Sarmad, Chief of Staff, IOM. Break | Break | |
| | | 11:00- Special Lecture: Annette Kramme, Parliamentary Secretary of State for Labour and Social Affairs, Germany. Break | | 11:00- Special lecture: John Ajaka, Minister for Multicultural Affairs of the Australian state of the New South Wales. Break | Special lecture: Ovais Sarmad, Chief of Staff, IOM. Break | Break | |
| | | 11:45- Plenary Session 2 "Managing Global Risk: Migration in Situations of Crisis." Maxine Burkett, University of Hawaii. Masanori Naito, Doshisha University, Japan. Oliver Bakewell, Oxford University. Chair: Imelda Nicolas, Co-chair of the Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MICIC) Initiative, Metropolis Asia. | | 11:30- Plenary Session 4 "Migration, Trade, and Diasporas: Engines for Economic Integration." Philip Martin, UC Davis, USA. Dvora Blum, Ruppin Academic Center, Israel. Howard Lin, Ryerson University, Canada. Chair: Binod Khadria, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India. | | Plenary Session 6 "Inclusive Development : a New Perspective on Immigrant Integration." Jung-Eun Oh, IOM MRTC, Korea. Soonhwa Yi, World Bank. Brenda Yeoh, National University of Singapore. Chair: Aya Okada, Nagoya University, Japan. | Plenary Session 8 "Comprehensive Migration Policy-making for a Re-vitalized Japan : Comparative Perspectives." Christine Lina Maeda, CLAIR & Naomi Yamaguchi, CLAIR / Tsu City, Japan. Naomi Alboim, Queen's University, Canada. Anu Riila, EUROCITIES. Chair: Yasushi Iguchi, KGU, Japan. |
| | | 13:15- Lunch at Cafeteria "Cascade" | | 13:00- Lunch at Cafeteria "Cascade" | | Lunch at Cafeteria "Cascade" | Closing Ceremony followed by a boxed lunch. Closing remarks: Jan Rath, University of Amsterdam, Metropolis Europe. |
| | | 14:30- Workshop GroupA(8 ~ 10) | | 14:30- Workshop GroupC(8 ~ 10) | | Workshop GroupE(8 ~ 10) | |
| | | 16:00- Break | | 16:00- Break | | Break | |
| | | 16:30-18:00 Workshop GroupB(8 ~ 10) | | 16:30-18:00 Workshop GroupD(8 ~ 10) | | Workshop GroupF(8 ~ 10) | |
| 19:00-20:30 Reception at Nagoya Congress Center (4F) | 18:30-19:30 Songs by musical company " Kibou(hopes) " | | 18:30-19:30 " The Face of It " by multinational Kangeki Theatre | Farewell dinner at Atsuta Jingu Kaikan | | | |

TABLE of WORKSHOPS



| Room Numbers | TUESDAY, October 25 | | | WEDNESDAY, October 26 | | | THURSDAY, October 27 | | | |
|--------------|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|---------------------|--|---|
| | 13:15-14:30 Lunch time | 14:30-16:00 | 16:30-18:00 | 13:00-14:30 Lunch Time | | 14:30-16:00 | 16:30-18:00 | 13:00-14:30 L.T. | 14:30-16:00 | 16:30-18:00 |
| | | Group A | Group B | | | Group C | Group D | | Group E | Group F |
| 211 | | A-1 Mitigating Risks for Migrants: International Agencies and Local Stakeholders (1) | B-1 Mitigating Risks for Migrants: International Agencies and Local Stakeholders (2) | | | C-1 Generation effect of immigrants and social integration policy reform | D-1 The Dietary Integration of Muslim Population in East Asia | | E-1 Education and Integration in migratory context (1) | F-1 Education and Integration in migratory context (2) |
| 212 | | A-2 Alternative assessing the credentials of refugees (1) | B-2 Alternative assessing the credentials of refugees (2) | | | C-2 Depicting critical issues faced by immigrants in contemporary North America (1) | D-2 Depicting critical issues faced by immigrants in contemporary North America (2) | | E-2 Marriage migrant women's organizations building transnational community | F-2 |
| 221 | | A-3 Human Smuggling/Human Trafficking in the Asia Pacific (1) | B-3 Human Smuggling/Human Trafficking in the Asia Pacific(2) | | | C-3 Towards a win-win situation: Policies and regional practices to attract and integrate skilled migrants in Germany, Korea and Japan | D-3 The situation of urban planning and refugee in Nepal | | E-3 Migrant workers and labor and social protection • Migrant Workers' Employment Rights- • Present issues of Indonesian domestic workers- | F-3 Skilled and Unskilled Female Labor Migration from Asia: Ground Realities of Migrating Nurses and Domestic Care Workers |
| 222 | | A-4 Migration, Trade, and Diaporas: Engines for Economic Development and Integration (1) | B-4 Migration, Trade, and Diaporas: Engines for Economic Development and Integration (2) | | | C-4 Migration, Multiculturalism, and Filipinos in Japan and South Korea: Policies, Experiences, Lessons and Prospects (1) | D-4 Migration, Multiculturalism, and Filipinos in Japan and South Korea: Policies, Experiences, Lessons and Prospects (2) | | E-4 Recent changes in immigrant's integration in comparative perspective: Dialogue between Japan and Sweden | F-4 Sending, receiving and integrating migrants • Arrive Prepared: SOPA as a Model for Effective Workplace Integration • Seamless Transition: From Pre-arrival to Post-arrival- |
| 223 | | A-5 Facilitating Movement of Natural Persons to stimulate foreign direct investment: Ideals and realities of policies and needs for regulatory reforms | B-5 Displacement amd migration in South Asia • Forced repatriation of Afghan refugees: The case of Pakistan • Migration and Disaster recovery : Evidence from Nepal Earthquake | | | C-5 The role and contribution of migrants and refugees in driving economic integration in Australia | D-5 Protecting the statelessness in Europe | | E-5 Integration of refugees into the labour market. Does "haste make waste"? | F-5 Reflections on Patriotism as Exclusion of Migrants |
| 224 | | A-6 The National Refugee Resettlement Plan on a Local Scale: Mobilizing Communities for Successful Settlement and Integration | B-6 Second Language Training for the Labour Market Chances and Challenges for Migrants, Refugees and Asylum Seekers | | | C-6 Situation of Refugees and their search for Co-existence in the host countries (1) | D-6 Situation of Refugees and their search for Co-existence in the host countries (2) | | E-6 Immigrant Integration in Sweden, Israel and Japan: Inclusive development in Stockholm, Ashkelon, Nagoya and Toyota (1) | F-6 Immigrant Integration in Sweden, Israel and Japan: Inclusive development in Stockholm, Ashkelon, Nagoya and Toyota (2) |
| 231 | | A-7 Rationality versus Emotion in the Migration Debate: Why Wisdom is no guarantee for Trust in a Common European Asylum System | B-7 How refugees stand against extreme risks and overcome them? • From Upheaval to Resettlement: The Emotional and Mental Consequences of the Refugee Journey • Re-thinking Policy Approaches to Migration: From Crimmigration towards Alternative Solutions | | | C-7 International Migration of the Highly Skilled -Focusing on India-Japan migration- | D-7 Migration in Situation of Crisis: About The Kathmandu Metropolitician planning | | E-7 Integration of refugees into the labour market. Does "haste make waste"? | F-7 Different stages of Integration and settlement • To become integrated: process of learning in immediate environment- • Inclusive Planning: Municipal Roles in Immigrant Settlement and Integration- • Risk in Elder Life of Korean Chinese Migrant Workers in South Korea- |
| 232 | L-1 Luncheon Seminar: "Usage of automated translation to refugee problems -Technology for Humanitarian Policy-" offered as the course lecture of "Global Resources Management Program" of Doshisha University, Global Studies for Students | A-8 | B-8 | L2- Meeting "On the Future of Metropolis Asia" | | C-8 International Cooperation on Migration Data Collection and Management in the Context of the Sustainable Development Goals | D-8 | | E-8 The Situation of Migration of Health Professionals across the Globe | F-8 Migration and Citizenship • Migration and new citizenship in cities- • The Limit of local policy and citizenship - A Case of "B" city in Nagano prefecture- |
| 233 | | A-9 | B-9 | | | C-9 Refugee Integration in the EU and Asia: Common Approaches and Differences | D-9 Highly-skilled Transnational Migration in the Age of Globalization | | E-9 Building Community Resilience | F-9 Human Resource Development through Migration: Effects of Technical Intern Training Program in East Asia |
| 234 | | A-10 Refugee Integration in the EU and Asia: Common Approaches and Differences (1) | B-10 Refugee Integration in the EU and Asia: Common Approaches and Differences (2) | | | C-10 International Migration, Public Policies, and Organizational Strategies for the Integration and Retention of Diversity: Canadian, European and Japanese Perspectives (1) | D-10 International Migration, Public Policies, and Organizational Strategies for the Integration and Retention of Diversity: Canadian, European and Japanese Perspectives (2) | | E-10 Trends and Implications of international and internal migration in non-traditional destinations | F-10 |

MAPS of NAGOYA CONGRESS CENTER

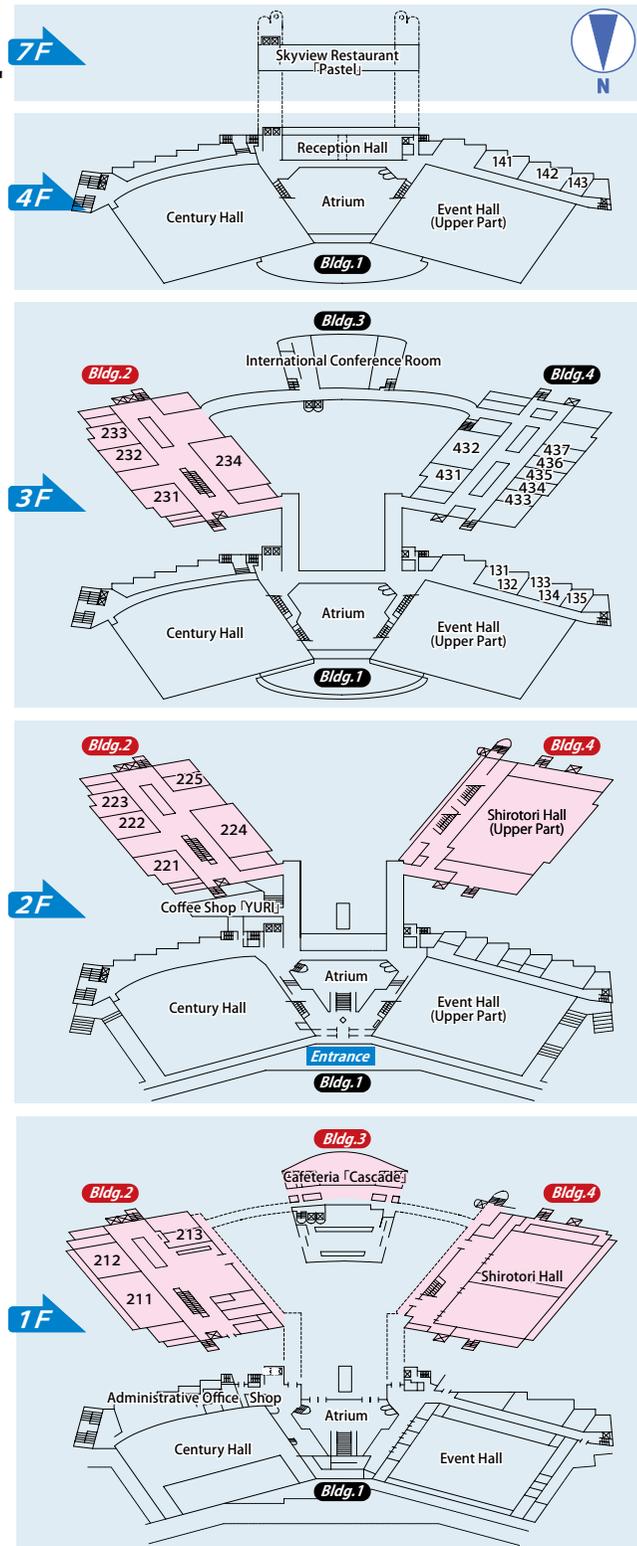


Structure of Nagoya Congress Center

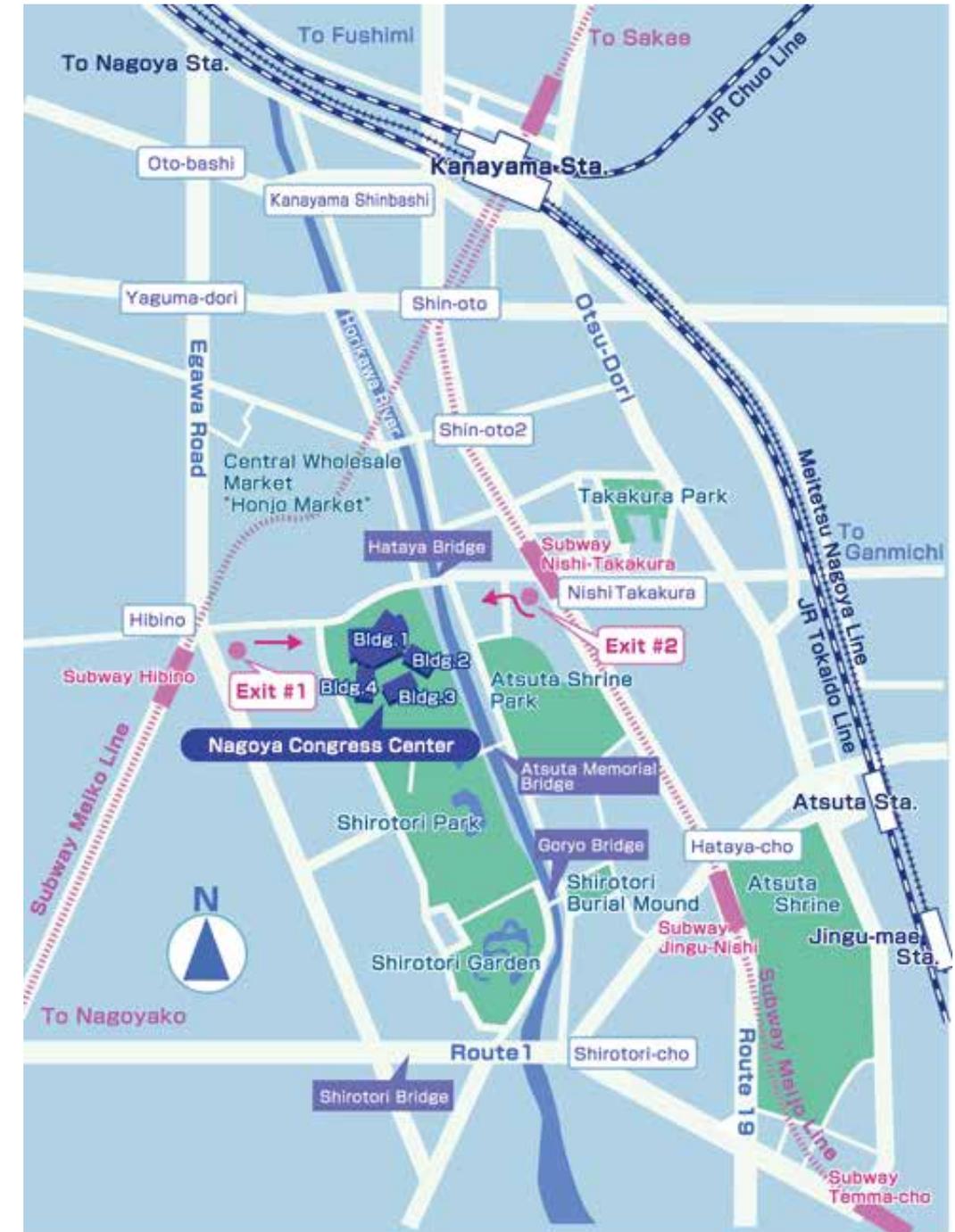
Plenary Session:
Shirotori Hall (1F, Bldg.4)

Workshop:
Conference Rooms (1~3F, Bldg. 2)

Lunch :
Cafeteria "Cascade" (Bldg. 3)



Area Map



STUDY TOURS



1) Toyota City and "multicultural coexistence"*

Starting at 10:30am and coming back by 4:00pm, lunch is extra at Toyota Automobile Museum.

