



**Congress Center
Monte Verità
Ascona
3-6 March 2019**

**Connecting Environmental Changes
and Human Mobility as a Way
to Draw New Maps of Knowledge**

Contents

Welcome to the Conference	4
Background to the Conference	5
Programme	6
Public Event - Round Table: Climate Change, Migration and Security	10
Keynote Speakers	12
Abstracts	16
Biographies of the Speakers	40
Co-organizing Partners	56
General Information	62
Conference Scientific and Organization Committees	64

Welcome to the Conference

Dear Colleagues, Dear Friends,

It is a great pleasure to welcome you all to the *Connecting environmental changes and human mobility as a way to draw new maps of knowledge* conference in Ascona, Switzerland.

This conference offers an invaluable opportunity to foster stimulating dialogues and mutual understanding on the main topics related to environmental changes and human mobility, across different disciplines and from different angles, including environmental history, human geography, visual analytics and the international legal perspective.

Highly distinguished experts in the field will deliver the keynote speeches that introduce the main sessions, and leading academic experts and young researchers will have the chance to present and discuss their research topics during innovative workshops.

Young scientists will also be competing for the CSF Award for best presentation kindly sponsored by Congressi Stefano Franscini (CSF), which will be awarded during the closing session of the conference.

The public event on "Climate Changes, Migration and Security", which will take place on Monday evening, will offer an exceptional opportunity for dialogue between academia and policy-makers.

The conference will also be the stage for presenting the results and activities of the European Union-funded project "Climate Security with Local Authorities" (CLISEL) and the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF)-funded project on "Framing Environmental Degradation, Human Mobility and Human Development as a Matter of Common Concern" (CLI_M_CO2).

We trust that the meeting will be an enjoyable and productive experience for all.

With our warmest welcome, on behalf of the scientific and organising committees,

Elisa Fornalé

Background to the Conference

Negotiations on two global compacts, one for migration and one on refugees, and a resolution at the UN, have brought environmental changes and human mobility into the limelight.

The conference *Connecting environmental changes and human mobility as a way to draw new maps of knowledge* uses the interaction between them as an opportunity to contribute to a progressive transformation of our knowledge.

It will frame the current debate around three emerging themes: how we can expand our knowledge by reflecting on historical cases of societal adaptation/resistance and reframing current problems based on such environmental historical accounts; how we can expand claims by identifying legal developments on recognising the rights of migrants and refugees; and how we can expand governance and cooperative mechanisms by analysing the greater global engagement in migration-related political processes.

The conference enquires into these issues with a novel threefold approach: normative, historical and visual analytical. The focus is on interactive means of kick-starting dialogues, which is achieved by innovative workshops followed by keynote speeches delivered by panels of experts.

The thematic workshops are based on: (i) exploring the past and imagining new futures, (ii) climate change and migration – visual analytics, (iii) legal developments and implementation in the field, and (iv) the global compacts – for migration and on refugees. These workshops create a space for presentations and reflection; therefore PhDs and young researchers interested in interactive tools (such as geo-archives and interactive maps) for informing society, or in learning more about the highlighted topics will find the exchange particularly beneficial. The user-friendly portrayal of big data on migration flows and the geosystem is aimed at members of the public by presenting complex empirical results in an easy, efficient, and understandable manner.



Programme



Connecting environmental changes and human mobility as a way to draw new maps of knowledge

Congress Center Monte Verità, Ascona
3–6 March 2019

Sunday 3 March 2019

Arrival and dinner for registered participants

Monday 4 March 2019

8:45 – 9:00	Introduction/Welcome
9:00 – 10:00	<p>Keynote Session: Prof. Marco Armiero (KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm), Trespassing. Environmental history of migrations</p> <p>Coffee Break</p>
10:15 – 12:15	<p>First Session: Expanding knowledge</p> <p>Ms Sanjula Weerasinghe (UN Refugee Agency – UNHCR), In harm's way: international refugee protection and the nexus between displacement; climate change and disaster; and conflict and violence</p> <p> Dr Sarah Louise Nash (InFER – Institute of Forest, Environmental, and Natural Resource Policy), Knowing human mobility in the context of climate change: The self-perpetuating circle of research, policy and knowledge production</p> <p>Dr Philippe Forêt (Swiss Academic Society for Environmental Research and Ecology/ETH, Zurich) and Dr Qing Pei (Swiss Academic Society for Environmental Research and Ecology/Education University of Hong Kong), The "Bi Shu" Model: Finding Relevance in the Climate Migration Patterns of the Qing Court</p>
13:45 – 15:15	<p>Lunch</p> <p>Workshop 1 – Exploring the past, imagining new futures (Presentations by PhDs and young researchers)</p> <p>Moderator: Prof. Federico Luisetti (University of St. Gallen)</p> <p> Loïc Brüning (Institute of Geography, University of Neuchâtel), Environmental changes and migration in Western Africa. A review of the case studies</p> <p> Giovanna Gini (Queen Mary University), Climate mobilities and cultural transformation</p> <p> Emiliano Guaraldo (University of North Carolina), Extractive politics of liberation: Petro-colonialism in ENI's sponsored film <i>Oduroh</i> (1964)</p> <p> John Marazita (University of Zürich), Following up on migration with dignity: The social impacts of labour mobility in Kiribati</p>

15:30 – 17:00

Coffee Break

Workshop 2 – Climate change and migration – visual analytics

Prof. Florian Evéquoz, (University of Fribourg/ University of Applied Science Western Switzerland), Data visualisation in law: a primer

Dr Ilya Boyandin (Teralytics, Zurich), Flowmap.blue: Geographic flows visualisation tool for the people

Pierre Vanhulst (University of Fribourg), Collaborative analysis of data visualisations: Structuring exchanges between participants for better insights

20:30 – 22:00

Public Event – Round Table: Climate change, migration and security

Mayors, Prof. Marco Armiero (Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm), Dr Giovanni Bettini (University of Lancaster), Mr Paolo Cugini (Mayor of Gassino), Ms Cinzia Tartarotti (Vicemayor of Calceranica), Mr Cristian Uez (Mayor of Calceranica)

Moderator: Dr Giovanni Pellegrini (Università della Svizzera italiana)
(in Italian only)

Tuesday 5 March 2019

9:00 – 10:00

Keynote Session: Prof. Andrew Baldwin (Durham University), Mobility Justice: towards a pluralist method and integrated policy framework for climate-migration research

Coffee Break

10:15 – 12:15

Second Session: Expanding claims

Dr Giovanni Bettini (University of Lancaster), On the frontlines of fear – Investigating the role of fear in debates on migration and climate change, with insights from local contexts in Sardinia, Italy

Prof. Miriam Cullen (University of Copenhagen), Facing legal gaps and a rising tide: Climate change, displacement and remote subnational minority communities

Lunch

13:45 – 15:15

Workshop 3 – Implementation in the field (Presentations by PhDs and young researchers)

Moderator: Prof. Elisa Fornalé (World Trade Institute, University of Bern)

Dr Olimpia Loddo (University of Cagliari), Planning the future – facing the emergencies: The legislation on climate change and migration in the Philippines, Bangladesh and Nepal