You are requested to order lunch in advance. Payment can be made at the registration desk. It will be served in the hall on G Floor of Toyota Automobile Museum.

Notes: *"Multicultural coexistence" is the concept widely used in municipalities in Japan, denoting integration and diversity.



Toyota City

2) Toyota Factory visit, Group A and Group B

Starting at 10:00am and coming back by 4:30pm. Lunch is extra at Toyota Automobile Museum.

You are requested to order lunch in advance. Payment should be made at the registration desk. It will be served in the Hall on G Floor of Toyota Automobile.



Toyota Plant

3) Nagoya Immigration Bureau, with refugee recognition

Starting presumably at 1:30pm and coming back at 4:00 (maximum 20 persons)



Nagoya Immigration Bureau

4) Multicultural Nagoya, with refugee supports, including discussions with NGOs

Starting at 10:30am and coming back at 1:00pm (maximum 30persons).

Notes: In the case where the number of participants has reached its maximum (normally 40 persons)



Nagoya International Center

STUDY TOURS

5) Multicultural life in Iga City and "Ninja" Museum with "Tenjin" Festival

Starting at 10:00am and coming back by 4:30pm. Lunch is extra and only traditional vegetarian one. You are requested to order lunch in advance. Payment can be made at the registration desk. The lunch is Traditional Vegetarian Lunch Box "Ninja Chirashi" to be served in "Haitopia Iga".



Ninja MUSEUM of Igaryu

6) Diversity in Hamamatsu City and visit to Shizuoka University of Art and Culture

Welcomed by Japanese and foreign students, Starting at 10:00 am coming back 4:30 pm, lunch is extra.



Hamamatsu City

CULTURAL TOUR

"Meijimura Village" Museum and National Treasure "Inuyama Castle"

Starting at 0:30pm and coming back at 4:30 pm, entrance fees are extra (approx. ¥1,900). Before arriving at Inuyama Castle, participants will be visiting a wharf of "Shichirino Watashi" on Tokaido Road (between Edo (Tokyo) and Osaka) during the Edo Era (17-19th Century)



Meijimura Museum



Inuyama Castle

CULTURAL EVENTS



Songs by musical company “Kibou” (18:30-19:30 on October 25, 2016, in Shirotori Hall)

Greetings

Yoshizumi Takai

Welcome to International Metropolis Conference 2016 in Aichi-Nagoya!

The citizen’s musical company, “Kibou” and its sister entity, Japan Musical Academy (JMA) were founded and represented by myself, Yoshizumi Takai. I am very grateful for inviting us to perform songs and dances from musicals at the occasion of this conference.

It was in March in 2015, when Prof. Iguchi and I got the Community Development Award from Nishinomiya City, Hyogo Prefecture in Japan, that I have met him for the first time. After this, we have started collaboration and now we are about to realize this performance. After deliberating on the selection of music for today’s program, I have come to the idea that our performance should have two parts: Songs from our original musicals might be the best presents for the audience, while we should better perform well-known songs from around the world too.

It would be very fortunate for me, if you spend enjoyable and relaxing time from the beginning to the end of the performance.

Profile of **Yoshizumi Takai**

Composer of musicals and stage director

Representative of JMA

Representative of the Musical Company “Kibou”

Former exclusive composer of Takarazuka Revue Company

Performer

Megumi Teranishi
Kazutoyo Noma
Kazuha Noma
Machimi Eto
Arisa Furukawa
Mitsuko Chiba

Yukiko Hamasaki
Ikuo Nakashima
Hiraku Nakajima
Gihan Nishida
Keita Suyama
Ai Umemoto

Miyu Hamasaki
Yoko Yamanaka
Ami Wakabayashi
Shione Mizuta
Mei Sekiguchi
Mitsuki Nakaoka

Genta Ishimaru
Mana Kagotani
Mai Sato
Nanane Umemoto
Yune Umemoto

Staff

Lightening: **Masamichi Shikata**

Sound: **Michiro Takai**

ACT ONE: Musical A la carte

Arranged and produced by **Yoshizumi Takai**

1. Mozart Medley
2. Foster Medley
3. Bali Hai (From Musical “South Pacific”)
4. Tomorrow (From Musical “Annie”)
5. Sound of Music (From Musical “Sound of Music”)
6. DoReMi (From Musical “Sound of Music”)

ACT TWO: Original Musicals from Japan

Composed, arranged and produced **Yoshizumi Takai**

1. Yamaguchinosato (Home village Arima) (From Musical “The Prince of Arima”)
2. Chunchun Suzume (Singing Sparrows) (From Musical “The Prince of Arima”)
3. Anokonoteha Hotokesama (The hands of my child are Buddha) (From Musical “Jirohattan”)
4. Urashima Taro (From Musical “Jirohattan”)
5. Asagakuruto (When the sun rises) (From Musical “Mokubeizakaya”)
6. Torinokono Mori (From Musical “Kounotori ga tobu toki” [When The Storks Take Flight])
7. Kokorono Kotoba (Words from Hearts) (From Musical “Kounotori ga tobu toki” [When The Storks Take Flight])
8. Kounotori (Storks) (From Musical “The Tale of Hiboko”)
9. Onikabuto (To slay the ogres)(From Musical “Kokorowo tsunagu komoriuta [Lullaby from heart to heart])
10. Koregawatashinoai (This is my love) (From Musical “The Prince of Arima”)
11. Uwasa (Rumour) (From Musical “The Prince of Arima”)
12. Hanawasaku (Flower will bloom) (Song for reconstruction from disasters of the Great East Japan Earthquake” Lyrics: Shunji Iwai, Composition: Youko Sugano)
13. Yorokobi (Joy) (From Musical “The Tale of Hiboko”)



CULTURAL EVENTS



“The Face of It” by multinational Kan geki Theatre

(18:30-19:30 on October 26, 2016, in Shirotori Hall)

The Face of It

In this conflicted and confusing world, the one thing we can do for ourselves is face up to the ‘now’.

‘The Face of It’ is a performance piece based on the things in our day-to-day lives that make us stop and question ourselves.

The actors in this piece do not use words because we intend to give precedence to the voices contained in the surrounding sounds, and to your own interpretations.

There are as many potential meanings in this piece as may occur to the audience. This is our intention; however, we hope that you may also find a chance to think on the meaning of international migration, which is the theme of this conference. Migration and movement can be strong themes in human life, not only literally, but also pertaining to the growth and development of a person throughout their life.

Within the heart of each person lies something precious.

Interviews, Video, Voice (in no particular order)

N, Nayuta Ganbe, Honoka Tsuda, Akane Aizawa, Abeny Kucha Tiir, Children at Hanover Railway Station, Min, Leona Cameron, Mikiko Kurokawa, Kazuyuki Amano, Yasuyuki Tanahashi, Sumio Matsumoto, Makiko Nakanishi, Gladys Robison, Asako Tada, David Alcock, Shirley Koga, Paola Castedo, Martha and Candy, Yuko Tomoda and Honoka Kubo, Fumiko Kobayashi, Hiroki Kuzuya and Masami Kubo, Hiroko, Tatsu, Mayu, Shingo, T.T

Cakra Dance Company

Kou, Motsu, Non, Kaz, Kani, Goro, Krack, Margalic, Tomo, Ikuo

Cast

KANGEKI: Sophie Goto Jessica A. Robison Megumi Miura Miho Kobayashi

Staff

Lighting – Sachiko Mihara

Sound Design – Megumi Miura

Costumes – Sophie Goto

Stage Manager – youu-ji

Film and Media – Katsutoshi Furuya

Photography – Ozan Aktas

Sound Operator – Masaki Watanabe (Garage Inc.)

Directed by Miho Kobayashi and Megumi Miura

Scenes

Scene 1 Opening

Scene 2 Getting Dressed

Scene 3 Woman

Scene 4 BOX

Scene 5 BOX#

Scene 6 Ourselves

Scene 7 ‘I Think I Can, I Think I Can’ (dir. Jessica A. Robison)

Scene 8 Hands

Scene 9 The Box People

Scene 10 End roll

Final thoughts

We have created this performance piece from interviews we took with people from all over the world. As an international theatre company, we often find ourselves trying to bridge divides and cross boundaries during our work. With members who live here in Japan as immigrants, it is an honour to have had the opportunity to produce something to show at the International Conference on Migration.

This piece is not so much a story about something that happened to ‘someone, somewhere’, but a set of stories about ‘us’, ‘myself’.

We have learned a great deal from each interviewee. We would like to express our deep appreciation for their time and the sharing of their stories.

FAREWELL DINNER with “ATSUTA FOREST and VISION FROM NAGOYA”※

※This event is supported as “Unique MICE Venue” by National Tourism Agency.

on October 27 (Dinner from 18:30-21:00)

Participants are request to take shuttle busses from Nagoya Congress Center between 17:15 and 18:15 on October 28, to go to the West Gate of Atsuta Shrine. Participants are requested to discover important geographical and historical spots in “Atsuta Forest” (the forest area surrounding Atsuta Shrine), which was established almost 1,900 years ago.

1) Those who have found some geographically or historically meaningful spots and send an excellent photo as evidence to the secretariat on the way to Atsuta Jingu Kaikan Hall (the venue of farewell dinner), are eligible for Chanoyu (Green Tea) later.



Atsuta Shrine

2) During the dinner time, you will be able to enjoy “Gagaku”

music (“Twelve-tone” music originated and developed in East Asia (including China and Korea) around 3rd~7th Centuries. It is much older than that by Arnold Schonberg in 20th Century and has been well preserved exclusively in Japan. This music is recorded in DVD by Imperial Household Agency.



The traditional “Gagaku” performance (image)

3) Tea ceremony begins in Atsuta Jingu Kaikan, when it has taken almost 45 minutes after starting the dinner. Some of the participants are able to enjoy both local sweets from “Ryoguchi-Ya” and “Matcha” (Green tea) with high quality. The tee ceremony is one of the most important element of “Samurai culture” which has been developed in this region from 16th Century.

4) With the support by the Aichi Prefectural Government, the participants are able to attend “Karakuri Ningyo (Wind-up doll)” performance by the 9th Karakuri Master Tamaya Shobei. This technology has spread from this region to all over Japan almost 350 years ago before industrialization. This has formed important basis for the development of modern textile industry, automobile industry as well as robotics in Japan.



Traditional Wind-up Doll

5) Finally, the audience are able to have future visions of the Great Nagoya region, on the strong industrial clusters with highly diversified technologies based on findings by Novel Prize Laureates from this region and close cooperation between industry and universities, as well as creation of new infrastructures such as Linear Motor Trains between Nagoya and Tokyo, which will be realized by 2027.



Isamu Akasaki (center) and Hiroshi Amano (right) of Nagoya University and Shuji Nakamura (left) of UC Santa Barbara: Nobel Prize Laureates in Physics 2014



Test run of the Linear Motor Trains

PLENARY SESSIONS



October 25 (Shirotori Hall) Opening Speech (9:00-9:30)

Howard Duncan

Executive Head, International Metropolis Project

Hideaki Omura

Governor of Aichi Prefectural Government, Japan

Takashi Kawamura

Mayor of Nagoya City, Japan

Plenary Session 1 (9:30-11:00)

Refugee protection: Our most pressing migration dilemma

Exceptionally large refugee flows from Syria, Iraq, and Afghanistan into Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon, and Europe have dominated world news for the past five years. The numbers entering Europe during the first few weeks of 2016 far exceed those from a year ago when over 1 million entered Germany alone. But these are far from the only refugees and internally displaced persons in the world today. UNHCR now estimates that there are now beyond 20 million refugees and that the total number of persons forcibly displaced from their homes has surpassed 60 million. Voluntary return rates are low, resulting in most refugee situations being protracted, sometimes for decades. Most refugees flee to neighbouring countries which bear the burden of supporting them, and the international community has been nearly paralyzed in its responses, so overwhelming have the numbers become. Re-settlement numbers remain low compared to the overall magnitude of the problem, and many European citizens are expressing frustration with the rapidly growing presence of refugees and other migrants in their cities and towns. Their fear, frustration, and anger has led to some governments restricting flows across their borders, raising the spectre of a collapse of Europe's Schengen agreement and, even more alarming, the possible collapse of the 1951 Geneva Convention relating to the status of refugees. This panel will look at what is now the world's most pressing migration dilemma.

Moderator:

Takahiro Shinyo (Former Ambassador of Japan to Germany, vice president of Kwansai Gakuin University)

Speakers:

Petra Bendel (Friedrich-Alexander-University of Erlangen-Nuermburg, Germany)

Dirk Hebecker (UNHCR)

Jean-Christoph Dumont (OECD)

Special Lecture (11:00-11:20)

Annette Kramme

Parliamentary Secretary of State for Labor and Social Affairs, Germany

Plenary Session 2 (11:45-13:15)

Managing Global Risk: Migration in situations of crisis

In a progressively interlinked world, the repercussions of crises, whether natural, or man-made, inevitably transcend national borders. For example, hundreds of thousands of people were forced to move in the wake of such catastrophes as Hurricane Katrina (2005), the earthquake in Haiti (2010), the Tohoku earthquake and tsunami (2011), and Typhoon Haiyan which devastated parts of the Philippines (2013). Thousands of families from Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq and Eritrea, fleeing from warfare, armed conflict and persecution, made the perilous journey to Europe seeking refuge and safety (2014-15). Emergency responses must take into account not only the welfare of those missing and injured but of those, sometimes numbering beyond a million, who are physically and suddenly displaced by such crises. Often, people leaving a disaster area relocate to cities where they can most likely find the support, shelter, and services they require. This session will examine changing migration trends induced by crisis situations and how they influence economic and political development, security, and stability at a global level. Our speakers will offer advice to governments, members of the international community and other stakeholders on how best to deal with the existing reality of mounting displacement, both internal and global.

Moderator:

Imelda Nicholas (Co-chair of the Migrants in Countries in Crisis(MICIC) Initiative, Metropolis Asia)

Speakers:

Maxine Burkett (University of Hawaii, USA)

Masanori Naito (Doshisha University, Japan)

Oliver Bakewell (Oxford University, UK)

October 26 (Shirotori Hall)



Plenary Session 3 (9:30-11:00)

Creating Trust through wisdom: Co-development and migration in East Asia

A history of conflict amongst countries in East Asia has created a legacy of mistrust that endures today and that is a major geo-political concern for the entire world. Expressions of this remaining mistrust are now mostly contained to issues that are largely symbolic such as ownership of small islands and commemoration ceremonies, but the risk of more intense conflict remains. This plenary session will look at the value for building trust of multi-lateral engagement in areas other than those of direct conflict. Migration can be one of those areas given the common interests shared by East Asian countries with regard to their demographic futures, their labour force trajectories, and the growing desire of their citizens to study and work abroad. Co-operation on managed migration within the East Asian and the greater ASEAN region offers a realizable and relatively non-contentious area for building greater trust amongst these peoples. This panel will offer its advice for pursuing an opportunity for creating trust through wisdom on migration management. It will, in so doing, illustrate the potential importance of migration policy for foreign relations.

Moderator:

Howard Duncan (Carleton University, Canada, International Metropolis Project)

Speakers:

Huiyao Wang (Center for China and Globalization)

Sangjoon Kim (Yonsei University, Korea)

Yasushi Iguchi (Kwansei Gakuin University, Japan)

Special Lecture (11:00-11:20)

Hon. John Ajaka

Minister for Multicultural Affairs of the Australian state of the New South Wales

Plenary Session 4 (11:30-13:00)

Migration, trade, and diasporas: Engines for economic integration

The interest in the relationship between migration and development has brought a great deal of attention to the potential inherent in diasporas as engines for economic growth in homelands, a potential that has grown along with the deepening of globalization and the effects of its technologies, in particular, the continued rise of transnationalism. Among the manifestations of transnationalism are business, investment, and trade relationships that transcend international borders as well as the more complex migration patterns of the "new mobility" that can themselves support international businesses and trade. Migrants who return to their homelands following time spent abroad in study or work or managing a business offer economic benefits through their human capital having been enhanced by their experiences elsewhere. But for a homeland economy to fully benefit from either the presence of its diaspora abroad or its retuning migrants requires explicit and continual management. Returnees need support in their re-integration to the homeland society and its economic institutions much in the way that migrants need support for integration into their host society. And diaspora members need to be paid attention to if their activities in their host countries are to offer benefits to the homelands. This panel will look at best practices for how homelands can manage diaspora relations and the re-integration of returning migrants.