Suzy Blondin (Institute of Geography, University of Neuchâtel), Environmental migrations in Central Asia: A multifaceted approach to the issue

Aylin Yildiz (World Trade Institute, University of Bern), Wild human mobility operations: Exploring the “sinking islands” and “space settlement”

Dr Giacomo Fedele (Climate Change Division, Conservation International), Using nature to help climate change adaptation and human security

15:30 – 17:00

Coffee Break

Third Session: Expanding governance and cooperative mechanisms Global Compact for Migration (GCM) and for Refugees

(Presentations by PhDs and young researchers)

Moderators: Prof. Elspeth Guild (Queen Mary University/Radboud University Nijmegen) and Prof. Miriam Cullen (University of Copenhagen)

Dr Ama Francis (Sabin Center for Climate Change Law), Regular Migration Pathways for Climate Migrants: Leveraging Free Movement of Persons Frameworks to Facilitate Climate-Induced Migration (via Skype presentation)

Katharine T. Weatherhead (Queen Mary University), Information for safe, orderly and regular migration?

Dr Daniela Vitiello (University Tuscia), Sovereignty and *ius migrandi* in the aftermath of the UN Global Compact on Migration, bridging the asymmetry?

18:00 – 19:00

Dr Nicolas Kramar (Director of Musée de la nature du Valais), The Anthropocene

19:00

Dinner

Wednesday 6 March 2019

9:00 – 10:00

Keynote Session: Prof. Elspeth Guild (Queen Mary University/Radboud University Nijmegen), Expanding governance and cooperative mechanisms

Coffee Break

10:15 – 12:15

Presentation “one-minute madness”: The Golden Passport Rush to Eldorado

moderated by Dr Philippe Forêt (Swiss Academic Society for Environmental Research and Ecology), Prof. Marco Armiero (KTH Royal Institute of Technology) and Prof. Elspeth Guild (Queen Mary University/Radboud University Nijmegen)

Lunch

13:30 – 14:00

Outlook, Prof. Marco Armiero (KTH Royal Institute of Technology)

Closing of the conference, award ceremony for the best presentation (young researchers and PhD scholars)



Public Event

Round Table:

Climate Change,

Migration and

Security

Tavola Rotonda Cambi Climatici, Migrazione e Sicurezza

Lunedì 4 marzo 2019

Auditorium, Monte Verità, Ascona

Orario: 20.30 - 22.00, in italiano

Ingresso libero, prenotazione gradita: info@csf.ethz.ch, tel. 091 785 40 54



20.30 - 21.30:

Tavola Rotonda con la
partecipazione di:

Prof. Marco Armiero

Direttore Environmental Humanities
Laboratory, KTH, Stoccolma

Dr. Giovanni Bettini

Ricercatore, Università di Lancaster

Paolo Cugini

Sindaco di Gassino

Cristian Uez

Sindaco di Calceranica

Cinzia Tartarotti

Vicesindaco di Calceranica

In qualità di mediatore:

Dr. Giovanni Pellegri

21.30 - 22.00:

Domande dal pubblico

Negli ultimi due decenni, il tema delle "migrazioni climatiche" ha attratto crescente attenzione nell'accademia e tra i policy-makers. I recenti progressi scientifici non fanno che confermare il carattere potenzialmente dirompente degli impatti dei cambiamenti climatici causati da attività umane (*in primis* il cosiddetto "effetto serra"). In questo quadro, all'interno dei dibattiti su sicurezza ambientale e nazionale sono emerse preoccupazioni riguardo alla possibilità che gli impatti dei cambiamenti climatici possano originare un aumento dei flussi migratori. Un'ipotesi spesso proposta è che gli impatti del riscaldamento globale possano aggravare problemi e tensioni già esistenti, finanche contribuendo allo scoppio di conflitti violenti, minacciando in tal modo la sicurezza nazionale e internazionale (agendo da "moltiplicatori di rischio", per usare un termine tecnico). Questa prospettiva riflette l'attitudine generalizzata, emersa durante le recenti 'crisi', sia all'interno sia al di fuori dei confini europei, che ha portato con sé latenti, seppur crescenti, sentimenti xenofobi.

La tavola rotonda offrirà l'occasione per presentare i risultati del progetto europeo CLISEL (Sicurezza ambientale con le autorità locali - Climate Security with Local Authorities) fornendo una sintesi dello stato dell'arte della ricerca sul ruolo dei fattori climatici e ambientali nell'ambito della migrazione

Questo evento pubblico viene presentato nell'ambito della conferenza "L'interconnessione tra cambiamenti climatici e mobilità umana: un modo di definire nuovi percorsi di conoscenza", che avrà luogo dal 3 al 6 marzo 2019 al centro conferenze Monte Verità ed è organizzata dal World Trade Institute, in collaborazione con il Congresso Stefano Franscini/ETH Zürich (www.csf.ethz.ch).



Keynote **Speakers**

Marco Armiero



Marco Armiero is the Director of the Environmental Humanities Laboratory at the KTH Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm, Sweden, where he is also Associate Professor of Environmental History.

Before moving to Sweden, Marco held positions at Yale University, at the University of California, Berkeley, at Stanford University, and at the Center for Social Studies of the University of Coimbra. He was awarded a Marie Curie Fellowship to work at the Institute of Environmental Science and Technology (ICTA), Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain.

Marco's main topics of interest are environmental justice, politicisation of nature and landscape, as well as the environmental effects of mass migration. He is the author of *A Rugged Nation: Mountains and the Making of Modern Italy* (White Horse Press, 2011) and co-editor of *History of Environmentalism. Local Stories, Global Struggles* (2014) and *Nature and History in Modern Italy* (2010).

He was formerly a member of the ITN (Intensive Training Network), Marie Curie programme ENTITLE (European Network of Political Ecology); he is the local principal investigator of the ITN Marie Curie programme ENHANCE (Environmental Humanities for a Concerned Europe); and he was part of the Core Group of the Cost Action IS1101 on Climate Change and Migration.

Andrew Baldwin



Andrew Baldwin is Associate Professor at the Department of Geography at Durham University, UK. He has previously held appointments at the University of Manchester and at Queen's University (Kingston, Ontario). He received his PhD from Carleton University in 2006.

From 2011–2015 he was Chair of COST Action IS1101 Climate Change and Migration, and from 2013–2016 he was Co-Director of the Institute for Hazard, Risk and Resilience (Durham University).

His research examines the intersections of race, nature and geography with a specific focus on the ways in which discourses and practices of climate change and migration relate to questions of humanism, posthumanism, politics, culture, urbanism and the Anthropocene. The main question is how new forms of political community are coming into existence (or not) in relation to looming geohistorical phenomena like climate change and the Anthropocene. This work draws heavily from critical race theory and postcolonial theory.

He is also currently Co-investigator on three interrelated research projects with colleagues at Sussex and SOAS.

Elspeth Guild



Elspeth Guild is Jean Monnet Professor *ad personam* at Queen Mary University of London as well as at the Radboud University Nijmegen, Netherlands. She is also a visiting Professor at the College of Europe, Bruges and a partner at the London law firm, Kingsley Napley.