Moderator:

Binod Khadria (Jawaharlal Nehru University, India)

Speakers:

Philip Martin (UC Davis, USA)

Dvora Blum (Ruppin Academic Center, Israel)

Howard Li (Ryerson University, Canada)

October 27 (Shirotori Hall)



Plenary Session 5 (9:30-11:00)

Asia's demographic precipice: Migration, technology, and greater workforce participation

Japan, Korea, and China each face a future of ageing populations, shrinking populations, shrinking labour forces, and a rapidly declining ratio of workers to dependents. With UN-reported fertility rates of 1.3, 1.2, and 1.6 respectively, these countries will see their populations decline this century, dramatically in Japan's case. In an era characterized by sluggish global economic growth and a slowing growth in China, this demographic scenario is worrying for economies that increasingly are reliant upon innovation and investment. Population ageing is not normally associated with high levels of innovation. In addition, Thailand, a strong industrial power in the ASEAN is also faced with rapid demographic changes. These economies, must respond to their demographic realities, and how they do so will determine their future economic fortunes. However, the balance among raising workforce participation, for example among women and older workers, relying on new technologies to carry out functions once performed by people, and international migration that would seek to introduce not only more workers but more innovators and investors to their economies, might be different according to countries. This panel will look at the realities of demographic changes and international migration and at the current thinking on how each should respond to the realities.

Moderator:

Jan Rath (University of Amsterdam, Metropolis Europe)

Speakers:

Reiko Hayashi (National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Japan)

Yongyth Challamwong (Center for Economic Development, Thailand)

Special Lecture (11:00-11:20)

Ovais Sarmad

International Organization for Migration

Plenary Session 6 (11:30-13:00)

Inclusive development: a New perspective on immigrant integration

The UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was established in a context of concern for not only enhancing the development of countries in the global south but in doing so inclusively, and not only for the benefit of a few. Rising inequality throughout the world and within countries remains a top priority for many concerned not only about social justice but about the political stability of societies characterized by high levels of inequality. Broadly speaking, inclusive development is defined as "a pro-poor approach that equally values and incorporates the contributions of all stakeholders - including marginalized groups - in addressing development issues. It promotes transparency and accountability, and enhances development cooperation outcomes through collaboration between civil society, governments and private sector actors." With regard to migration, the issues range from access to labour markets through to the cost of migrating and sending remittances through to the quality of the integration of migrants in their countries of destination. This panel will examine the issue of immigrant integration from the perspective of inclusive development and will offer suggestions to ensure that migrants and their families are among the beneficiaries of economic and social development, particularly when that development is dependent upon their labor.

Moderator:

Aya Okada (Nagoya University, Japan)

Speakers:

Jung-Eun Oh (IOM MRTC, Korea)

Soonhwa Yi (World Bank)

Brenda Yoeh (National University of Singapore)

October 28 (Shirotori Hall)



Plenary Session 7 (9:30-11:00)

When internal and international migration meet: best practices for cities

In 2007, the world reached the milestone of 50% of its population residing in urban centres. With most OECD countries having already reached very high rates of urbanization – Belgium at 98%, Iceland at 94%, Australia at 90%, France and Sweden at 86%, the Netherlands at 84% - most future urbanization will take place in countries in the Global South, led perhaps by China whose deliberate policy of sustained urbanization has witnessed the creation of nearly 100 new and large cities and an urbanization rate climbing from 20% in 1980 to nearly 60% today, an exceptionally rapid increase. Urbanization is fuelled by migration, both internal and international, and today the majority of the world's migrants are destined for cities. More than ever, migration and urbanization are the same thing. Migrants prefer cities because it is there that their human capital is most rewarded, that they can find members of their families and co-ethnic groups, and that they can find employment for themselves and schools for their children. This session will look at best practices for cities to manage migration to reap its benefits and to contain its costs.

Moderator:

Wei Li (Arizona State University, USA)

Speakers:

Chizuko Kawamura (Daito Bunka University)

Anton Roux (ADC Forum, Melbourne, Australia)

Plenary Session 8 (11:30-13:00)

Comprehensive migration policy-making for a re-vitalized Japan

Japan's increasing embrace of immigration as part of its solution to having experienced a long-term economic plateau is less-well recognized than it deserves. Even public opinion, for a long time less than enthusiastic about increased immigration, is warming to the idea as a response to population ageing and decline, particularly as Japan's experience with limited immigration continues and with considerable success. This panel will look comprehensively at migration policy for Japan, casting its attention to immigrant selection, setting immigration levels, managing integration both socially and economically, and the role of citizenship policy. The working assumption of this closing session is that immigration to Japan will increase over time; the question is how it is to be best managed for the mutual success of the immigrants and Japanese society. In realizing such multifold discussions, the experiences of city alliances in North America, Europe and Japan should be discussed.

Moderator:

Yasushi Iguchi (Kwansei Gakuin University, Japan)

Speakers:

Christine Maeda (Council of Local Authorities for International Relations, Japan) **and**

Naomi Yamaguchi (Council of Local Authorities for International Relations, and Tsu City, Japan)

Naomi Alboim (Queen's university, Canada)

Anu Riila (EUROCITIES)

Closing remarks

Jan Rath

University of Amsterdam, Metropolis Europe

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October 25, Lunch Time

L1 Usage of automated translation to refugee problems -Technology for Humanitarian Policy-

Room: 232 Time: 13:15~14:30

*Offered as the course lecture of "Global Resources Management Program" of Doshisha University. Exclusively for registered students.

October 25, Group A

A1 Mitigating Risks for Migrants: International Agencies and Local Stakeholders (1)

Room: 211 Time: 14:30-16:00 (The second part: 16:30-18:00)

Organizer: Pauline Gardiner Barber

Presenter : Martin Geiger, Pauline Gardiner Barber, Jay Ramasubramanyam, Itaru Nagasaka

Abstract: From labor migration to forced displacement resulting from persecution, insecurity or climate change, the mitigation of risks associated with increasing mobility and migration is especially important for Asian countries. This panel examines the role of international agencies and local stakeholders in mitigating risks for people on the move, as well as the risks the international community and states tend to associate with increased and unmanaged mobility and migration. In addition to the fundamentally important role of international agencies, including programs to provide pre-departure orientation, labour market preparations, and health and security checks, we also explore the activities of local stakeholders in mitigating risks associated with increased and unmanaged mobility and migration in different Asian countries. The panel also highlights enhanced regional integration and cooperation on migration management and risk mitigation by discussing current initiatives including those offering programs for migrant integration and/or return. International agencies to be reviewed include the International Labor Organization (ILO), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Association for South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). Bringing together (former) practitioners in international and local organizations as well as emerging and established academic experts, the panel will analyze various initiatives and programs. We ask, how do international and local agencies shape decision-making and migration governance, and how can they achieve together better forms of migration and risk management? To what extent do the various activities implemented by local and international stakeholders achieve the aim of mitigating risks for migrants, states and societies in different Asian countries?

A2 Alternative assessing the credentials of refugees (1)

Room: 212 Time: 14:30-16:00

Organizer: Timothy Owen

Presenter: Fariborz Birjandian, Anne Guller-Frey, Stephan Schiele, Timothy Owen,

Abstract: Since 2015, the rapid increase in the number of refugees leaving Syria, and finding safe haven abroad, particularly in Europe and Canada, has raised number of issues concerning their resettlement and integration. Among these issues is the recognition of qualifications, for further study, and for employment. Many refugees are not able to obtain full documentation that is required by the responsible credential assessment bodies in the host countries, and alternative models for assessment have been,

or are in the process of being developed. The right of refugees and others in similar circumstances to have their educational and professional qualifications assessed finds legal basis in international law. The Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications concerning Higher Education in the European Region, commonly known as the Lisbon Convention (1997), established international standards for the recognition of refugee qualifications (Council of Europe, 1997). It places the burden on countries and their institutions to prove why they should not recognize qualifications based on major differences between education and professional systems. The treaty calls on signatories to develop frameworks for assessing refugee qualifications in the absence of documents fairly and quickly. The Convention was signed by all European Union (EU) and European Economic Area (EEA) countries, as well as others, most notably Australia, Canada, Israel, Turkey, and the United States.

While practices for assessing the qualifications of refugees have been in place in Europe, it has not been common in North America.

This workshop examines models of alternative assessment in Canada, and Germany, and the extent to which these alternative assessments are being recognized by academic institutions, professional licensing bodies and employers.

A3 Human Trafficking and Smuggling in the Asia Pacific (1)

Room: 221 Time: 14:30-16:00 (The second part : 16:30-18:00)

Organizer: Imelda Nicolas

Presenter: Bernd Parusel, Regina Konle-Seidl, Liam Patuzzi

Abstract: Human trafficking and human smuggling in the Asia Pacific have long been a serious concern for countries in the region. Data show that two-thirds of human trafficking victims come from Asia; the United Nations estimates that some 64% of human trafficking in Asia is due to forced labor such as debt bondage, involuntary domestic servitude, or child labor, and 26% of the victims are subjected to sexual exploitation. According to the International Labor Organization, the Asia-Pacific region accounts for the largest number of forced laborers in the world with 11.7 million victims or 56% of the global total.

Tackling human trafficking and smuggling is a common challenge to countries in the Asia-Pacific region and the effort and response of governments and civil society vary greatly from country to country. While most countries have laws and policies to protect possible victims and prosecute offenders, several countries in the Asia-Pacific exhibit an environment that allows human trafficking and smuggling to thrive and grow: weak rule of law, corruption, high levels of poverty, highly mobile unskilled labor forces, among others.

The workshop will examine the changing face and emerging trends in human trafficking and smuggling in Asia. The panel will address the plight of trafficked and smuggled migrants and the particular pre-conditions present in the Asia Pacific which make the region a fertile ground for human smuggling and human trafficking. The speakers will discuss existing international conventions, active legislation, and best practices which governments, civil society and private organizations have in criminalizing trafficking and smuggling, prosecuting offenders, and protecting the dignity of victims.

A4 Migration, Trade, and Diaporas: Engines for Economic Development and Integration (1)

Room: 222 Time 14:30-16:00 (The second part: 16:30-18:00)

Organizer: Tony Fang

Presenter: Howard Duncan, Huiyao Wang, Wei Shen, Hong Liu, Bin Wu, Liu Yipeng,

Abstract: A recent World Bank publication shows that in the past decades, expatriates have come to play a critical and highly visible role in accelerating technology exchange and foreign direct investment in China,

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India, Israel and the United States. Some expatriates became pioneer investors before the widespread decentralization of the supply chain and the internal decentralization of authority assured major capital markets. Overseas talents of the developing nations helped advance the economic development of their home countries by sending back remittances, sharing information and technologies, and boosting bilateral trades between the two countries. Worldwide, remittance flows are expected to reach over \$700 billion by 2016 (World Bank, 2013). Migrants also serve as agents for exchanging knowledge and social networks. The current economic prosperity of India is largely attributable to the overseas Indians who migrated in the 1960s and 1970s, who strived to modernize their homeland. The World Bank study suggests that the pool of expatriate expertise can be utilized for the benefit of developing countries through the collaboration of networks of diaspora professionals. These diaspora networks could team up with the governments of developing countries and with external funding agencies to share policy and technological and managerial knowledge in order to improve local conditions and promote a development agenda within developing countries. In this workshop, migration experts from all around the world will discuss the above-mentioned issues drawing from their own research, empirical evidence, also make policy recommendation with regards to the migration, trade, diasporas, and economic development and integration nexus, and more specifically on the following areas:

- The relationships between migration and international trade;
- Diasporas, remittance, and economic development;
- Return migration and outward FDI;
- Migration, entrepreneurship, and innovation;
- Diasporas, employment creation, and economic development

A5 Facilitating Movement of Natural Persons to stimulate foreign direct investment: Ideals and realities of policies and needs for regulatory reforms

Room: 224 Time: 14:30-16:00

Organizer: Saori Tezuka

Presenter: Yasushi Iguchi, Saori Tezuka, Hue Xiujuan,

Abstract: The objectives of this presentation are 1) to investigate “migration-investment link”, 2) to reexamine present legal systems and their effects on foreign direct investment through movement of natural persons and 3) to draw some implications for regulatory reforms.

Our three presenters will be discussing the following three points:

First, we explore the relationship between foreign direct investment and movement of natural persons theoretically and empirically. For a long time, foreign direct investment stems from developed countries. With rapid economic development of emerging economies, such as China, they are becoming new investors in developed economies. It is important to explain different roles played by natural persons in the case of foreign direct investment from emerging economies.

Second, we investigate the types of legal systems concerned and policy measures in some developed economies to encourage movement of natural persons not only from developed economies but also from emerging economies. For this aim, we have undertaken several case studies in the United States, Canada and Japan in the face of growing foreign direct investment from emerging economies especially China.

Under different legal systems, effects caused by movement of natural persons from such countries can be different.

Third, we will try to explain different effects of migration on foreign direct investment by focusing on the behavior of China as an investor. It is of great significance to understand evolution of China’s economic strategy abroad and changing management styles of Chinese enterprises.

Finally, we will make comprehensive policy considerations towards movement of natural persons in relation to foreign direct investment, so as to utilize possibilities of “migration-investment link” while avoiding unfair practices and fraud in the global economy.

A6 The National Refugee Resettlement Plan on a Local Scale: Mobilizing Communities for Successful Settlement and Integration

Room: 224 Time: 14:30-16:00

Organizer: Fariborz Birjandian

Presenter: Calgary Catholic Immigration Society, Immigrant Services Association of Nova Scotia

Abstract: As a leading country involved in the protection, resettlement, and integration of refugees, Canada has committed to the resettlement of 25,000 Government Assisted Refugees, as well as 10,000 Privately Sponsored Refugees through community-based Sponsorship Agreement Holders. As a first step in implementing this plan, the country developed a national strategy wherein an initial 25,000 refugees were brought to Canada within a 3-month period. As resettlement agencies across the country prepared for this influx, it became clear that this daunting task could only be accomplished with the engagement and support of the host communities.

The first 25,000 refugees (15,000 Government Assisted and 10,000 Privately Sponsored) ultimately arrived within a 2-month period and were dispersed among 30 different communities. While these communities were experienced in welcoming and supporting refugees, receiving such high numbers of newcomers in such a short period of time presented significant challenges, straining the manpower, services, and resources in these centers.

To prepare for the influx of high-needs refugees, and to ensure that their complex initial and long-term needs were met, multiple stakeholders (such as settlement agencies, healthcare providers, educational institutions, housing authorities, mental health services, and all levels of government) had to work in partnership, coordinate resources, and collaborate to create comprehensive and realistic community plans.

This workshop will focus on Canada’s national plan for resettling 35,000 Syrian refugees, and the important role host communities have played, and will continue to play, in making this plan a success on a local as well as a national level. The workshop will showcase the local implementation of the national plan in two centers: Calgary, Alberta in Western Canada (which welcomed 800 Government Assisted and 700 Privately Sponsored Refugees) and Halifax, Nova Scotia in Eastern Canada.

A7 Rationality versus Emotion in the Migration Debate: Why Wisdom is no guarantee for Trust in a Common European Asylum System

Room: 231 Time: 14:30-16:00

Organizer: Sonja Avontuur

Presenter: Ralph Severijns, Sonja Avontuur,

Abstract: Creating Trust through Wisdom on Migration and Integration is the promising name of Metropolis 2016. Promising because, now that the public debate about migration in Europe is dominated by emotion more than ever before, wisdom and trust is exactly what we need in Europe in general and the Netherlands in particular.

The clash between solidarity and national sovereignty of the EU member states lied at the root of the crisis situation that the EU found itself in last year, when a great number of refugees tried to find a safe haven within its borders. At a first glance, one would think (as Angela Merkel has stated in Germany) that the EU should be able to cope with a situation like this. However the wise thing to do often turned

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out to be beyond reach in the political reality of the EU. Drawing on results of the research that the ACVZ undertook in 2014 and 2015 for its advisory reports on a permanent distribution mechanism for asylum seekers in Europe and on diplomatic relations with countries of origin in the field of forced return, the presentation will focus on obstacles that lie in the way of the further development of a really Common European Asylum System. A system that is based on facts and reality instead of on gut feelings and emotions, and a system in which the European Member States pursue their common goals in spirit of solidarity in stead of relinquishing their common goals in a free-for-all race to the bottom. Rationality versus Emotion in the Migration Debate: Why Wisdom is no guarantee for Trust in a Common European Asylum System.

A10 Refugee Integration in the EU and Asia: Common Approaches and Differences (1)

Room: 234 Time: 14:30-16:00 (The second part 16:30-18:00)

Organizer: Bernd Parusel

Presenter: Marie Bengtsson, Katerina Kratzmann, Daniel Hobbs, Jenny Cann, Xiaoyi Yan, Kate O'Malley, Mantas Jersovas, Michiel Besters,

Abstract: The chaotic refugee situation in Europe in 2015-2016 has shown that the unregulated arrival of asylum seekers involves many risks and uncertainties. Refugees have put their lives at risk to reach Europe; and receiving states have struggled to cope with strongly increasing, and fluctuating, numbers of asylum seekers. Many Member States responded by restricting access to their asylum systems, lowering the standards of protection, or closing their borders. While a credible, long-term solution to the EU's asylum crisis is still missing, resettlement, humanitarian admission programmes and other pathways of admission have time and again been discussed as more orderly and manageable ways of providing protection to those who need it most. Such programmes, if working well, could therefore serve as complements to territorial asylum systems, and as a way of easing the burdens on countries of transit and of first asylum. The goal of this workshop is to present and discuss examples for national resettlement and humanitarian admission programmes and to identify success factors. What experiences have countries made, and to what extent can resettlement and humanitarian admission serve as useful complements to territorial asylum systems?

The workshop will discuss lessons learned by countries that have engaged in resettlement for a long time, as well as countries that have recently launched new schemes or scaled up their programmes. It will also look into potentially "new" resettlement countries and examine how and why resettlement has come up on their national policy agendas. The workshop will draw on a comprehensive study undertaken by the European Migration Network (EMN) in 2016. Speakers and participants shall then discuss how the international community could work to enhance resettlement as a key instrument of global responsibility-sharing for large-scale refugee situations.

October 25, Group B

B1 Mitigating Risks for Migrants: International Agencies and Local Stakeholders

Room: 211 Time: 16:30-18:00 (The first part: 14:30-16:00)

Organizer: Pauline Gardiner Barber

Presenter: Martin Geiger, P.S., Pauline Gardiner Barber, Jay Ramasubramanyam, Itaru Nagasaka

Abstract: From labor migration to forced displacement resulting from persecution, insecurity or climate change,

the mitigation of risks associated with increasing mobility and migration is especially important for Asian countries. This panel examines the role of international agencies and local stakeholders in mitigating risks for people on the move, as well as the risks the international community and states tend to associate with increased and unmanaged mobility and migration. In addition to the fundamentally important role of international agencies, including programs to provide pre-departure orientation, labour market preparations, and health and security checks, we also explore the activities of local stakeholders in mitigating risks associated with increased and unmanaged mobility and migration in different Asian countries. The panel also highlights enhanced regional integration and cooperation on migration management and risk mitigation by discussing current initiatives including those offering programs for migrant integration and/or return. International agencies to be reviewed include the International Labor Organization (ILO), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Association for South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). Bringing together (former) practitioners in international and local organizations as well as emerging and established academic experts, the panel will analyze various initiatives and programs. We ask, how do international and local agencies shape decision-making and migration governance, and how can they achieve together better forms of migration and risk management? To what extent do the various activities implemented by local and international stakeholders achieve the aim of mitigating risks for migrants, states and societies in different Asian countries?

B2 Alternative assessing the credentials of refugees (2)

Room: 212 Time: 16:30-18:00 (The first part: 14:30-16:00)

Organizer: Timothy Owen

Presenter: Anne Guller-Frey, Chen Lifschitz, Eyal Klonover, Tiina Alhainen, Tanja Tauro

Abstract: Since 2015, the rapid increase in the number of refugees leaving Syria, and finding safe haven abroad, particularly in Europe and Canada, has raised number of issues concerning their resettlement and integration. Among these issues is the recognition of qualifications, for further study, and for employment. Many refugees are not able to obtain full documentation that is required by the responsible credential assessment bodies in the host countries, and alternative models for assessment have been, or are in the process of being developed. The right of refugees and others in similar circumstances to have their educational and professional qualifications assessed finds legal basis in international law. The Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications concerning Higher Education in the European Region, commonly known as the Lisbon Convention (1997), established international standards for the recognition of refugee qualifications (Council of Europe, 1997). It places the burden on countries and their institutions to prove why they should not recognize qualifications based on major differences between education and professional systems. The treaty calls on signatories to develop frameworks for assessing refugee qualifications in the absence of documents fairly and quickly. The Convention was signed by all European Union (EU) and European Economic Area (EEA) countries, as well as others, most notably Australia, Canada, Israel, Turkey, and the United States.

While practices for assessing the qualifications of refugees have been in place in Europe, it has not been common in North America.

This workshop examines models of alternative assessment in Canada, and Germany, and the extent to which these alternative assessments are being recognized by academic institutions, professional licensing bodies and employers.

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B3 Human Smuggling/Human Trafficking in the Asia Pacific (2)

Room: 221 Time: 16:30-18:00 (The first part 14:30-16:00)

Organizer: Imelda Nicolas

Presenter : Martens Jonathan, Frank Laczko, Maria Camille Tagama Lacaba,

Abstract: Human trafficking and human smuggling in the Asia Pacific have long been a serious concern for countries in the region. Data show that two-thirds of human trafficking victims come from Asia; the United Nations estimates that some 64% of human trafficking in Asia is due to forced labor such as debt bondage, involuntary domestic servitude, or child labor, and 26% of the victims are subjected to sexual exploitation. According to the International Labor Organization, the Asia-Pacific region accounts for the largest number of forced laborers in the world with 11.7 million victims or 56% of the global total.

Tackling human trafficking and smuggling is a common challenge to countries in the Asia-Pacific region and the effort and response of governments and civil society vary greatly from country to country. While most countries have laws and policies to protect possible victims and prosecute offenders, several countries in the Asia-Pacific exhibit an environment that allows human trafficking and smuggling to thrive and grow: weak rule of law, corruption, high levels of poverty, highly mobile unskilled labor forces, among others.

The workshop will examine the changing face and emerging trends in human trafficking and smuggling in Asia. The panel will address the plight of trafficked and smuggled migrants and the particular pre-conditions present in the Asia Pacific which make the region a fertile ground for human smuggling and human trafficking. The speakers will discuss existing international conventions, active legislation, and best practices which governments, civil society and private organizations have in criminalizing trafficking and smuggling, prosecuting offenders, and protecting the dignity of victims.

B4 Migration, Trade, and Diasporas: Engines for Economic Development and Integration (2)

Room: 224 Time: 16:30-18:00 (The first part 14:30-16:00)

Organizer: Tony Fang

Presenter: Howard Duncan, Huiyao Wang, Wei shen, Hong Liu, Bin Wu, Yipeng Liu, Tony Fang

Abstract: A recent World Bank publication shows that in the past decades, expatriates have come to play a critical and highly visible role in accelerating technology exchange and foreign direct investment in China, India, Israel and the United States. Some expatriates became pioneer investors before the widespread decentralization of the supply chain and the internal decentralization of authority assured major capital markets. Overseas talents of the developing nations helped advance the economic development of their home countries by sending back remittances, sharing information and technologies, and boosting bilateral trades between the two countries. Worldwide, remittance flows are expected to reach over \$700 billion by 2016 (World Bank, 2013). Migrants also serve as agents for exchanging knowledge and social networks. The current economic prosperity of India is largely attributable to the overseas Indians who migrated in the 1960s and 1970s, who strived to modernize their homeland. The World Bank study suggests that the pool of expatriate expertise can be utilized for the benefit of developing countries through the collaboration of networks of diaspora professionals. These diaspora networks could team up with the governments of developing countries and with external funding agencies to share policy and technological and managerial knowledge in order to improve local conditions and promote a development agenda within developing countries. In this workshop, migration experts from all around the world will discuss the above-mentioned issues drawing from their own research, empirical evidence, also make policy recommendation with regards to the migration, trade, diasporas, and economic development and integration nexus, and more specifically on the following areas:

- The relationships between migration and international trade;
- Diasporas, remittance, and economic development;
- Return migration and outward FDI;
- Migration, entrepreneurship, and innovation;
- Diasporas, employment creation, and economic development

B5 Displacement and migration in South Asia

Room: 223 Time: 16:30-18:00

Co-organizer : Vasja Badalic / Kumar Pramod

• Forced repatriation of Afghan refugees: The case of Pakistan

Presenter: Vasja Badalic,

Abstract: After the US-led invasion of Afghanistan in late 2001, the Pakistani authorities, assisted by the UNHCR, initiated a plan for a phased repatriation of Afghan refugees. From 2002 to 2015, the UNHCR provided assistance in the repatriation of more than 3.9 million Afghan refugees residing in Pakistan. This repatriation program has been hailed as the largest voluntary repatriation program in UNHCR's history. The objective of this paper is to analyze push-back measures against Afghan refugees implemented by the Pakistani authorities in the post-9/11 era, and, consequently, to show that these measures created circumstances for involuntary returns to Afghanistan. The paper will be divided in five parts. In the first part, I will analyze a range of repressive measures used by Pakistani security forces so as to coerce Afghan refugees to return to their country of origin. In the second part, I will focus on the legal framework that denied Afghan refugees the necessary legal protection before and during repatriation. In the third part, I will analyze measures that undermined the material safety of Afghan refugees in Pakistan. In the fourth part, I will focus on the tactics employed by Pakistani authorities to encourage anti-refugee sentiment among the Pakistani population. By taking into consideration all these measures and tactics, I will show that they negatively impacted on the three core components of voluntary returns, that is, the physical, legal, and material safety of refugees. In the last, fifth part, I will argue that the push-back measures adopted by the Pakistani authorities prevented Afghan refugees from exercising a free choice while contemplating whether or not to return to their country of origin. In addition, I will show that these measures forced Afghan refugees to repatriate in conditions that did not ensure their safety and dignity.

• Migration and Disaster recovery: Evidence from Nepal Earthquake

Presenter: Kumar Pramod

Abstract: Do overseas migrants and their households behave differently from non-migrants household after a disaster in their home country? This paper studies the difference in migrant and non-migrant households behavior towards disaster recovery towards their neighbors and wider community. It considers the recent earthquake in Nepal for the analysis. To overcome the challenges of self-selection bias, this paper studies Employment Permit System (EPS), under which Nepalese workers are randomly selected to work in South Korea over two years after passing a Korean language examination. Using Double Hurdle model, this paper examines the difference in migrant and non-migrant households behavior towards disaster recovery of community or neighborhood. The first hurdle analyzes the choice of households to participate or not in community helping. The second hurdle examines the amount of help if the household choose to participate. We find a positive and statistically significant evidence in support of migration in choosing to participate in community helping. In addition to that, we also find a positive and statistically significant relation between migration and absolute amount of helping towards wider community. A large number of literature on the impact of migration on disaster or external shocks in the home country concentrate towards the flow of remittances. They claim that, remittance flow is higher after the disaster and therefor serves as an insurance for recipient households. This research is different in two ways. It examines the behavior of migrant and non-migrant households on community helping

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as the households might also use the saved remittances sent before the external shock in the home country. This research avoid self-selection bias by using a unique natural experiment.

B6 Second Language Training for the Labour Market Chances and Challenges for Migrants, Refugees and Asylum Seekers.

Room: 224 Time: 14:30-16:00

Organizer : Iris Beckmann-Schulz

Presenter: Iris Beckmann-Schulz, Anna Lueffe, Maren Gag

Abstract: The workshop aims to present and compare national programs of second language training in Germany and Canada. The focus is meant to be on the specific linguistic needs required for vocational qualification and communication at the workplace. Referring to the current global refugee movement, the workshop also deals with methods of participation for refugees in national programs for language courses and vocational integration.

Background: The changes in the world of work have increased the demands for Second language skills in practically all areas, both in the employment market and in initial and further education and training. Participation in vocational and further training and in the working life is crucial for the integration of migrants in their country of residence. Immigrants find a lot of obstacles on their way to becoming integrated in a company, and to taking part in any kind of vocational or further training. Their lack of second language skills often makes it difficult for them to find a job or to cope with the challenges of vocational training or their existing workplace.

The second language training that is normally available in the migration country very often provides only a very general level of language skills and contents, but does not meet the challenges of further training and the workplace.

B7 How refugees are standing against extreme risks and overcoming them?

Room: 231 Time: 16:30-18:00

Co-organizer: Fariborz Birjandian/ Neza Kogovsek Salamon

• From Upheaval to Resettlement: The Emotional and Mental Consequences of the Refugee Journey

Presenter: Fariborz Birjandian

Abstract: Although many refugees are subjected to violence, bodily danger, and torture, the long lasting consequences of the refugee experience are often more emotional and mental than physical. As countries that welcome refugees, we have developed strategies and solutions for resettlement; however, there is a great deal to learn about the emotional and mental trauma that refugees endure.

This workshop will feature a documentary produced by the National Film Board of Canada, in partnership with the Calgary Catholic Immigration Society, (CCIS) entitled, '19 Days.' This documentary follows several refugee families during their first 19 days in Canada, as they stay at CCIS' Margaret Chisholm Resettlement Centre and navigate the new environment and society that will become their home.

Located in a quiet neighborhood in Calgary, the Resettlement Centre serves as a first home for many refugees arriving in the city, and a starting point for their new lives in Canada. The documentary focuses on the human side of the refugee resettlement process, offering a unique look at the global migration crisis, one particular stage of asylum, and the realities faced by many refugees on the difficult road to settlement and integration.

Following the screening of the documentary, an open discussion will focus on the mental and emotional



consequences of the refugee experience, from the day that individuals and families are forced to flee their countries of origin, until the day they have successfully settled and integrated into a new country, culture, and community. The discussion will also explore strategies and best practices for providing refugees with the mental and emotional support they need to heal and move forward.

• Re-thinking Policy Approaches to Migration: From Crimmigration towards Alternative Solutions (with a short video)

Presenter: Neza Kogovsek Salamon

Abstract: The period from 2015 to 2016 saw an unprecedented arrival of refugees and migrants to Europe through the 'Western Balkans migration route' where the states established the so-called 'corridor of convenience'. The operation of this corridor was outside the normative framework and was handled as a de facto 'state of exception'. This situation was governed by unpublished ad-hoc rules that were changing on a daily basis, creating an extremely unpredictable and uncertain situation for all stakeholders involved, in particular for the migrants and the refugees themselves. The crisis was countered by the EU with an erection of a fence between Macedonia and Greece, with signing a legally non-binding political agreement between EU and Turkey that introduced several legally problematic aspects to migration management, and with operating of fenced hot spots in Greek islands where those detained are penalized for their entry into the EU by being imposed with numerous obstacles that prevent them from exercising their procedural and other human rights. These measures are indicators of more and more criminal law elements that are being used for surveillance of refugees and migrants, growing criminalization of migration and humanitarian support to migrants, adding to increasingly strong 'crimmigration' trends in global migration management. These developments raise a number of concerns about the current restrictive and very often unlawful attitudes and policies in this field, and encourage a reflection process on alternative models of approaching and understanding migration in the contemporary world. The presenter will build her contribution on more than 15 years of research, academic and practical experience in the field of migration in the EU and Western Balkans and discuss possible policy approaches in the field.