Her work focuses on EU law, in particular EU Justice and Home Affairs (including immigration, asylum, border controls, criminal law and police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters). She also researches EU privacy and data protection law and the nexus with human rights.

She is co-editor of the European Journal of Migration and Law and of the book series Immigration and Asylum Law and Policy in Europe published by Martinus Nijhoff.

Professor Guild advises the European Parliament, the European Commission, the Council of Europe and other organisations (such as the UNHCR) on free movement of persons, migration and asylum. Professor Guild is co-chair of the European Sub Committee, Immigration Law Practitioners Association.

Elspeth Guild is ranked as a leading individual in Legal 500 UK 2019 and is listed in Who's Who Legal as a Thought Leader – Corporate Immigration, 2019.



Abstracts

Trespassing. Environmental history of migrations

Prof. Marco Armiero

KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm

Merging environmental history and migrations, or for that matter just environment and migration, has never been easy. Migrants seem to have moved through every kind of medium but the environment. Lately, the forecasts on climate change have raised the issue of possible waves of environmental refugees, acknowledging that ecological stress can be a cause of migration. It goes without saying that migrants themselves are nature on the move – their bodies are in a metabolic relationship with external ecologies – while the nature they traverse or settle in is never just nature, but a complex socioecological formation where power matters.

So far environmental historians have worked predominantly on more-than-human migrants, often in the framework of “invasive species ecologies”, while the movement of people has been addressed mainly for the Age of Discovery and within the framework of the empire. But what about the age of modern and contemporary migrations? What about the environmental histories of millions of people moving around the world without the imperial cargo of the Conquistadores and Her Majesty Subjects? What kind of multispecies assemblages have been created by those migrants?

In this talk, I will present my idea of what an environmental history of migrations might look like, illustrating my proposal with a series of case studies from my research on Italians in the USA. Going beyond the national boundaries, connecting environmental history with other disciplines, looking at work, nature and bodies all together, inflecting the categories of race and ethnicity in relations of both the environmental risks and the production of the space, thinking of multispecies communities beyond the framework of invasive species: these are some of the methodological opportunities that an environmental approach to the history of migrations can offer.

Mobility Justice: towards a pluralist method and integrated policy framework for climate-migration research

Prof. Andrew Baldwin
University of Durham

This paper considers how Sheller's concept of "mobility justice" together with Nail's notion of kinopolitics can allow for a more comprehensive methodological approach and normative framework for grappling with the relationship between climate change and human mobility.

This presentation uses these entwined concepts to reconsider the interrelationships between climate change and migration in Bangladesh.

Whereas Bangladesh is all too often constructed in the rhetorics of climate change as a site of pending migration, such a view too easily reinforces European epistemologies that cast rural to urban migrants in Bangladesh as objects of pity in order to be deserving of humanitarian aid and compassion. Without romanticising urban poverty and migration, the presentation argues that this view obscures the wider kinopolitical context of Bangladesh as a distinctive and situated regime of global social motion. Using Bangladesh as a test case, it proposes mobility justice and kinopolitics as worthwhile concepts recalibrating the climate–migration relation.

On the frontlines of fear – Investigating the role of fear in debates on migration and climate change, with insights from local contexts in Sardinia, Italy

Dr Giovanni Bettini
Lancaster University

In debates on migration and climate change fear has been a central feature – as in most contemporary Western political landscapes. The identification of migrants as “threats” and the spectre of a looming invasion are common narratives that imbue debates on mobility with fear. Fear also animates the aesthetics of climate change, with post-apocalyptic scenes from deserted or inundated landscapes, and the spectre of climate chaos widespread figures. A striking difference between the fields is the “efficacy” of fear. While it translates into huge impacts for migration, it only sporadically influences broader publics and policy concerning climate change.

Critical interventions have predominantly focused on inter-state politics. Here we take an unusual angle, investigating how fear is produced, mobilised, and contested in subnational political arenas. Rather than choosing a “spectacular” case (such as Lampedusa or a Pacific island) we focus on Sardinia, an “ordinary” region of Europe where both climate change and migration are salient issues, but without constituting an emblematic case – no melting glaciers, no “climate refugees”.

Drawing on focus groups and interviews, we detail how climate change and migration represent, for Sardinian local authorities, overwhelming processes posing ecological, social, cultural and economic challenges. Rather than being perceived as security issues, both emerge entangled with issues such as austerity, ‘spopolamento’ (depopulation), economic decline, and rural–urban dynamics. Mayors are on the frontline of both migration and climate issues, and yet fear impacts very distinct aspects of their work as representatives of local authorities. Mayors feel compelled to react to the strong fears that their citizens have about migration. Not “acting” is not an option, or is a very brave one. Concerns about climate change instead lead to a sort of fatalism or deferral. As we argue, the key to this difference is that anti-migration rhetoric fuels an illusion that mayors can protect citizens from looming structural threats, an illusion that does not emerge in the case of climate change. The presentation will conclude with reflections on the important implications that this subtle difference has for debates on climate and migration.

Environmental migrations in Central Asia: a multi-faceted approach to the issue

Suzy Blondin, PhD Student
Institute of Geography, University of Neuchâtel

Increasingly, studies are considering Central Asia a “hot spot” of climate change and a region prone to environmental migration. Growing aridity and receding glaciers may have important impacts on food security, health, human security and infrastructure in the region and compel people to move.

Drawing on the literature on environmental issues in Central Asia and on my fieldwork in the Kuhistoni-Badakhshan Autonomous Region of Tajikistan, my presentation will provide an overview of environmental migration in the region and will position Central Asia in the current debates within the broader literature on environmental migration. My presentation will show that environmental issues can stand out as an important push factor for out-migration in Central Asia and will also highlight the important role of the Soviet heritage of environmental management as well as of post-Soviet socioeconomic transformations, in understanding these issues.

I will also discuss migration as a possible adaptation strategy and emphasise the need to foster local knowledge of climate trends and to adopt adaptation measures at the global, national and local scales. My presentation will feature pictures and a very short film shot in Tajikistan.

Flowmap.blue: Geographic flows visualisation tool for the people

Dr Ilya Boyandin
Teralytics, Zurich

Understanding human mobility patterns is important in fields like migration studies, urban and transportation planning, epidemiology, and disaster response. Data on human mobility are often voluminous and difficult to interpret in tabular form; therefore, visualisation plays an important role in their analysis. One of the most widely used visualisations of such data are flow maps that represent movement between geographical locations as lines of varying thicknesses. Flow maps usually do not accurately depict the exact movement routes. Instead they are aimed at answering questions such as: Where are the origins and the destinations of the flows on the map? What are the magnitudes of the flows? Where are the largest flows? Or more complex ones like: What is the spatial structure of the flows network?

Until recently, making flow maps has involved manual drawing, or knowledge of programming or specialised software. I had learned from my experience developing flow mapping libraries that there was a need for a tool with which people without special knowledge could make flow maps and share them online. This is why I decided to develop Flowmap.blue. It is a web application for publishing interactive flow maps from data uploaded to online spreadsheets. It is free; it requires no installation and allows anyone to create a flow map in no time. Since the tool was released, people from different parts of the world have started using it to visualise various human mobility datasets and are sharing them with the general public.