B10 Refugee Integration in the EU and Asia: Common Approaches and Differences (2)

Room: 234 Time: 16:30-18:00 (The first part 14:30-16:00)

Organizer: Bernd Parusel

Presenter: Marie Bengtsson, Katerina Kratzmann, Daniel Hobbs, Jenny Cann, Xiaoyi Yan, Kate O'Malley, Mantas Jersovas, Michiel Besters

Abstract: The chaotic refugee situation in Europe in 2015-2016 has shown that the unregulated arrival of asylum seekers involves many risks and uncertainties. Refugees have put their lives at risk to reach Europe; and receiving states have struggled to cope with strongly increasing, and fluctuating, numbers of asylum seekers. Many Member States responded by restricting access to their asylum systems, lowering the standards of protection, or closing their borders. While a credible, long-term solution to the EU's asylum crisis is still missing, resettlement, humanitarian admission programmes and other pathways of admission have time and again been discussed as more orderly and manageable ways of providing protection to those who need it most. Such programmes, if working well, could therefore serve as complements to territorial asylum systems, and as a way of easing the burdens on countries of transit and of first asylum. The goal of this workshop is to present and discuss examples for national resettlement and humanitarian admission programmes and to identify success factors. What experiences have countries made, and to what extent can resettlement and humanitarian admission serve as useful complements to territorial asylum systems? The workshop will discuss lessons learned by countries that have engaged

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in resettlement for a long time, as well as countries that have recently launched new schemes or scaled up their programmes. It will also look into potentially "new" resettlement countries and examine how and why resettlement has come up on their national policy agendas.

October 26, Lunch Time

L2 Luncheon Meeting

"On the Future of Metropolis Asia"

Room: 232 Time: 13:15-14:30

This seminar is offered by Metropolis Asia to everyone who wishes to work together with Metropolis Asia. Those who would like to take part in the seminar are requested to take a lunch box from Cafeteria CASCADE.

October 26, Group C

C1 Generation effect of immigrants and social integration policy reform

Room: 211 Time: 14:30-16:00

Organizer: Yasutaka Saeki

Presenter: Zhixi Zhuang, Keisuke Nose, Seki Yasutaka

Abstract: This workshop is aiming to explore determinants of generation effect of second generation of foreign residents and to suggest comprehensive integration policy. In order to reduce risks for foreigners and their children to fall into the lowest tier of the society, it is urgently necessary to establish a comprehensive integration policy.

After the amendment of Japanese immigration law in 1990, Japanese descendants have become able to work in Japan with legal resident status. As a result, the number of immigrants especially from Brazil where the largest Japanese descendant community exists (more than 2 million people) has rapidly increased. 1.07 million immigrants in 1990 have reached its peak 2.21 million in 2008. The number of foreigners in Japan has then sharply declined due to the world economic crisis (Lehman shock) where many foreigners have lost their jobs and moved back to home countries.

Past researches on generation effect conducted abroad have mainly reported positive generation effect. However, in Japanese context, generation effect may be working in the opposite direction. Wages of immigrants are lower than those of natives at the initial stage.

However, with the increase of working experience, wage standards increase, sometimes surpass the wage level of native workers. It is commonly recognized in the US that social/economic status of second generation improves compared to first generation. However, intergroup comparison shows substantial difference among ethnic groups; not only human capital of first generation but also ethnic capital has an impact on human capital of second generation. For instance, Asian immigrants tend to be more highly educated, thus holds higher ethnic and human capital.

Thus, this workshop explores determinants of generation effect and proposes solutions to improve social environment surrounding second generation of immigrants.



C2 Depicting critical issues faced by immigrants in contemporary North America(1)

Room: 212 Time: 14:30-16:00 (The second part: 16:30-18:00)

Organizer: Silvia Nunez Garcia

Presenter: Silvia Nunez Garcia, Elizabeth Gutierrez, Marina Valeria, Graciela Martinez-Zalce Sanchez, Karla Lorena Andrade Rubio, Simon Pedro Izcara Palacios, Manuel Chavez

Abstract: This Workshop Offers An Analysis Of A Series Of Problems Faced By Documented And Undocumented Immigrants In Canada And The United States. Panelists Address Five Critical Issues Faced By Asian, Central American And Mexican Immigrants In Those Countries, Related To Political Participation, Labor, Health, The Entertainment Industry And The Audiovisual Media. Considering The Critical Scenario Of The Federal Elections Of 2016 In The United States (US), One Topic To Be Addressed From A Comparative Perspective Is The Political Participation Of The Asian-American Diaspora Vis A Vis The Mexican-American One. Exploring The Perception Of Each One Of These Communities Within The Political Spectrum Will Be Also Considered. Another Topic Of Analysis Will Review The Sectoral Growth In The US, Which Has Played A Crucial Role In Shaping The Demand For Mexican Labor, Especially For Unskilled And Undocumented Workers. Access To Healthcare In The US Has Changed After The Healthcare Reform (Affordable Care Act or ObamaCare). Undocumented Immigrants Are The Ones That Have Been Left Out Of This Reform. Mexican Consulates Have Strengthened Actions To Help Conventional To Access To Healthcare. A Case Study Will Be Addressed, Related To Actions And Services Provided By A Health Window. Undocumented Women Are Also Vulnerable Especially When Hired By The Entertainment Industry. Women Work Many Hours A Week, Sometimes With No Right To Take Days Off And Forced To Work Against Their Will. Finally, Another Paper Will Focus On How Canadian Documentary And Feature Film Portray Mexican Immigrants, Analyzing How They Are Constructed As Characters In The Narratives And Seeking To Give Them Voice.

C3 Towards a win-win situation: Policies and regional practices to attract and integrate skilled migrants in Germany, Korea and Japan

Room: 221 Time: 14:30-16:00

Organizer: Yuriko Sato

Presenter: Matthias Neske, Jung-Eun Oh, Yuriko Sato

Abstract: Compared to metropolitan areas, regional/rural areas have several disadvantages in attracting skilled workers. And, compared to English speaking countries, non-English speaking countries have several disadvantages in attracting skilled migrants. It explains why many regional/rural areas in non-English speaking countries suffer from the shortage of skilled workforce and decline of economies. To counter this tendency, Germany, Korea and Japan have adopted policies and regional measures to attract, retain and integrate international students/migrants.

The purpose of this workshop is to compare these policies and measures in the three countries and to withdraw implications for their effective implementation in order to establish a win-win situation for the local residents and international migrants.

Germany, Korea and Japan are selected as cases since all of them are non-English speaking countries, have strength in export manufacturing industries and face the shortage of skilled workforce especially small & medium companies in regional/rural areas.

In the first part of the workshop, the situation and policies to attract and integrate skilled migrants will be introduced and compared among the three countries, including the respective philosophies behind them and their main outcomes and challenges.

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In the second part, regional efforts to recruit, retain and integrate international students/migrants will be introduced and compared among the three countries. Since the residents in regional/rural areas tend to have less opportunities to contact foreigners, they may be more skeptical towards newcomers than urban residents. However, in the face of rapid population decline and outflow of the youth, the incoming international students/migrants can be an important resource for internationalization and revitalization of the region.

In the last part of the workshop, discussion will be opened to the floor on such topic as the applicability of good practices for other countries/regions considering the similarities and differences of the local conditions.

C4 Migration, Multiculturalism, and Filipinos in Japan and South Korea: Policies, Experiences, Lessons and Prospects (1)

Room: 222 Time: 14:30-16:00 (The second part: 16:30-18:00)

Organizer: Ador Torneo

Presenter: Ador Torneo, Benjamin San Jose, Rob Bridget Vilox, Rosevi Rob Bridget, Erica Paula Sioson,

Abstract: This workshop will discuss the developments in migration and multicultural policy in Japan and South Korea and the resulting experiences, challenges, lessons, and prospects for various migrant groups from the Philippines (Filipinos). In both countries, migrants from the Philippines are a sizable group and include workers, trainees, nikkeijin, and marriage migrants who migrated for temporary work or for permanent sojourn.

Japan and South Korea share plenty of similarities in terms of economic development, culture, and demographic profile. Following their transition into advanced industrial economies, both resorted to tapping migrant workers from developing countries. Japan initially started with trainee programs and South Korea followed suit. Both governments adopted revolving labor policies that allows temporary sojourn but prevents permanent term migration, except by a few select groups. Their policy paths diverged in the mid 2000s when the South Korean national government adopted a comprehensive multicultural framework that facilitates recruitment, support, integration, protection, and permanent migration of preferred groups such as marriage migrants and co-ethnics. In Japan, much of the limited support is still at the local level.

In this workshop, the members will discuss how the various labor and migration policies of both Japan and South Korea developed and how they affected or will affect various migrant groups from the Philippines. It will identify underlying narratives, their effects, challenges, and implications for both migrants and governments. As well, it will surface insights, lessons learned and offer recommendations for policy development. The panel is comprised of researcher-practitioners, academic-practitioners, and graduate students from the Philippines, South Korea, and Japan.

C5 The role and contribution of migrants and refugees in driving economic integration in Australia

Room: 223 Time: 14:30-16:00

Organizer: Katrina Grech

Presenter: Dina Petrakis, Katrina Grech

Abstract: Australia is one of the most culturally diverse societies in the world. The 2011 Census revealed that over a quarter of the population was born overseas and a further one fifth had at least one overseas-born parent. Multicultural Australia is most evident in our cities. While in non-metropolitan areas the proportions of migrants are much lower, they nonetheless play an important role in local communities.

Debates on the economic integration of migrants and refugees in Australia often centre on two opposing scenarios: the disadvantaged, marginalised migrant or the resilient, skilled and resourceful migrant. The economic integration of migrants and refugees is linked to wider social contexts that drive or hinder social and economic outcomes.

In this workshop we explore a number of dimensions of migrant and refugee communities in driving economic integration in Australia including: government multicultural policy settings that contribute to economic integration; employment as a driver of social cohesion among migrants and refugees; expanding access to tertiary education for migrant and refugee communities to drive economic integration; and the intersection of social and economic integration in the area of entrepreneurship among refugees.

These topics will be explored by speakers working in policy and government, research and tertiary education and practitioners in NGOs who work with newly arrived migrants and refugees.

Presentations will include:

Contemporary policy settings to achieve economic integration of migrants in New South Wales
From Rhetoric to Reality: Social Cohesion through Employment Pathways
Migrant Employability and Entrepreneurship in an active labour market: Western Sydney University educational pathways to success
Economic integration: igniting the entrepreneurial spirit of refugees

C6 Situation of Refugees and their search for Co-existence in the host countries (1)

Room: 224 Time: 14:30-16:00 (The second Part: 16:30-18:00)

Organizer: Keiko Sakai

Presenter: Noriko Ikeda, Akiko Nishikida, Muhammad Omar Abdin,

Abstract: Syrian refugees are facing disastrous situation not only in the surrounding countries but also in Europe. It is Turkey that receives most of the Syrian refugees, about 2.7 million. In March 2016, EU asked Turkey to limit the flow of refugees from Turkey to EU in exchange of their financial support to Turkey. In this way issue of Syrian refugees became crucial not only as a security problem but also matter of political and diplomatic stance of Turkey. Metin CORABRTIR, the Research Center on Asylum and Migration in Turkey, analyses the attitude of Turkish NGOs toward Syrian refugees. Kohei IMAI, Research Fellow of Institute of Developing Economies-JETRO, gives supplemental remarks from the viewpoints of Turkish diplomatic policy toward the Middle East as well as toward EU. Overflow of refugees in Turkey reflects increase of EU's anti-immigration tendency among the public opinion. This atmosphere is especially obvious in the Central and Eastern Europe where migrants find no alternative than to be stranded after being refused at German border. Osamu Ieda, Professor at Slavic Eurasian Research Center at Hokkaido University will discuss the case in Hungary, focusing on the future of European Integration. In the last presentation, we will examine the case in Japan, which is often criticised by the international community because of not accepting refugees. Tomoko Fukuda, Associate professor in College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, Chiba University, will take cases of Pakistani and Afghani in Japan, who indeed were forced to leave their countries with the political reasons but were refused to be recognized as refugees in Japan. She will clarify the process how the Pakistani are forced to be migrant workers. In analyzing the cases in Turkey, Central and Eastern Europe, and Japan, we will search for possibility of co-existence between migrants-immigrants- refugees and the host societies.

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C7 International migration of highly skilled India-Japan migration

Room: 231 Time: 14:30-16:00

Organizer: Balatchandirane Govindasamy

Presenter: Yasushi Iguchi, Balatchandirane Govindasamy

Abstract: The 1990s came with an important transformation of the global economy. Information technology becoming ubiquitous and playing a central role in the global economy, the mobility of highly skilled professionals has increased. Other reason such as globalization, economic integration, and demographic shift have also contributed to this mobility development. India and China produce the largest numbers of highly skilled professionals. These countries are also the top senders of highly skilled professionals. Skilled and white collar workers constitute about 20 percent of total migrant workforce from India. But there is a regionalization when it comes to the choice of destinations for highly skilled professionals. USA, UK, Australia and Canada are the countries considered as major recipient of Indian professionals and students who, in most cases, serve as professionals in the host countries after their studies. In the 2000s, a new migration trend of highly skilled Indian professionals towards Japan has appeared. This studies examine the factors that sets off the incoming of highly skilled Indian professionals in Japan, mainly focusing on IT professional immigrations and the reason of their increase in number. It investigate the influence of four factors, the Japanese immigration policy, the bilateral relations between India and japan, the higher education system in India, and the American H1B visa policy and its cap system. This study concludes that increased and continuous supply of highly skilled Indian professionals have intensified the competition for migration to traditional destination like the USA. This led Indian professionals to consider other options such as Japan.

C8 International Cooperation on Migration Data Collection and Management in the Context of the Sustainable Development Goals

Room: 232 Time: 14:30-16:00

Organizer: Imelda Nicolas

Presenter: Frank Laczko, Ki-seon Chung, Keong-suk Park,

Abstract: With the recent inclusion of migration among the goals and indicators in the 2030 Global Agenda for Development, the necessity of "high-quality, timely and reliable data" has been highlighted in reference to migration. This includes, among other things, data on remittance costs, human trafficking especially of women and children, labor rights of migrant workers and women workers, migration governance and policies.

In September of 2015, the UN General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Replacing the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) include migration and human mobility in 7 out of its 17 targets for international development. This action is recognition of the essential role of "the orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies." (cited from SDG 10.7).

The panel will explore the key role of comprehensive migration data collection and management in the effective formulation and implementation of policies for safe, regular, orderly and responsible migration. Unfortunately, there is much to be desired about the situation/state of migration data collection and analysis in many countries: 1) Needed migration data are oftentimes not generated at all, 2) existing data are not disaggregated (e.g. by gender, age, geographic location), 3) raw data remain unprocessed, 4) data are not disseminated, not accessible or not published, and 5) data are not analyzed or used for policy-making.

C9 Refugee Integration in the EU and Asia: Common Approaches and Differences

Room: 233 Time: 14:30-16:00

Organizer: Saskia Koppenberg

Presenter: Bernd Parusel, Joanna Sosnowska, Saskia Koppenberg, Julia Rutz, Saburo Takizawa

Abstract: In 2015 global forced displacement has increased sharply, reaching 65.3 million people, the highest level ever recorded by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Europe is the world's region which faced the highest increase in the number of refugees, people in refugee-like situations and asylum-seekers with pending cases (+40 per cent). But also Asia recorded raising numbers (+11 per cent). Against this background, the integration of refugees both into the society and into the labour market becomes crucial. The integration of refugees, however, entails special challenges that result from having to flee (e.g. traumas, health issues, no knowledge of the language and a lack of orientation within an unfamiliar country and society). Therefore, state authorities increasingly design targeted integration programmes and try to take into account refugees' specific needs when providing integration support measures. Based on a study conducted by the European Migration Network (EMN) in 2015 this workshop aims at looking into recent developments with regard to providing targeted integration measures to refugees in the European Union (EU), thereby taking a closer look at selected Member States and their approach to refugee integration. In addition, the workshop will feature a presentation of the refugee situation in Japan, thereby providing an insight into the role targeted integration measures for refugees play in this geographical context. Ultimately, the workshop aims at providing an international comparison between two different geographical regions (EU and Asia), thereby facilitating the exchange of best practices and mutual learning with regard to the integration of beneficiaries of international protection.

C-10 International Migration, Public Policies, and Organizational Strategies for the Integration and Retention of Diversity: Canadian, European and Japanese Perspectives (1)

Room: 234 Time: 14:30-16:00

Organizer: Helene Cardu

Presenter: Myrlande Pierre, Jackie Steele, Megumi Ishimoto, Claudio Bolzman

Abstract: Within Canadian, European and Japanese organizations, policies aimed at attracting and retaining a highly skilled and diverse workforce tend to focus on attracting international labour. Various strategies aim integrating these workers within the employment structure and organization, and this requires analysis of factors such as retention, anchoring and circular mobility organizational strategies, particularly as they relate to professional dynamics and individual career trajectories. Effective employment and migrant integration practices require reflecting on a broad cross-section of barriers that diminish the sustainability of the migrant household in the adoptive community. Discrimination has been indicated by a number of studies as a factor influencing the successful inclusion of migrants and ethnics minorities in the labour market. These studies provide the initial basis for policy makers. In this workshop, among other measures that can work alongside employment retention and ensure opportunities for professional advancement, we will explore such practices and policies (access to language training, multilingual child-care/eldercare, work-life balance, multicultural education, skill recognition, spousal visas and employment mechanisms, etc.) Attention will be paid on migrant trajectories during key transitions such as school to work transitions for foreign students entering the workforce, professional

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progression as well as the retirement process for older migrants. Bringing together questions of labour mobility, immigration, multicultural inclusion, worklife balance, and gender equality with organizational policies and practices aimed at employment equity, we will draw upon examples from Canada, Japan and Switzerland to explore the impact of a broad range of integration and professional development strategies. These strategies foster inclusive organizational and societal cultures which are attentive to the intersectional realities of discrimination, cross lines of 'race', 'class', 'nationality', 'gender', 'household formation', and 'mother tongue'.

October 26, Group D (16:30-18:00)

D1 The Dietary Integration of Muslim Population in East Asia

Room: 211 Time: 16:30-18:00

Organizer: Hiroshi Kojima,

Presenter: Hiroshi Kojima, Shuko Takeshita, Hee-Soo Lee, Yukari Sai, Hye Jin Moon

Abstract: In 2015 global forced displacement has increased sharply, reaching 65.3 million people, the highest level ever recorded by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Europe is the world's region which faced the highest increase in the number of refugees, people in refugee-like situations and asylum-seekers with pending cases (+40 per cent). But also Asia recorded raising numbers (+11 per cent). Against this background, the integration of refugees both into the society and into the labour market becomes crucial. The integration of refugees, however, entails special challenges that result from having to flee (e.g. traumas, health issues, no knowledge of the language and a lack of orientation within an unfamiliar country and society). Therefore, state authorities increasingly design targeted integration programmes and try to take into account refugees' specific needs when providing integration support measures. Based on a study conducted by the European Migration Network (EMN) in 2015 this workshop aims at looking into recent developments with regard to providing targeted integration measures to refugees in the European Union (EU), thereby taking a closer look at selected Member States and their approach to refugee integration. In addition, the workshop will feature a presentation of the refugee situation in Japan, thereby providing an insight into the role targeted integration measures for refugees play in this geographical context. Ultimately, the workshop aims at providing an international comparison between two different geographical regions (EU and Asia), thereby facilitating the exchange of best practices and mutual learning with regard to the integration of beneficiaries of international protection.

D2 Depicting critical issues faced by immigrants in contemporary North America (2)

Room: 212 Time: 16:30-18:00 (The first part: 14:30-16:00)

Organizer: Silvia Nunez Garcia

Presenter: Silvia Nunez Garcia, Elizabeth Gutierrez, Marina Valeria, Graciela Martinez-Zalce Sanchez, Karla Lorena Andrade Rubio, Simon Pedro Izcarra Palacios, Manuel Chavez

Abstract: This Workshop Offers An Analysis Of A Series Of Problems Faced By Documented And Undocumented Immigrants In Canada And The United States. Panelists Address Five Critical Issues Faced By Asian, Central American And Mexican Immigrants In Those Countries, Related To Political Participation, Labor, Health, The Entertainment Industry And The Audiovisual Media. Considering The Critical Scenario Of The Federal Elections Of 2016 In The United States (US), One Topic To Be Addressed From A Comparative Perspective Is The Political Participation Of The Asian-American Diaspora Vis A Vis The Mexican-American

One. Exploring The Perception Of Each One Of These Communities Within The Political Spectrum Will Be Also Considered. Another Topic Of Analysis Will Review The Sectoral Growth In The US, Which Has Played A Crucial Role In Shaping The Demand For Mexican Labor, Especially For Unskilled And Undocumented Workers. Access To Healthcare In The US Has Changed After The Healthcare Reform (Affordable Care Act or ObamaCare). Undocumented Immigrants Are The Ones That Have Been Left Out Of This Reform. Mexican Consulates Have Strengthened Actions To Help Conational To Access To Healthcare. A Case Study Will Be Addressed, Related to Actions and Services Provided By a Health Window. Undocumented Women Are Also Vulnerable Especially When Hired By The Entertainment Industry. Women Work Many Hours A Week, Sometimes With No Right To Take Days Off And Forced To Work Against Their Will. Finally, Another Paper Will Focus On How Canadian Documentary And Feature Film Portray Mexican Immigrants, Analyzing How They Are Constructed As Characters in the Narratives And Seeking To Give Them Voice.

D3 The situation of urban planning and refugee in Nepal

Room: 221 Time: 16:30-18:00

Organizer: Salina Katuwal

Presenter: Grung Wirkan, Salina Katwana, Grung Birkha

Abstract: Over the Five hundred illegal migrants from various countries are staying in various parts of Nepal according to available data. These migrants entered Nepal on various pretexts over a period of time. Records at the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) show that the number of such migrants, often categorized as urban refugees has reached 533. However the government doesn't have data on this category as it recognizes refugees from Bhutan and Tibet only. Altogether 261 people from Pakistan were sheltering in Nepal as refugees as of March end 2015 according to UNHCR data obtained from MoHA. We don't recognize refugees from countries like Pakistan Iran Iraq or anywhere else. Nepal doesn't issue on-arrival visas to the citizens of 11 countries Nigeria Ghana Zimbabwe Swaziland Cameroon Somalia Liberia Ethiopia Iraq Afghanistan Syria and Palestine. UNHCR has categorized such illegal migrants who have entered Nepal due to lack of security in their respective countries and other political problems as urban refugees. According to government data, there are 17,134 Bhutanese refugees and 12,540 Tibetan refugees remaining in Nepal. The government has carried out third country resettlement for 101,222 Bhutanese refugees. International Institute for Human Rights, Environment and Development (INHURED), an organization working on human rights and refugee issues, told that the government should provide legal identity to all refugees, be they Bhutanese or Tibetan, as a durable solution. around 9,000 Tibetan refugees languishing in Nepal without any legal status because of the diplomatic pressure from Nepal's northern neighbor China. The government should come up with a comprehensive policy in regard to urban refugees as we are not a signatory to the Refugee Convention 1951.

D4 Migration, Multiculturalism, and Filipinos in Japan and South Korea: Policies, Experiences, Lessons and Prospects (2)

Room: 222 Time: 16:30-18:00

Organizer: Ador Torneo

Presenter: Ador Tomeo, Benjamin San Jose, Rob Bridget Vilox, Rosevi Rob Bridget, Erica Paula Sioson,

Abstract: This workshop will discuss the developments in migration and multicultural policy in Japan and South Korea and the resulting experiences, challenges, lessons, and prospects for various migrant groups from the Philippines (Filipinos). In both countries, migrants from the Philippines are a sizable group and include workers, trainees, Nikkeijin, and marriage migrants who migrated for temporary work or for

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permanent sojourn.

Japan and South Korea share plenty of similarities in terms of economic development, culture, and demographic profile. Following their transition into advanced industrial economies, both resorted to tapping migrant workers from developing countries. Japan initially started with trainee programs and South Korea followed suit. Both governments adopted revolving labor policies that allows temporary sojourn but prevents permanent term migration, except by a few select groups. Their policy paths diverged in the mid 2000s when the South Korean national government adopted a comprehensive multicultural framework that facilitates recruitment, support, integration, protection, and permanent migration of preferred groups such as marriage migrants and co-ethnics. In Japan, much of the limited support is still at the local level.

In this workshop, the members will discuss how the various labor and migration policies of both Japan and South Korea developed and how they affected or will affect various migrant groups from the Philippines. It will identify underlying narratives, their effects, challenges, and implications for both migrants and governments. As well, it will surface insights, lessons learned and offer recommendations for policy development. The panel is comprised of researcher-practitioners, academic-practitioners, and graduate students from the Philippines, South Korea, and Japan.

D6 Situation of Refugees and their search for Co-existence in the host countries

Room: 224 Time: 16:30-18:00

Organizer: Keiko Sakai

Presenter: Noriko Ikeda, Akiko Nishikida, Muhammad Omar Abdin,

Abstract: Syrian refugees are facing disastrous situation not only in the surrounding countries but also in Europe. It is Turkey that receives most of the Syrian refugees, about 2.7 million. In March 2016, EU asked Turkey to limit the flow of refugees from Turkey to EU in exchange of their financial support to Turkey. In this way issue of Syrian refugees became crucial not only as a security problem but also matter of political and diplomatic stance of Turkey. Metin CORABRTIR, the Research Center on Asylum and Migration in Turkey, analyses the attitude of Turkish NGOs toward Syrian refugees. Kohei IMAI, Research Fellow of Institute of Developing Economies-JETRO, gives supplemental remarks from the viewpoints of Turkish diplomatic policy toward the Middle East as well as toward EU. Overflow of refugees in Turkey reflects increase of EU's anti-immigration tendency among the public opinion. This atmosphere is especially obvious in the Central and Eastern Europe where migrants find no alternative than to be stranded after being refused at German border. Osamu Ieda, Professor at Slavic Eurasian Research Center at Hokkaido University will discuss the case in Hungary, focusing on the future of European Integration. In the last presentation, we will examine the case in Japan, which is often criticised by the international community because of not accepting refugees. Tomoko Fukuda, Associate professor in College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, Chiba University, will take cases of Pakistani and Afghani in Japan, who indeed were forced to leave their countries with the political reasons but were refused to be recognized as refugees in Japan. She will clarify the process how the Pakistani are forced to be migrant workers. In analyzing the cases in Turkey, Central and Eastern Europe, and Japan, we will search for possibility of co-existence between migrants-immigrants- refugees and the host societies.

D7 Migration in Situation of Crisis: About the Kathmandu Metropolitan Planning

Room: 231 Time: 16:30-18:00

Organizer: Ghimire Meghraj

Presenter: Amrit Gurung, Man Mahadur Tamang, Birkha Mahadur Limbu,

Abstract: The Kathmandu Metropolitan City is formulating an Integrated Urban Environment Management Plan and a separate environment policy for managing and institutionalizing waste collection transportation and final disposal in the Valley. I have formulated programmes for sustainable waste management with participation of the private sector. Waste and pollution management is one of the most pressing issues in the Valley. Chief of the KMCs Environmental Administration Division Gangadhar Gautam said that intermediate treatment of waste is lacking in the municipality's solid waste management system. Investment Board Nepal is also in the process to finalise agreements with Nepwaste Pvt Ltd and Clean Valley Company Pvt Ltd for the Kathmandu Valley Integrated Solid Waste Management Project in a move towards privatising solid waste management. The metropolis also lags in controlling air pollution as a 2014 report of the Ministry of Science Technology and Environment shows that Kathmandu air contains 400 micrograms of particulate matter up to 10 micrometres in size per cubic metre or the PM10 is 400g/m³. The maximum limit for PM10 set by the National Ambient Air Quality Standards is 120g/m³. The existing situation of water pollution is equally troubling. Likewise chemical oxygen demand of water-total measurement of all chemicals in the water that can be oxidized at the same place is 128.44mg/l and biochemical oxygen demand the amount of dissolved oxygen needed by aerobic biological organisms is 68.3mg/l. The effluent standard for industries for both COD and BOD is less than 30mg/l. For controlling air and water pollution the KMC has been conducting regular urban greenery and river surface cleaning campaigns but they have not yielded positive results so far.

D9 Highly-skilled Transnational Migration in the Age of Globalization

Room: 233 Time: 16:30-18:00

Organizer: Wei Li

Presenter: Lucia Lo, Wei Li, Linling Gao-Miles, Lu Wang

Abstract: With the accelerated pace of globalization and neoliberalization in the Global North, highly skilled international migration has become transnational in nature. On the one hand, the higher education sectors in these countries increasingly seek international students to boost enrollment and revenue. Meanwhile, rapid economic growth in some Global South countries means that many students from newly affluent or middle-class families are now pursuing higher education beyond their national boundaries, with some intending to join the highly skilled work force in the Global North. Such intention is however met with varying degrees of success. On the other hand, many traditionally migrant receiving countries in the Global North, as well as countries experiencing rapid economic development in the Global South, proactively recruit talents to keep and improve their country's global economic standing. The traditional one-way brain drain or brain gain debate has relinquished to a new two- or multi-way transnational brain exchange or brain circulation discussion. This means the internationalization of the highly skilled is no longer a zero sum game between the Global North and the Global South or between the native-born and foreign-born highly skilled populations in any one country. However, how to ensure such trends to be fair, just, and with positive impacts for all parties concerned remains to be addressed. Focusing on skilled migrants and international students from China to Australia, Canada and the U.S., this workshop explores possible policy interventions in these matters. All case studies shed light on the role of immigration and other policies in attracting and retaining highly skilled migrants.

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D10 International Migration, Public Policies, and Organizational Strategies for the Integration and Retention of Diversity: Canadian, European and Japanese Perspectives(2)

Room: 234 Time: 16:30-18:00 (The first part: 14:30-16:00)

Organizer: Helene Cardu

Presenter: Myrlande Pierre, Jackie Steele, Megumi Ishimoto, Claudio Bolzman

Abstract: Within Canadian, European and Japanese organizations, policies aimed at attracting and retaining a highly skilled and diverse workforce tend to focus on attracting international labour. Various strategies aim integrating these workers within the employment structure and organization, and this requires analysis of factors such as retention, anchoring and circular mobility organizational strategies, particularly as they relate to professional dynamics and individual career trajectories. Effective employment and migrant integration practices require reflecting on a broad cross-section of barriers that diminish the sustainability of the migrant household in the adoptive community. Discrimination has been indicated by a number of studies as a factor influencing the successful inclusion of migrants and ethnics minorities in the labour market. These studies provide the initial basis for policy makers.

In this workshop, among other measures that can work alongside employment retention and ensure opportunities for professional advancement, we will explore such practices and policies (access to language training, multilingual child-care/eldercare, work-life balance, multicultural education, skill recognition, spousal visas and employment mechanisms, etc.) Attention will be paid on migrant trajectories during key transitions such as school to work transitions for foreign students entering the workforce, professional progression as well as the retirement process for older migrants.

Bringing together questions of labour mobility, immigration, multicultural inclusion, worklife balance, and gender equality with organizational policies and practices aimed at employment equity, we will draw upon examples from Canada, Japan and Switzerland to explore the impact of a broad range of integration and professional development strategies. These strategies foster inclusive organizational and societal cultures which are attentive to the intersectional realities of discrimination, cross lines of 'race', 'class', 'nationality', 'gender,' 'household formation', and 'mother tongue'.

October 27, Group E

E1 Education and Integration in migratory context (1)

Room: 211 Time:14:30-16:00 (The second part: 16:30-18:00)

Organizer: Paula Kuusipalo

Presenter: Yan Xiaoyi, Carol Reid, Chen Lifshitz, Eyal Elonover, Tiina Alhainen, Tanja Tauro

Abstract: The contexts of migration and integration vary enormously according to many situational factors. First, people experience "push factors" that make them leave their home, from forced migration, family reunion to seeking better opportunities in a highly skilled work force. Second, the societal conditions of the sending countries and in receiving societies shape the experience of newcomers. These situational factors can either make their integration easier because of similar language and matching qualifications, or more challenging if their educational background does not meet the standards of the receiving society and they need to learn a new language. Third, the strategies adopted by the new immigrants and the policies implemented by receiving society affect successful integration.