In the talk I will demonstrate the tool, show example datasets and discuss a few interesting patterns that can be discovered in them. I will speak about the challenges of visualisation of human mobility flows and about overcoming them. I will touch on the analysis of changes over time, on representing flows with attributes, and on the scalability of the general approach to very large datasets.

Environmental changes and migration in Western Africa. A review of the case studies

Loïc Brüning, PhD Student
Institute of Geography, University of Neuchâtel

This presentation reviews existing knowledge on the link between environmental changes and migration in West Africa. Particular attention is paid to aspects related to rainfall variations, temperature increases, droughts and sea-level rises. Forty-three case studies are presented, which is almost an exhaustive representation of the state of research on the topic. By focusing only on this sub-region and presenting the locations studied, the methods used, the concepts adopted, and the main results obtained, this literature review has the advantage of presenting a detailed overview of the research at the methodological, conceptual and geographical level in order to propose a typology of the case studies on environmental migration in West Africa.

Also, I highlight ten major achievements and lessons emerging from the literature that characterise environmental migration in West Africa, qualified with the proven metrics of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

Finally, it is argued that, from a theoretical point of view, work must be directed towards a comprehensive vision of migration that places environmental degradation within its socioeconomic and political context.

Facing legal gaps and a rising tide: Climate change, displacement and remote subnational minority communities

Prof. Miriam Cullen
University of Copenhagen

The first places to experience the most severe impacts of anthropogenic climate change have been those of extremes. Places of icebergs, islands and high altitudes. For island communities especially, many are not self-governing but rather subnational territories, remnants of a colonial past. Their populations live remote from the governing majority and yet are extremely vulnerable to national policy decisions, particularly when it comes to climate change and its impacts.

Much has been written about the possible legal remedies available to people who are displaced by the impacts of climate change. But that scholarship considers only two possible scenarios: either people cross international borders, or they are internally displaced. For people living in remote subnational communities, the displacement they face does not involve crossing an international border. At the same time, the concept of “internal” displacement is misleading.

This paper asks what legal avenues are available to communities that fall between the regulatory gaps.

Data visualisation in law: a primer

Prof. Florian Evéquo

Human-IST, University of Fribourg

University of Applied Science Western Switzerland HES-SO

An interdisciplinary field at the crossroads of statistics, human–computer interaction, computer science and design, and data visualisation has attracted increased interest in recent years due to its capabilities for enabling the exploration of all sorts of data. The promise of getting insights from vast and heterogeneous data has led to the application of data visualisation in all fields of knowledge, from natural science to the humanities.

However, to live up to its promise, visualisation relies on the availability and good quality of initial data. The structure and preparation of data are therefore key to the process of planning data visualisation. In this presentation, I will cover the basics of data visualisation and offer some practical advice on data preparation, along with examples of the use of data visualisation in the law domain.

Using nature to help climate change adaptation and human security

Dr Giacomo Fedele
Conservation International

Climate change is increasing the frequency and intensity of natural hazards that are affecting settlements, livelihoods and natural resources in many parts of the world. People affected by floods, droughts and storms are adapting to these impacts by, for example, adjusting agricultural practices or migrating to new areas. Rural communities in developing countries are particularly affected by climate change because they are often highly dependent on nature for their well-being and already live in fragile contexts. Nature can provide for human well-being in many ways, such as food, water flow regulation, and recreation opportunities. By protecting, sustainably managing, or restoring forests and other ecosystems, rural communities can increase their options for adaptation to climate change and other stresses. However, development- and peace-related interventions have often overlooked the role of well-managed nature in reducing migration, missing opportunities to address one of its causes. We are exploring how migration can be influenced by implementing ecosystem-based adaptation measures that help maintain or improve human security as well as having other adaptation benefits (that are already better documented, such as increasing food security or asset protection). We aim to quantify changes in ecosystems that maintain or improve the attractiveness of places for people and thus influence their decisions on whether to stay or to relocate when affected by natural hazards. A better understanding of the positive linkages between ecosystem management and people's mobility can help integrate ecosystem-based approaches into policies and interventions addressing human migration and security.

Regular migration pathways for climate migrants: Leveraging free movement of persons frameworks to facilitate climate-induced migration

Ama Francis

*The Sabin Center for Climate Change Law,
Columbia Law School*

The global community committed to increasing regular migration pathways for the 258 million people on the move, including climate migrants, by adopting the Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (Global Compact) in December 2018. The Global Compact, an international co-operative framework on human mobility, recommends a suite of legal/policy tools that countries of destination can use to systematically address displacement due to slow- and sudden-onset natural events. However, the Global Compact omitted free movement agreements from its list of recommended policies.

Free movement agreements, like the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM)'s Free Movement of Skills Agreement, typically grant the right to work and reside in any country within a regional group to support an integrated market. This presentation will take a deep dive into one sudden-onset event – Hurricane Maria – its effect on Dominica and the operation of CARICOM's free movement regime in the hurricane's aftermath, in order to propose free movement agreements as a useful protection framework for climate migrants.

Ultimately, the presentation will make the case that free movement agreements should be integrated into the Global Compact, since such agreements are an important part of the global governance planning needed to account for cross-border climate migration.

In harm's way: international refugee protection and the nexus between displacement; climate change and disaster; and conflict and violence

Dr Madeline Garlick
UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR)

Recent history bears witness to significant cross-border movements in the context of conflict or violence, and disaster or the adverse effects of climate change ("nexus dynamics"). Countries and regions affected range from South Sudan to Syria, the Lake Chad basin and Horn of Africa, to Central America and Haiti. It is widely recognised that disaster and the effects of climate change have had devastating impacts on populations around the world, including in these regions. It is also accepted that people fleeing conflict and violence may be in need of international protection pursuant to international refugee law. Despite these realities, research examining State practice on refugee law-based international protection in the specific context of nexus dynamics is limited.

UNHCR has recently undertaken in-depth research on state practice in responding to asylum claims from people who flee in the context of a nexus between conflict and/or violence and climate change and/or disaster, which begins to address this knowledge gap. The presentation, which summarises a report published in December 2018 on UNHCR's website, sets out an analysis of the legal interpretation and practice of States in four case studies. These include Kenya and Ethiopia's responses to the cross-border movement of Somalis in the context of drought, food insecurity and famine, when conflict and violence also prevailed in southern and central Somalia; and the responses of Brazil and Mexico to the cross-border movement of Haitians in the aftermath of the 2010 earthquake in Haiti, when insecurity, violence and human rights violations also prevailed in Haiti.

The presentation will also highlight conclusions on the relevance and application of refugee law frameworks – including multilateral and regional refugee instruments – to people fleeing "nexus" situations. It will propose recommendations designed to strengthen implementation of refugee law-based international protection when cross-border movements occur in the context of nexus dynamics. The presentation will link the analysis to legal, policy and ways forward, against the backdrop of commitments in the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Strategic Directions 2017–2021, the New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants, and the Global Compact on Refugees, as well as priorities outlined in the Nansen Initiative Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change. The observations, implications and recommendations are framed to advance reflection and discussion on normative and practical solutions to strengthen implementation of refugee law in the context of nexus dynamics.

Climate mobilities and cultural transformation

Giovanna Gini, PhD Student
Queen Mary University

This presentation addresses the urgent need to rethink the ways in which questions of culture and identity are framed and articulated in the context of climate change. Contemporary narratives of the impacts of climate change on culture and identity, particularly regarding so-called “traditional cultures”, are based predominantly on a dialogue between a post-modern phenomenon (climate change) and a static understanding of cultures and identities. In this context, climate change negatively affects traditional cultures and identities, particularly when these cultures allegedly have a strong attachment to place. Thus, climate-induced migration is often considered as a factor that could undermine cultural expression and identities, as people are forced to move and leave their ancestral places. In contrast, here I argue that cultures and identities are in a constant process of transformation due to exposure to various stimuli, particularly through the processes of modernity and migration.

I shall outline the interconnection between three issues: human mobilities as continuous flows of people, images, ideas and materials under specific social, historical, economic, political, ethical and environmental conditions; processes of identity formation and the relationship between the “living” and the ascriptive elements of identity; and the process of cultural transformation, using hybridity as a general concept that involves creolisation. My theoretical framework will draw on the work of Hall and Gutmann on formation of identities and that of Bhabha and Roben on the processes of hybridisation and creolisation.

My aim is to illustrate how environmental change, identity and cultural transformation are interconnected processes, which must be kept in mind when considering climate-induced human mobility.

Extractive politics of liberation: Petro-colonialism in ENI's sponsored film *Oduroh* (1964).

Emiliano Guaraldo, PhD Student
University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill

Starting in the 1950s, the Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi, the Italian National Hydrocarbon authority, under the leadership of Enrico Mattei, produced hundreds of documentaries aimed at promoting its corporate vision and advertising the transformative, modernising potential of petroleum itself. Conceived as celebratory pieces of corporate-sponsored media, these films were part of a larger cultural project that actively involved prominent Italian and international authors and filmmakers. Through these films, ENI's objective was also to represent itself as a global force of liberation opposed to the bigger energy corporations. Not only do these films show terraforming petro-politics in action, but they also clearly expose the strong connections between the rise of energy corporate capitalism and neo-colonialist discourses and practices. My presentation will focus on the 1964 ENI-sponsored short film *Oduroh*. This documentary film was part of a trilogy conceived for Swiss public broadcast television. *Oduroh* follows the life of a young African man in his journey from Ghana to Italy and back home again. In Milan, we see him attending one of ENI's schools in Metanopoli, where men from all over the developing world were selected to "learn the rules of Western modernity" and to take this knowledge back to their home countries. ENI's idea was to "educate" the future corporate leaders of the developing nations to a novel form of extractive "politics of liberation". I intend to show how *Oduroh* screens the pervasiveness of the petro-ideological assemblage in its attempt at co-opting and intercepting the rising pan-African inspired liberation movements, while terraforming and building oil infrastructure in Africa. I believe that only by looking at the efforts at self-representation of major players of the Anthropocene, such as ENI, can we fully grasp their planetary, far-reaching, geological agency.

Expanding Governance and Cooperative Mechanisms

Prof. Elspeth Guild

*Queen Mary University of London and
Radboud University, Netherlands*

Governance of human mobility is a highly contested subject in international law and relations. While the political interest in managing, controlling and otherwise determining the movement of people across international borders was a subject of international cooperation for much of the 20th century, it has now become an imperative.

Torpey coined the idea of a state claim to a monopoly over the legitimate movement of people across borders, a counterpoint to Webber's description of the state as a territory, people and bureaucracy which has established a successful claim to a monopoly over the legitimate use of violence. Webber's definition of the state is key to the international community's discord over mobility and migration. Without the concepts of people as citizens or migrants, states as containers and bureaucracies as entitled to determine which people belong in their container, controversy over human mobility across borders cannot arise. Thus claims around state sovereignty in respect of border controls on persons are an inherent part of and perhaps even an emanation of Webber's state.

As greater globalization has characterized much of the late 20th and 21st centuries the venues for the exercise of state sovereignty have diminished. As Strange has observed, the retreat of the state out of markets (finance), the means of production, knowledge and security has left gaps in the state's capacity to mobilise people around political projects. The formulation of security as related to border controls on persons has been a striking feature of some political projects in states which focus their people's attention away from the retreat of the state in so many other areas. The consequence has been the establishment of border controls on persons and the management of migration as an existential part of state sovereignty in respect of which the full panoply of state powers can be revealed, demonstrated and observed. The division of movement of people across borders into mobility (normatively acceptable) and migration (normatively negative) is a core component.

Yet, states where substantial political capital has been accumulated on the basis of a nativist discourse of state sovereign control over borders and migration continue to face failure. The greater the claims of state sovereignty to control borders and people (migrants) the more visible the impossibility of any success in the struggle – hard border controls and stopping migration are rendered visibly contradictory to the state's retreat regarding financial markets, means of production and knowledge. A conundrum becomes apparent. That only a totalitarian state of the North Korean kind can actually control movement of persons is the evidence which is most problematic.

The 21st century move to resolve the political and practical impasses regarding mobility and migration has been to seek new international cooperation mechanisms to remove the sting of a politics of state sovereign control, which finds itself made ridiculous by the realities of cross-border movement of people. The latest manifestation of this attempt to open new doors to resolve inter-state friction has been the UN's Global Compact on Migration (GCM). The disaccord on the eve of its adoption resulted in 152 states voting for the GCM and five against. Clearly, political parties in some states still consider that there is mileage in state sovereignist claims about stopping migration despite a very big majority of states which consider that diminishing tensions in the area is more constructive. This presentation will examine the underlying contradictions of the investment of state sovereignty into border control and migration management and the ways in which the international community may be moving towards more coherent political positions in this area.

The Anthropocene

Dr Nicolas Kramar

Director, Musée de la nature du Valais

Nowadays the magnitude of environmental change is comparable to the other major periods of ecological stress that the Earth has experienced during its history. Despite being very worrisome and having already had severe political and sociological consequences, climate change is only one repercussion of the modification of the carbon cycle. The main effect of the current ecological stress is the loss of biodiversity. And worse, the rapid decrease in biodiversity is not mainly a result of climate change, but has other causes also related to human activities. That is why it was proposed that we have entered into a new geological period, named the Anthropocene. The choice to put the human being (anthropos) at the centre of this new period comes from the observation that Homo sapiens has been the main agent of change whereas, in the past, the changes had geological causes.

The Anthropocene is also a theme that raises profound questions of responsibility. The Western culture at the origin of the Anthropocene underwent significant changes during the Renaissance and exported its new way of thinking about its relationship with the environment all over the world. From this point of view, the term Anthropocene is in itself problematic because there is not simply a single humankind at the root of the Anthropocene: there are many cultures with different responsibilities that are suffering differently from the current environmental changes.