Typically, highly skilled migrants are also more welcomed by receiving societies and hence their educational background is taken for granted. On the other hand, people without qualifications and

their specific learning needs can sometimes remain invisible if the assumptions of educational level of adults are based on the overall educational level of the population. In a society of high educational level the policies and practices tend to be more apt to needs of highly-educated than upgrading the low-level of education. Nevertheless, even highly skilled newcomers have educational needs to enhance their integration, for example through language acquisition or country specific professional training. In this workshop we focus on the manifold challenges and opportunities of adult education in migratory contexts. Examples of adult education practice as well as educational policy and experiences of learners will be discussed in various contexts in Australia, Canada, Finland and Israel.

E2 Marriage migrant women's organizations building transnational community

Room: 212 Time: 14:30-16:00

Organizer : Akwi Seo

Presenter: Akwi Seo, Shuko Takeshita, Hee-Soo Lee, Yukari Sai, Hye Jin Moon

Abstract: Cross-border marriage is a significant factor accelerating female global migration. The phenomenon is remarkable in East Asian states which commonly maintain gendered division of labor as principle of their welfare system, that resulting in decreasing fertility rate and rapidly aging society. Women who immigrated to these states for marrying to male citizens have been strongly attributed to private sphere and expected to bear responsibility for reproductive labor. They have been excluded from mainstream society in cultural, socioeconomic and political sense. They are faced with barriers to full and equal social participation and citizenship even though they find themselves at the very heart of society. Marriage migrant women have been making efforts to break the barriers in various ways. One of their efforts is to form autonomous collectives through which they approach and negotiate with mainstream society. They began as small self-help group or informal network, which may have then developed as more formal organizations, providing central points of social participation and mobilization to marriage migrant women. In South Korea for example, marriage migrant women's organizing became prominent since late 2000s primarily as a result of multicultural policy. Their activities involve cultural performance, volunteering, community building, job cooperative, and even election campaign. The aims of these activities are to challenge negative images imposed on them in host society and promote their status through practices. This workshop examines marriage migrant women's organizational activities, featuring them as creation of 'spaces of agency' through which women are enabled to participate in local and national politics. It explores the characteristics of marriage migrant women's collective activities in different countries. It compares their difficulties and strategies, how government policies and social movements affected their development, and how women's organizational activities make bridges across the boundaries between natives and migrants.

E3 Migrant workers and labor / social protection

Room: 221 Time: 14:30-16:00

Co-organizer: Anju Mary Paul, Pearlyn Neo

• Migrant Workers' Employment Rights

Presenter: Anju Mary Paul

Abstract: The 2013 book, 'The Price of Rights' has re-introduced the question of how much rights migrant workers could and should be granted by receiving states. However, this question is moot if migrant workers are unaware of their employment protections in the first place. This workshop will discuss the breadth of employment protections offered to temporary migrant workers in different countries and assess the

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range of factors that influence migrants' accurate awareness of their employment rights. This is a topic of relevance not only to policymakers but also to migrant advocates and migration scholars.

The paper my co-author and I will be presenting examines the rights awareness of migrant domestic workers in Hong Kong based on original survey data I collected in 2015 from 616 Filipino and Indonesian domestic workers. The survey results reveal very low rights awareness amongst these migrant workers in the area of their pregnancy protections under Hong Kong law. Only a third (34%) understood their maternity rights correctly. Almost as large a group (30%) thought they had no pregnancy protections whatsoever. A logistic regression analysis revealed that the rights awareness of MDWs was not significantly influenced by their nationality, educational status, age, marital status, or overseas network size. Only the duration of their employment in Hong Kong had a significant positive effect on their correct understanding of their pregnancy protections. These findings highlight why policymakers cannot stop at passing laws to protect migrant workers but must also consider how to educate workers about their employment protections. The workshop will identify factors that may positively influence rights awareness through a discussion of case studies from multiple countries and across multiple occupational categories. The kinds of employment rights that can be discussed include pregnancy protections, mandatory rest-days, medical insurance coverage, overtime compensation, minimum wage laws, and paid medical leave.

• Present issues of Indonesian domestic workers

Presenter: Pearlyn Neo

Abstract: Approximately half of all international migrant workers today are women, a phenomenon that has been referred to as the feminisation of migration, and it is the direct consequence of the greater demand for workers in the care services. One of the countries that provide such female domestic workers is Indonesia, and according to the 2012 Indonesian Financial Statistics, more than four million Indonesians work overseas, and the majority of them are classified as domestic workers.

Although women migrants working in the domestic sector are at high risk of being exploited and badly treated, the experience of migration can nevertheless promote gender equality and the empowerment of women by providing women migrants with income, autonomy and freedom, while increasing their self-esteem. Some women migrants join a labour union where they can discuss their problems and social issues with people from those countries where workers' rights are upheld. As a result, they perceive the opportunities that may be open to them.

Women migrant workers play the role of principal economic providers and heads of their households by making remittances that are used primarily for food and the education of their families. Many women who return to their homeland move into areas of self-employment or employ others, and they are in a position to influence people's view of women in their family and communities.

In addition to its financial influence, female migration can also have a positive effect within the women's own families and their native communities. Women with new ideas, social norms, attitudes, and knowledge derived from their migration experiences can also promote socio-economic development, human rights and gender equality. The women who are empowered by their economic or non-economic contributions will be able to effectively challenge the patriarchal traditions that limit women's personal independence and gender equality in their native communities.

E4 Recent changes in immigrant's integration in comparative perspective: Dialogue between Japan and Sweden

Room: 222 Time: 14:30-16:00

Organizer: Hirohisa Takenoshita

Presenter: Yoshimi Chitose, Takuya Kosaka, Eunice Akemi Ishikawa, Pieter Bevelander

Abstract: Issues of immigrant's integration has posed critical challenges on several aspects of integration dimensions in the host society. In several European countries, there is the growth of anti-immigrant sentiment among natives. Although some European countries have accepted a large number of refugees from Middle East, South Asia and Africa due to humanitarian reasons, refugee's acceptance in Europe has become recently tightened. In contrast, some developed countries in Asia have accepted a large number of immigrants due largely to economic and demographic reasons. These countries have tended to regard immigrants as temporary residents rather than permanent settlers. This recognition justifies little provision of the government with integration programs for immigrants. Given cross-national variations in contexts of reception for immigrants, it is very fruitful to compare recent situations and changes in immigrant integration across countries with different institutional arrangements. In this session, we focus on issues of integration of immigrants in Japan. Three presenters explain how the local government with higher concentration of immigrant population has addressed the issue of their integration, the economic and demographic aspects of immigrant's integration, and how we integrate the new second generation of immigrants. Conversely, to identify the specific features of immigrant's integration in Japan, we look at the case of immigration in Sweden. Sweden is a very interesting case because the Swedish welfare state has accepted a large number of refugees from many parts of the world, and has provided generous support and inclusive integration programs for refugees and immigrants. A presenter will talk about recent situations in the way in which immigrants have been integrated into the Swedish society. By looking at the case of immigrants in Sweden, we will gain insights in how immigrants can be integrated across the recent countries of immigration in Asia.

E5 Integration of refugees into the labour market. Does "haste make waste"?

Room: 231 Time: 14:30-16:00

Organizer: Liam Patuzzi

Presenter: Bernd Parusel, Regina Konle-Seidl, Liam Patuzzi

Abstract: Undoubtedly, early integration of refugees into employment can significantly strengthen their autonomy, self-esteem, and self-confidence. Moreover, it helps improve their language skills and to ultimately speed up the process of social integration. However, it is important to bear in mind that the emphasis on rapid labour market integration can sometimes collide or interfere with the long-term goal of obtaining qualified employment, which requires strong and often time-intensive investments in skills enhancement, validation of credentials and other support measures. In this workshop, we will look at the situation in selected host countries of refugees (Germany, Sweden, United Kingdom) to find out to what extent this "dilemma" is a subject of discussion there and, if so, how it has been addressed and possibly even resolved. The workshop presenters will give an introduction to the policies for the labour market integration of refugees and asylum-seekers in their country. Subsequently, they will assess the current state of skill advancement schemes for this target group and reflect upon the following question: To what extent can professional qualifications schemes and courses (partly aimed at building up new vocational skills, partly at recognizing and validating pre-existing professional competences) go hand in hand with relatively fast work integration? How can a swift entry into the job market be reached without

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hampering the chances of career advancement, e.g. through models of complementary education "on the job" or phased approaches to labour market integration? Who are the key actors and stakeholders involved in this field and what are their priorities? What is the current situation, where can we identify room for improvement and what are viable paths for the future?

E6 Immigrant Integration in Sweden, Israel and Japan: Inclusive development in Stockholm, Ashkelon, Nagoya and Toyota

Room: 224 Time: 14:30-16:00

Organizer : Atushi Kondo

Presenter: Atushi Kondo (+5 persons TBC)

Abstract: The workshop brings together presenters from different disciplines, backgrounds, and societies to discuss immigrant integration and inclusive development. Many societies, for example, Sweden, have become multiethnic and multicultural in recent decades, because of international migration. Israel and Japan, with their own patterns of recent migration, represent yet another distinct cases of immigrant integration.

The workshop provides a different, interdisciplinary perspective on immigrant integration and advantages by focusing on the benefits that immigrants and their descendants from diverse backgrounds bring to the host society. In particular, considering the conference theme focusing on immigrant integration, workshop presenters will provide various perspectives and evidence on the mutual benefits of integration for migrants and the receiving society.

Presenters will discuss policies and programs to immigrant integration in national and local governments. Examples of such programs are language and higher education, communication support, vocational training, consultation, intercultural community building, etc. Presenters will also discuss the issues of identity and interracial marriage.

Besides presentations, the workshop intends to dedicate a large proportion of the time available to reflecting on the theme of immigrant integration and advantage of diversity. This will involve presenters and audience members as we raise questions and issues, and share reflections. The goal is that all the partners will have become more informed and thoughtful about inclusive development of immigrant integration and significance of diversity.

This multi-disciplinary (including, lawyer, social anthropologist, sociologist, social worker and NGO practitioner) and multi-country (including Sweden, Israel and Japan) workshop combines case study presentations, roundtable discussions among presenters, and dialog with the audience to discuss how immigrant integration policy can contribute to our joint journey to a new and hopefully better planet.

E8 The Situation of Migration of Health Professionals across the Globe

Room:232 Time: 14:30-16:00

Organizer : Imelda Nicolas

Presenter: Paivi Vartiainen, Margaret Walton-Roberts

Abstract: The past few decades have seen the increased emigration of healthcare professionals. This can be traced to several factors: 1) The demand for "carers" in the industrialized world due to the former's increasingly ageing populations; 2) the striking disparity in wages and benefits among healthcare professionals across countries; and 3) the past immigration programs of developed countries encouraging the active recruitment of highly skilled professionals.

While there is clear recognition of health professionals' right to freedom of movement, these outflows

have placed pressure on the developing countries' health systems. For example, in the Philippines alone, at least 177,414 nurses have been deployed in the past decade to countries such as the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom.

The workshop will examine the issues and challenges associated with the global phenomenon of healthcare professional migration and its implications on local health systems. The panel will explore the changing patterns and trends of healthcare professional migration and the varying factors of their movement. Speakers will discuss, analyze and evaluate existing migration policies, bilateral agreements and strategic mechanisms and measures that origin and destination countries put in place to manage medical migration that hopefully benefits the source country, the home country, and health professionals, the so-called "triple win" ensuing from these practices.

E9 Building Community Resilience

Room: 233 Time: 14:30-16:00

Organizer: Bulent (Hass) Dellal

Presenter: Bulent Dellal, Lynn Cain

Abstract: Today culturally diverse societies face very important challenges in relation to maintaining social cohesion. Cultivating and nurturing measures that promote social cohesion amongst new and emerging immigrant and refugee communities becomes extremely important. There are five key elements for social cohesion; belonging, social justice, participation, acceptance of all and life satisfaction and happiness. A breakdown in these elements can mean a breakdown in community resilience. The program developed by Australian Multicultural Foundation titled Community Awareness: Building Resilience in the Community highlights how social conditions such as alienation, isolation, discrimination, bullying, domestic violence, marginalisation and anti-social or violent behaviour can affect social cohesion. The program also applies a Behavioural Indicators Model developed by Monash University which incorporates warning signs that highlight and understand a range of behaviours which can all have similar social and economic roots and can lead to forms of anti-social or violent behaviour. The key purpose of the model is to identify changing behaviours and increasing intensities of behaviour which can indicate that a person is at risk of anti-social behaviour. By outlining the different levels of behaviours it helps communities to recognise warning signs before they become a concern. Building networks is an effective way to build self-confidence and a sense of belonging and to feel safe. The program helps develop networks and support in the local community. The workshop will demonstrate and help understand those social conditions and behaviours which can affect community cohesion but also share those strategies and prevention tools in building community resilience.

E10 Trends and Implications of international and internal migration in non-traditional destinations

Room: 212 Time: 16:30-18:00

Organizer: Yoko Yoshida

Presenter: Michael Don Haan, Howard Ramos, Nabihah Atallah, Junichiro Koji, Hector Goldar Perrote

Abstract: This workshop will explore the role of international migration in the context of social and economic development in secondary regions which are outside of major cities. Aging populations and declining fertility, and secondary migration raise major concerns for many countries in the Northern hemisphere and contribute to various demographic and social problems, such as labour shortages, heightened costs of social welfare, and declining communities among others. These concerns are more profound and imminent in regions outside of major cities. While immigration and temporary migrant workers are

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seen as a solution to some of these problems, secondary regions also need to develop strategies for integration and retention of immigrants and migrant workers. Their integration to the host communities raises unique challenges in the smaller cities and secondary regions.

This workshop will compare cases from Atlantic Canada and Hokkaido, Northern Japan, and will explore a number of research and policy relevant questions, including: how does immigration contribute to regional development in secondary centres? Do immigrants to the smaller centres tend to stay? What are the roles and attitudes of local government/communities towards the immigration/migrant workers? The workshop will also explore potentiality of labour replacement by technology for the regional development as an extreme scenario, where immigration/migrant worker does not provide a solution.

Drawing the cases from Canada and Japan two countries of very different traditions in immigration policies, the workshop will open dialogues among leading academic and non-governmental researchers in both countries and participants from diverse backgrounds. The ultimate goal is to facilitate discussion that reflects shared interests, experience, best practices and further challenges and to promote knowledge exchange between Canada and Japan.

October 27, Group F

F1 Education and Integration in migratory context(2)

Room: 211 Time: 16:30-18:00

Organizer: Paula Kuusipalo

Presenter: Yan Xiaoyi, Carol Reid, Chen Lifshitz, Eyal Klonover, Tiina Alhainen, Tanja Tauro

Abstract: The contexts of migration and integration vary enormously according to many situational factors. First, people experience "push factors" that make them leave their home, from forced migration, family reunion to seeking better opportunities in a highly skilled work force. Second, the societal conditions of the sending countries and in receiving societies shape the experience of newcomers. These situational factors can either make their integration easier because of similar language and matching qualifications, or more challenging if their educational background does not meet the standards of the receiving society and they need to learn a new language. Third, the strategies adopted by the new immigrants and the policies implemented by receiving society affect successful integration.

Typically, highly skilled migrants are also more welcomed by receiving societies and hence their educational background is taken for granted. On the other hand, people without qualifications and their specific learning needs can sometimes remain invisible if the assumptions of educational level of adults are based on the overall educational level of the population. In a society of high educational level the policies and practices tend to be more apt to needs of highly-educated than upgrading the low-level of education. Nevertheless, even highly skilled newcomers have educational needs to enhance their integration, for example through language acquisition or country specific professional training. In this workshop we focus on the manifold challenges and opportunities of adult education in migratory contexts. Examples of adult education practice as well as educational policy and experiences of learners will be discussed in various contexts in Australia, Canada, Finland and Israel.