In the era of Modernity, humankind has distanced itself from nature by seeking to cut off the links which united it to nature, and imagined itself without any limits. If this has led to tremendous social and scientific developments, the current situation is also a direct result of it. From this point of view, the Anthropocene represents a manifestation of the limit of a paradigm, Modernity, and the necessity to renew it. We must invent a new way of being in the world by rethinking a number of our values, such as freedom or progress. As French philosopher Edgar Morin wrote: "The probable is the disintegration. The improbable but possible is the metamorphosis".

Planning the future – facing the emergencies: The legislation on climate change and migration in the Philippines, Bangladesh and Nepal

Dr Olimpia Loddo
Cagliari University

The Philippines, Bangladesh and Nepal are very different countries, but they share a common feature: they are emerging countries particularly susceptible to adverse climate change impacts. This presentation offers a critical reconstruction of the legal background on climate change and migration in the three countries. Planning for the future, through the adoption of proper legal instruments for disaster management, is vital given that the situation is progressively worsening because of global warming.

The Philippines, Bangladesh and Nepal have adopted national disaster management acts and endorsed the main international treaties and conventions on climate change. They have also adopted adaptation programmes and are collaborating with the EU and the UN. Despite these efforts and notable improvements on the technical side of disaster management, the legislation on migration in the three countries is still insufficient. The lack of effective legal protection for migrants is extremely problematic for the management of climate change-related disasters in these countries.

There is a slow improvement in the defence of migrant workers due to the adoption of bilateral agreements in the three countries with a set of destination countries. In the past, the receiving countries had often refused to enter into any agreement or were hesitant. The recent implementation of a number of bilateral agreements on migration that involve Bangladesh, the Philippines and Nepal are indicative of a changing trend. However, the adoption of non-binding legal instruments like memoranda of understanding reveals the shortcomings of these forms of legal protection..

The presentation comprises two parts. The first part focuses on the leading international instruments concerning immigration and climate change endorsed by the three countries and their impact on the bilateral, interregional, regional and domestic legislation. The second part analyses the good practices adopted by the three countries to deal with disaster management and climate change, and on their limits for the management of climate change migration.

Following up on migration with dignity: The social impacts of labour mobility in Kiribati

John Marazita
University of Zürich

Small atoll nations remain among the world's most vulnerable to the effects of climate change. With 33 atolls straddling the Equator and the International Dateline in the central Pacific, Kiribati is at the forefront of current negotiations on climate migration. The sandy atolls, sitting barely two metres above sea-level are threatened by both slow- and rapid-onset natural disaster. As the oceans warm and rise, Kiribati is faced with a future of possible erosion, coral bleaching, and inundation of freshwater tables, while the normally calm waters of Kiribati are increasingly subjected to abnormally strong cyclones. The increasingly hostile environment is threatening the future of the picturesque atolls leading to discussions on future relocation under the "climate refugee" narrative.

As a pre-emptive measure against the trauma associated with forced migration, the Kiribati government, under the administration of former president Anote Tong, sought to promote adaptation to climate change through greater labour mobility. Labour mobility, it was hoped, would not only raise professional experience levels to international levels, but help Kiribati build climate change resilience through out-migration, which would reduce the population and provide Kiribati households with vital remittances. Although the current administration under president Maamau has moved away from the migration with dignity narrative, labour mobility remains a key development goal under the proposed Kiribati Vision 20.

This presentation discusses the results of ethnographic fieldwork in Kiribati shadowing the Ministry of Employment and Human Resources. During this period, semi-structured qualitative interviews of returning workers, applicants, and non-participants were conducted to understand the social impacts of labour migration. Breaking away from past research that focused on the relationship between livelihoods and climate change adaptation, this study uses a theoretical background of multilocality with results highlighting the unintended rural–urban migration that contributes to the overpopulation of South Tarawa.

Knowing human mobility in the context of climate change: the self-perpetuating circle of research, policy, and knowledge production

Dr Sarah Nash

InFER – Institute of Forest, Environmental, and Natural Resource Policy

A self-perpetuating circle of research, policy, and knowledge production has emerged around human mobility in the context of climate change, spurred on by a seemingly unquenchable thirst for knowledge. This presentation interrogates this circle, and the group of actors at its centre, through the lens of power–knowledge relations. The analysis examines the boundaries of the thinkable, the limits of how it is legitimate to know human mobility in the context of climate change. Four sets of boundaries feature: the presentation of the issue as a problem requiring technical solutions; the validation of particular elite spaces as sites of research, policy, and knowledge production; the admission of certain actors to these spaces; and the terms in which it is possible to talk about the issues. These boundaries are drawn around one particular knowledge created by an elite epistemic community at the expense of others that are not granted the same legitimacy. This knowledge is often employed (by its creators and by others) to make and support calls for increased migration control, as such potentially concretely affecting the lives of people on the move. This presentation therefore argues for interrupting the self-perpetuating circle of research, policy, and knowledge production. This critique is not only important for understanding how we know human mobility in the context of climate change but for pushing the boundaries of the thinkable.

The "Bi Shu" Model: Finding Relevance in the Climate Migration Patterns of the Qing Court

Dr Qing Pei

*Swiss Academic Society for Environmental Research and
Ecology Education University of Hong Kong*

Dr Philippe Forêt

*Swiss Academic Society for Environmental Research and
Ecology University of Zurich*

The aim of this presentation is to add cultural nuances and subjective notions to the perspectives on climate migration that the environmental humanities have articulated. Moreover, I will criticise the simple causality and environmental determinism that has explained climate migration today and in history, and will suggest that research on recurrence, continuity, and impact must be based on shifting space-time scales.

My case study will briefly examine the inner frontiers of Eurasia as I challenge established knowledge on climate and mobility in the Qing Empire. To fill a research gap in the literature on frontier areas and societies, I will apply Qing Pei's approach to the dialectics of climate change and migratory moves. Building on the climate migration concept suggested by Qing Pei, I will connect climate change to the summer migration ("bi shu") of the Qing court (1683–1820). My approach will work at three levels: imperial (the Great Qing), provincial (Zhili) and local (the Yanshan Mountains, the oasis of Chengde and the hunting grounds of Mulan). I will apportion environmental, cultural and political factors by analysing the records that the Qing dynasty compiled during 120 summer seasons. I will mine documents on summer visits and expeditions for information on climate migration, mobility practices, geographical rituals, landscape engagement, and interactions with the nomadic and semi-nomadic cultures of central Asia. The results I expect would allow me to argue that we can improve our analysis of climate and migration by including guidelines that merge climatology and the environmental humanities. This should give a new momentum to themes of interest to all conference participants: transcontinental climate migration, multi-scalar approach, and a multidisciplinary methodology that leaves room for doubts and questions.

Collaborative analysis of data visualisations: Structuring exchanges between participants for better insights

Pierre Vanhulst, PhD Student
Human-IST Institute, University of Fribourg

Data visualisation aims to present large and varied datasets graphically. It can either convey a known fact through visual means (explanatory) or offer a better understanding of the data by exploring them graphically (exploratory). While isolated analysts can come up with interesting insights on large and exotic datasets, it is common knowledge that groups can both overcome biases and foster a larger number of insights of better quality.

These insights are commonly written down, individually or grouped, as annotations and shared among the analysts through various means. However, tools and theoretical bases for communicating and discussing findings in the context of data visualisations are still lacking, prompting data analysts to use unsuitable means to forward them.

In this presentation, we introduce both a structured framework for user-authored annotations and a platform that relies on it to allow a more constructive collaborative analysis of data visualisations. The participants will be invited to test the platform for themselves and provide their own insights.

Sovereignty and *ius migrandi* in the aftermath of the UN Global Compact on Migration: Bridging the asymmetry?

Dr Daniela Vitiello
University of Tuscia

This presentation investigates the theoretical contribution of the UN Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration to a less asymmetrical relationship between the universal human right to emigrate and the citizens' right to immigrate. To this end it examines the quest for safe, orderly and regular migration from the twofold perspective of international cooperation and of the migrants themselves. As regards international cooperation, it looks at the toolkit of the new global governance of large flows of migrants and, in particular, at its anticipatory rationale. This part of the analysis takes into account the proliferation of governance tools that are based on the de-formalisation of international relations and an advanced bargaining of externalisation in exchange for responsibility-sharing/shifting. With respect to migrants' rights, the paper examines the elements of continuity and discontinuity with positive international law, set forth in the Compact and possibly affecting – *de iure condendo* – the traditional asymmetry between the right to exit any country and the right to enter the country of origin/nationality. The topicality of this analysis is linked to factual and legal premises of the adoption of the UN Compact. The factual premise is that all States pulling out of the Compact have questioned the alleged affirmation of a full right to emigrate therein, and the ensuing destitution of national sovereignty as the primary tool for the management of international mobility. The legal premise is that the search for a new legal paradigm governing human mobility across international borders is aimed at rendering migration safer, more orderly and regular. The presentation will conclude by questioning the feasibility of any new paradigm for safe, orderly and regular migration that does not address the legal asymmetry underpinning international migration law.

Information for safe, orderly and regular migration?

Katharine T. Weatherhead, PhD Student
Queen Mary University

In December 2018, the United Nations General Assembly endorsed the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM). The GCM is an intergovernmentally negotiated cooperative framework on migration. The first of its kind in migration governance, it is to be implemented by States in partnership with a range of other actors. The GCM seeks to guide action through 23 objectives, which are political commitments rather than legally binding obligations. In this presentation, I focus on a single objective to interrogate the GCM's approach to cooperation for safe, orderly and regular migration. Objective 3 reads: "Provide timely and accurate information at all stages of migration". This objective on information provision might seem technical in comparison to those which consider the substance of pathways, frameworks and conditions of migration. However, given its prominence as an entire objective, it merits critical exploration. In order to explore the role of information in migration governance, I ask two questions: (1) What do States want migrants to know? (2) How is information provision expressed in the GCM? In answering these questions, I primarily draw from the text and evolution of the GCM, as well as from insights gained during research on information practices in the European Union. I demonstrate that information is not a technical topic but entangled in the politics of migration governance. Objective 3, as formulated, runs the risk of encouraging States to claim a monopoly over migration-related information in their efforts to limit irregular migration. I suggest that migrant practices that disrupt statist approaches to information provision can prompt questions about the productivity of the GCM in relation to safe, orderly and regular migration.

Wild human mobility operations: Exploring the “sinking islands” and “space settlement”

Aylin Yildiz, PhD Student
World Trade Institute, University of Bern

The connection between environmental degradation and human mobility is not new – as early as 1937, Michael Powell’s movie *Ultima Thule* (literally “the edge of the world”), was set on a remote Scottish island. We observe the death of a way of life in this movie: crops are failing, peat is depleted, and fuel will only last for one more winter. These conditions lead to emigration, depopulation and finally, the complete evacuation and resettlement of the islanders.

If the connection between environmental degradation and human mobility has been evident for so long, why is there no established international regime to respond to it? Why is an internationally binding legal response lagging behind?

This presentation aims to examine two instances: the “sinking islands” and “space settlement”. The “sinking islands” represent the possibility of loss of statehood of low-lying island states due to rising sea levels. “Space settlement” refers to the possibility of a human civilisation in outer space. The presenter calls these instances “wild human mobility operations”. An operation is the performance of “the practical application of principles or processes”. The presenter believes that “sinking islands” and “space settlement” will be the “practical application” of “principles” which will emerge as a result of political, legal and technological processes.

Wild, on the other hand, means “off an intended or expected course”. The presenter considers that the processes governing human mobility operations are and will be fragmented, and might end up being “off” their intended or expected course.

First, the legal developments governing the “sinking islands” and “space settlement” will be presented. What international and/or regional instruments have provisions covering such migrants and/or refugees? What is the status of these instruments? Who are the leading actors in the governance structure of these regimes? Do we have “principles” as a result of such regimes?

Second, the implementation of the legal developments will be explored. How is human mobility in the context of the “sinking islands” and “space settlement” currently being facilitated? What enforcement power do the actors have? Can we talk about the “practical application” of “principles”?

The presentation aims to help to draw new maps of knowledge by pushing our imagination of *Ultima Thule*. Hence, we are challenged to think harder about what is happening at “the edge of the world”.



Biographies of

the Speakers

Giovanni Bettini



Giovanni Bettini is a Lecturer in International Development and Climate Politics at Lancaster University, UK. His research focuses on the genealogy and political effects of discourses on climate change, population and development, with a particular interest in the connections between climate change, adaptation, resilience and mobility. He is currently involved in the European Horizon 2020 CLISEL Project, which explores articulations at the local scale of the links between climate change, security and mobility. Giovanni was a member of the now terminated COST Action IS1101 "Climate change and migration: knowledge, law and policy, and theory". He is co-editor of the volume *Life Adrift: Climate Change, Migration, Critique* (with A. Baldwin).

Suzy Blondin



Suzy Blondin is a PhD student and a teaching assistant at the University of Neuchâtel. Her doctoral research examines (im)mobility issues at the provincial scale in the Autonomous Kuhistoni-Badakhshon region of the Pamir Mountains of Tajikistan. She has been conducting fieldwork in the Region since 2015 and uses qualitative research methods including interviews, co-itinerance, auto-ethnography and video-making. The Autonomous Kuhistoni-Badakhshon Region faces many socio-economic issues partly because of its remoteness and lack of accessibility. Thus, Suzy's main research interests revolve around coerced immobility, people's motility (mobility potential) and (im)mobility aspirations in this fragile environment.

Ilya Boyandin



Ilya Boyandin (@ilyabo) is a data visualization engineer at Teralytics. There he designs and develops exploratory tools for the analysis of data about geographic movement of people, with the goals of improving transport infrastructure and mobility services. He completed his PhD in data visualisation at the University of Fribourg and has published several open source projects for flow map visualization.

Loïc Brüning



After gaining a master's degree in population and development sciences at the University of Liège in Belgium, Loïc Brüning took up his position as a PhD student and an assistant at the Institute of Geography, University of Neuchâtel. Loïc has always had a strong interest in western Africa and its coasts. Currently, he is working on the relationship between environmental change and migration. More specifically, his research, supervised by Professor Etienne Piguet, investigates the impacts of migration on adaptation capacities in a context of coastal erosion in northern Senegal using qualitative research methods. He is also involved in the Climig Database project. Recently, Loïc in collaboration with Prof. Etienne Piguet, has published a comprehensive literature review on environmental migration in West Africa.