F3 Skilled and Unskilled Female Labor Migration from Asia: Ground Realities of Migrating Nurses and Domestic Care Workers

Room: 221 Time: 16:30-18:00

Organizer: Hisaya Oda

Presenter: Irudaya Sebastian Rajan, Yuko Tsujita, Titan Listiani

Abstract: Demographic changes that are taking place in developed countries shape the emerging pattern of labor migration from developing countries. Rapidly aging society and declining younger population cause increasing demands for nurses and domestic care workers from abroad while low wages and limited job opportunities in labor-sending countries encourage workers to migrate overseas. Most of them are female, and migrate alone. This is becoming a very important economic, social and policy issues for both developed and developing countries.

In fact, this topic is not new in academic and policy communities. However, studies so far tend to examine issues from broader perspectives, and they lack analyzing ground realities. In order to understand the on-going situation, this workshop reports several cases of the migration of nurses and domestic care workers: the former represents skilled female labor migration and the latter unskilled female labor migration, based on field surveys conducted in India and Indonesia.

As for nurse migration, two cases from the States of Kerala and Tamil Nadu in South India: two major sources of Indian nurses to overseas, are to be presented. As for domestic care workers, a case of female migration from Indramayu district, Indonesia will be reported. In each case, observations and findings including determinants and motivations of migration are discussed first, and then social impacts on the household and possibly on the society that female migration of these types has brought about would be examined.

Though not directly related, the topic that the workshop takes up is quite pertinent and important for developed countries such as Japan as it struggles to invite nurses from some Asian countries. The workshop is a part of a collaborative research project between Japanese researchers and researchers overseas that has just started.

F4 Sending, receiving and integrating migrants

Room: 222 Time: 16:30-18:00

Co-organizer : Nabihah Atallah /

• Arrive Prepared: SOPA as a Model for Effective Workplace Integration

Presenter: Nabihah Atallah

Abstract: Immigrant Services Association of Nova Scotia (ISANS) created a suite of professional online tools and developed the Settlement Online Pre-Arrival (SOPA) program to help immigrants to Canada to arrive prepared for joining the Canadian workforce. Through a combination of facilitated and self-directed online courses, clients learn about Canadian workplace culture and communication styles as well as strategies for a successful job search. SOPA is now delivered through a partnership of settlement agencies across Canada using a common platform and proven pre-employment and workforce integration tools dedicated to the economic integration of immigrants. SOPA builds on the strategic advantage of partner organizations and the knowledge, experience, contacts and work they already do creating a continuum of settlement services from pre-arrival to the destined community in Canada. The five courses that make up the SOPA program are: Job Search Strategies, Soft Skills: Professional Communication, Soft Skills: Working with Others, Canadian Workplace Integration and Working in Canada.

SOPA directly benefits immigrants who have a job offer as well as those seeking work. The indirect beneficiaries are employers seeking qualified, job ready workers. Canada benefits by having better prepared immigrants arriving and contributing to the economy faster. This model is demonstrating that good preparation can facilitate and maximize integration of newcomers to the workforce. This model may be adapted by other countries for early integration of migrants. The presentation will outline the key elements of the program and explain how it is delivered, as well as providing some of the early outcomes and feedback from participants.

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• Seamless Transition: From Pre-arrival to Post-arrival

Presenter: Johnny Cheng

Abstract: Since 2008, AEIP has been providing pre-arrival services in service centres located in Seoul, South Korea and Taipei, Taiwan. Funded by Immigration, Refugees, Citizenship Canada (IRCC), AEIP was granted a contract extension in 2015 allowing AEIP to open its third service centre in Beijing, China and expand its services to the United States and other countries in Asia such as India, Hong Kong and Japan. AEIP's pre-arrival services engages individuals moving to Canada through settlement and employment support. We understand how challenging it can be to move to another country without accurate and updated information, that is why AEIP is here to help. AEIP's goal is to provide support to individuals in their preparation for life in Canada. Some of AEIP's core service activities include: individual and family consultation, settlement and employment workshops, job search skills enhancement, foreign credential recognition consultation and post-arrival connections to our Canadian partners across Canada. The unique concept of AEIP's partnership with province-specific organizations is to ensure that clients are able to get the personalized support and guidance they need in order to facilitate their decision settling in Canada. This presentation's objective is to explain AEIP's service delivery model from start to finish so that participants are able to get a better understanding of how AEIP transitions clients from pre to post-arrival services.

F5 Reflections on Patriotism as Exclusion of Migrants

Room: 223 Time: 16:30-18:00

Organizer: Veronika Bajt

Presenter: Veronika Bajt, a steering committee member

Abstract: The link between neoracism and nationalism is growing with exclusionary national interests being put to the fore, claims of patriotic endeavours for the homeland being made, and populist hate speech intersecting with sexist, homophobic, racist and generally intolerant discourse in Europe, as elsewhere, xenophobia remains primarily focused on immigrants, Roma, and Muslims who are constructed, discriminated against and persecuted as undesired outsiders, a threat to be dealt with. Immigrant integration remains caught in factually assimilationist policy measures, while crisis related nationalist and racist responses to immigration accompany anti-immigration policies (banning of visas, tightening of border controls, limiting immigrant employment to allegedly protect the native workers). Austerity on the one and terrorism on the other hand are used as a ready-made excuse for securitisation. Accompanied by populist and nationalist discourses, such policies sustain all outsiders in rightless positions, or at least at the outskirts of the public good. radical right groups attempt to mask their racist exclusion with self-proclaimed patriotism while promoting exclusionary and discriminatory rhetoric against immigrants. Serving as paradigmatic examples of how patriotism is used to legitimise intolerant and discriminatory rhetoric and practice, analysis shows them putting a special emphasis on mobilising and recruiting young people, whose slim employment possibilities due to the crisis are increasingly contributing to their social exclusion, growing poverty and general disillusionment. Considering the crisis related high shares of unemployment among the youth across Europe, the paper argues that the actual potential of radical nationalist movements is not to be downplayed or dismissed as insignificant. The presentation will empirically draw on the example of Slovenia, an independent state since 1991, and European Union member state, previously one of Yugoslavias socialist republics.

F6 Immigrant Integration in Sweden, Israel and Japan: Inclusive development in Stockholm, Ashkelon, Nagoya and Toyota (2)

Room: 224 Time: 16:30-18:00

Organizer : Atushi Kondo

Presenter: Atsushi Kondo, Emi Tsukamoto, Chieko Katsu, Lifshitz Chen, Eyal Klonover, Linus Kyrklund, Elena Dingu-Kyrklund

Abstract: The workshop brings together presenters from different disciplines, backgrounds, and societies to discuss immigrant integration and inclusive development. Many societies, for example, Sweden, have become multiethnic and multicultural in recent decades, because of international migration. Israel and Japan, with their own patterns of recent migration, represent yet another distinct cases of immigrant integration.

The workshop provides a different, interdisciplinary perspective on immigrant integration and advantages by focusing on the benefits that immigrants and their descendants from diverse backgrounds bring to the host society. In particular, considering the conference theme focusing on immigrant integration, workshop presenters will provide various perspectives and evidence on the mutual benefits of integration for migrants and the receiving society.

Presenters will discuss policies and programs to immigrant integration in national and local governments. Examples of such programs are language and higher education, communication support, vocational training, consultation, intercultural community building, etc. Presenters will also discuss the issues of identity and interracial marriage.

Besides presentations, the workshop intends to dedicate a large proportion of the time available to reflecting on the theme of immigrant integration and advantage of diversity. This will involve presenters and audience members as we raise questions and issues, and share reflections. The goal is that all the partners will have become more informed and thoughtful about inclusive development of immigrant integration and significance of diversity.

This multi-disciplinary (including, lawyer, social anthropologist, sociologist, social worker and NGO practitioner) and multi-country (including Sweden, Israel and Japan) workshop combines case study presentations, roundtable discussions among presenters, and dialog with the audience to discuss how immigrant integration policy can contribute to our joint journey to a new and hopefully better planet.

F7 Different Stages of Integration and settlement

Room: 231 Time: 16:30-18:00

Co-organizer: Liudmila Helantera, Zhixi Zhuang and Xiangshu Huang,

• To become integrated: process of learning in immediate environment

Presenter: Liudmila Helantera

Abstract: Russian speakers are the largest group of migrants in Finland. My presentation at the workshop provides the preliminary results of my Ph.D thesis, which focuses on the relation of integration process of the Russian speaking migrants and their immediate environment in Helsinki Region. Despite the increasing interest towards studying integration, there are only a few studies analyzing the role of the immediate environment in this process.

Three methods of qualitative research: phenomenography, discourse analyses and educational anthropology are used in the study. By using these three methods, I define integration as a learning process. This conclusion is based on the way how migrants themselves perceive and define their immediate environment.

In particular, migrants stress the importance of physical and natural environment in Finland for their

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integration and characterize immediate environment as safe and nature as easily accessible. Such an immediate environment facilitates integration. At the start of the life in a new place migrants do not have their own immediate environment in a similar way that they had had in a country they used to live. They start to build it in their everyday life.

Preliminary results demonstrate that the learning process in the immediate environment requires three components: a migrant, a supportive person and action. Opportunity to share perceptions and feelings concerning immediate environment with other members of the community enable integration. Learning begins by observing and builds on previous experience. Smooth integration is based on balanced approach: migrants should abandon some of their previous experiences in order to learn to live in a new environment.

Results of this research can be used for the development of integration and education programs for migrants in different levels.

• Inclusive Planning: Municipal Roles in Immigrant Settlement and Integration

Presenter: Zhixi Zhuang

Abstract: The dynamics of immigrant settlement in Canada's metropolitan areas result in significant changes to the existing community, which present both challenges and opportunities for municipalities. Typical immigrant settlement and integration-related issues at the municipal level include but not limited to housing, retailing, places of worship, public spaces, leisure needs, and community services, which often raise questions for municipalities related to land use, built form, parking capacity, economic development, expression of cultural identity, and community building. It has become imperative for local governments to consider how to tackle these issues, how to provide appropriate community facilities and meaningful services, and eventually, how to create inclusive urban spaces to effectively integrate diverse communities. This paper aims to generate discussions on how local municipalities should respond to international migration and promote inclusive planning in order to accommodate diverse needs for space and services, and help support immigrant integration in the host society. Specifically, a number of Chinese and South Asian retail neighbourhoods located in five suburban regions of the Greater Toronto Area were selected for in-depth investigation. These retail clusters not only serve as shopping destinations, but can also serve as community hubs by combining schools, transit, places of worship, and community services. Considering the benefits and potential of these ethnic retail neighbourhoods, this paper explores municipal approaches that can help support immigrant businesses, integrate ethno-cultural communities, and promote inclusive community-building. Current municipal planning policies and practices were examined through reviews of secondary documents and semi-structured interviews with city officials. The examination of various case studies will help enrich our empirical knowledge about immigrant settlement and integration and their implications for municipalities. In addition, the findings will inform municipalities about the processes and effective strategies that can help promote immigrant integration through inclusive planning.

• Risk in Elder Life of Korean Chinese Migrant Workers in South Korea

Presenter: Xiangshu Huang

Abstract: With the internationalization, many migrants cross borders which creates a series of problems for both sending and receiving countries. According to the immigration statistics in South Korea, foreign population share 3.57% of the total population. The largest foreign population is Korean Chinese, which account for about 33% of the total foreign population. One of the significant features of the Korean Chinese community in South Korea is that 67.6% of them are above 40 years old. Unlike the contract workers under the Employment Permit System who will leave South Korea once their contract expires, Korean Chinese travel between the two countries and continue to work even in their advanced age.

Since both China and South Korea do not have a well developed social security system, they have no choice but to continue to work even though after their retirement age.

This study focuses on the aging problems of the Korean Chinese migrant workers who work in South Korea. It is based on the interviews of their life history and a series of policies that are related to them. The research is targeting at the middle age and above groups who work in Seoul and reveals the risks in their senior life.

This thesis concludes that under the current security system for pension, the Korean Chinese migrant workers are more likely to fall in-between the two systems of South Korea and China. These issues result in the Korean Chinese migrant workers to keep working in South Korea even in their advanced age.

F8 Migration and Citizenship

Room: 232 **Time:** 16:30-18:00

Co-organizer: Angelique Ruiter / Kosuke Nose

• Migration and new citizenship in cities

Presenter: Angelique Ruiter

Abstract: With globalization, cultural hybridization, demographic changes and a welfare state under pressure, traditional citizenship is changing. Cities always were a place of shared cultural identities and socially embedded citizenship beyond the state, often within the context of local social movements. I would like to present my paper on how migration fits into this picture and influences our concept of identity. As stated above, I will introduce the concepts of globalization, cultural hybridization and social movements with regard to cities. I will identify some movements and the way in which they have responded to the challenge of migration in a creative way.

After I have introduced the topic through my paper I would like to organize a world cafe: how can cities best respond to the challenges of migration by making use of social movements and the knowledge we have on changing identities? 4/5 main ideas/topics are gathered and this will be gathered in 4/5 groups. The outcome can be published as a result of the workshop. Ideally 4/5 members from the audience offer to lead the discussion on a certain topic from their field of expertise and ideally the rest of the audience will be able to attend all the tables. The idea is to start the discussion on possibilities beyond policy analysis and policy decisions and go directly to the core of what matters, namely how can cities become creative and help their inhabitants on a local level to further integration and make use of the capacity of its citizens in finding structures that make for healthy integrated cities

• The Limit of local policy and citizenship-A Case of "B" city in Nagano prefecture

Presenter: Keisuke Nose

Partner: Keisuke Nose

Abstract: Most immigrants in Japan are excluded from opportunities such as education and secure jobs. Rates of dropping out of high school in youth and those of receiving social security (Seikatsuhogo) in immigrants' family are much higher than those of Japanese. In other words, immigrants are not integrated into host society. Compound of some factors: limited provision of social welfare, inequality and poverty due to globalization, and minimum integration policy for immigrants in Japan are the causes of immigrants' exclusion. However the national government has been depending on local partnership between local government and citizen (kyodo), and abandoning the responsibility for immigrants. As a result, it is natural that integration policies in local level are uneven and vary from no policy to decent policy. Though local partnership has structural limitations due to global economy and national politics, implementing local policy is much better than doing nothing. And also policy and civic activities in local level can accommodate each immigrants' specific circumstances, different from standardized

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policy in national level. We need to examine how does a local partnership work in an actual setting. In this report, "B" city of Nagano prefecture is researched and examined. Although an integration policy for immigrants has been developed in B city, there are many obstacles to effectively implement the policy. In local government, there are some limitations such as budget and bureaucratic sectionalism (tatewarigyosei). In civic activities, there is no political power because of civic indifference. Most citizens only focus on solving immigrants' issues at hand, and not being able to see how each issue is caused or connected to the macro level problems.

F9 Human Resource Development through Migration: Effects of Technical Intern Training Program in East Asia

Room: 233 Time:16:30-18:00

Organizer: Kei Shiho

Presenter: Kei Shiho, Masao Manjome, Agata Marta Fijalkowska

Abstract: According to the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, the number of foreign workers in Japan records more than 900 thousands in 2015, that is over 15% increase compared to the previous year. Among the foreign workers, the highly-skilled accounts for only 20% and other categories such as Japanese descents, international student part time workers, etc. have a stronger presence. Technical intern trainees, accepted by small and medium sized enterprises for normally 3 years, are one of main players in the Japanese labor market in terms of foreign workers.

Technical Intern Training Program (TITP) has a history of over 20 years and the Japanese government has announced that they extend and utilize this rotation scheme until 2020 in order to overcome the labor shortage revealed in several industrial sectors and regions in Japan.

In this workshop, presenters will discuss about the roles of TITP, both positive and negative sides, current reforms of TITP and working-style policy conducted by the government, and also the potential of TITP that can make a contribution in East Asia.

Some countries in East Asia have developed the scheme to accept unskilled foreign workers but when we think of the better scheme, taking "brain circulation" idea into account, which would be fruitful not only for the host country but also for the home country and the migrant workers themselves, the policy which encourages the formation of the workers' human capital will play a precious role in the region where many countries face with the difficulty to turn out "semi-skilled" workers who are essential for the further economic development.



METROPOLIS 2016
Aichi-Nagoya, Japan
October 24-28, 2016

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