Federica Cristani



Federica Cristani has been working as a postdoctoral researcher at the WTI since September 2016. Before joining the WTI, she was a research fellow at the Institute for Legal Studies of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and a postdoctoral fellow at the Faculty of Law and Political Sciences of the Pázmány Péter Catholic University in Budapest, Hungary. She has been visiting scholar at the Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law of Heidelberg, Germany and visiting fellow at the Lauterpacht Centre for International Law of the University of Cambridge, UK; from 2013 to 2014, she worked as a postdoctoral researcher in public international law at the University of Verona, Italy.

She has published a number of articles and contributions to edited books and peer-reviewed journals. She has also presented several papers at national and international conferences in Europe, Brazil and Nigeria.

She is a member of the editorial board of the journal *International Law Research* and a member of the Italian Committee for RACSE (Réseau Académique sur la Charte sociale européenne et les droits sociaux).

Paolo Cugini



Paolo Cugini is Mayor of Güssino Torinese, an Italian Municipality in the metropolitan area of Turin (Piedmont Region).

Besides the functions inherent to his office of Mayor, he is also involved in implementing the following specific services: institutional relations, urban planning and development, cycle paths, budget, human resources and agriculture.

He is also committed to the implementation of UNESCO's "Man and the Biosphere" (MAB) project.

Miriam Cullen



Miriam is Assistant Professor of Climate and Migration Law at Copenhagen University. Supported by a grant from the Independent Research Fund Denmark, Miriam's current research investigates legal responses to climate-induced migration with a particular focus on human rights and remote communities. Originally from New Zealand, Miriam represented the Australian Government on the Third Committee (Human Rights) of the UN General Assembly, and has held positions in the International Legal and International Security Divisions of the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, and the Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling Section of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. She has led a number of parliamentary enquiries in Australia; trained parliamentary secretariats from across the Pacific; and was a Visiting Professional in the Immediate Office of the Prosecutor at the International Criminal Court.

Florian Evéquo



Florian Evéquo (@flooeve) is a researcher and practitioner in the field of data visualisation and human-computer interaction. He has a PhD in human-computer interaction from the University of Fribourg. Now a lecturer with Human-IST, University of Fribourg and a Professor at the University of Applied Science Western Switzerland HES-SO, he also designs and implements data visualisation applications for private partners and the media with his own company "datastory".

Giacomo Fedele



Dr Giacomo Fedele is a Climate Change Adaptation Fellow at Conservation International, USA. He was awarded a Master in Environmental Science from the ETH Zurich (Switzerland) and a PhD from the AgroParisTech (France). His studies focused on the role of ecosystem services in reducing the impact of climate change in rural areas. Giacomo has experience with scientific and development projects related to the protection, management, and sustainable use of forests and other natural resources in developing countries. His research interests focus on the interactions between people and nature, and how nature can support people's adaptation and well-being under a changing climate. Previously, he worked for the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) Indonesia, UNDP Cambodia, and FAO Rome.

Philippe Forêt



Philippe Forêt (Swiss Academic Society for Environmental Research and Ecology, and University of Zurich) is a human geographer who has written on the environmental history of Asia. He was a fellow at the Rachel Carson Center in spring and summer 2017.

Elisa Fornalé



In January 2017 Elisa Fornalé joined the World Trade Institute (WTI) as an SNSF Professor. She leads the project “Framing Environmental Degradation, Human Mobility and Human Development as a Matter of Common Concern” (CLI_M_CO2). She is also the lead scientist for the WTI of the Horizon 2020 project CLISEL: Climate Security with Local Authorities. From 2015 to 2016, she worked at the Centre for Migration Law at Radboud University, as Marie Curie Fellow, on her research project: Regional Migration Governance (R_eMigra). From 2011 to 2015, she was a member of the COST Action IS1101 on Climate Change and Migration (Member of Working Group n. 2 “Law and Policy”). Elisa holds a law degree from the University of Trento (Italy) and a PhD in law from the University of Palermo (Italy).

Ama Francis



Ama joined the Sabin Center in September 2018 as the 2018–2020 Climate Law Fellow. Ama’s work focuses on developing legal solutions to disaster displacement and climate migration. She also analyses and supports the implementation of adaptive measures on small islands and in least developed countries. Ama serves on the Steering Committee of the Climigration Network and the Advisory Committee of the Platform on Disaster Displacement, and her work at the Sabin Center cuts across issues of international law.

Ama graduated from Yale Law School in 2018 where she was an active member of Yale’s Environmental Justice Clinic, a student director of Immigration Legal Services, founder of Clarity & Community, and led New Directions in Environmental Law 2018. She has interned at Earthjustice, Islands First, and Dominica’s Ministry of Health and Environment. Ama also represented Dominica at COP22. A native Dominican, Ama is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and graduated from Harvard University in

Madeline Garlick



Dr Madeline Garlick is Chief of the Protection Policy and Legal Advice Section in the Division of International Protection at UNHCR in Geneva. In 2018, she was Assistant Representative for Protection for UNHCR in Iraq. From 2004–2013, she was responsible for UNHCR’s liaison to the EU institutions. She has served with the UN in Cyprus, and in Bosnia and Herzegovina, on the rights of displaced people. She has worked as a Researcher at Radboud University, The Netherlands, and at the Migration Policy Institute. She teaches at Sciences Po, Paris, France, and at the Centre for Refugee Studies, Oxford, UK. She holds a PhD degree from Radboud University, Nijmegen, the Netherlands, a Masters degree in law from Cambridge University, UK, and Arts and Laws (Honours) degrees from Monash University, Australia. She is qualified as a barrister and solicitor in Victoria, Australia.

Giovanna Gini



Giovanna Gini is a PhD candidate in the School of Geography, Queen Mary University of London under the Leverhulme Trust Doctoral Scholar scheme. She holds an MA in European and International Studies and a BA in International Studies, both from the University of Trento in Italy. Her research interests include post-colonialism, climate change, migration, gender and security studies, culture and identity, with a particular focus on Maasai populations in Tanzania. Her current research explores the dynamics between cultural transformation and climate mobilities. The aim is to identify the extent to which a process of cultural transformational adaptation to climate change is manifested in the Maasai communities.

Emiliano Guaraldo



Emiliano Guaraldo is a PhD candidate in Italian Studies at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. He holds a Laurea in Political Science from the University of Torino, Italy and an MA in Italian Studies from the University of Virginia. His doctoral project "Estrazione. The Anthropocene and the Emergence of Italian Petro-imagination" focuses on petroleum in the 20th century Italian visual and literary cultures.

His research interests include film studies, visual culture and the environmental humanities. His latest essay "Trevico-Torino: Viaggio nel Fiat-Nam: Metamorphoses of Urban Space and the Multiplication of the Factory in the Age of the Anthropocene" will be part of the forthcoming book *The Cinema of Ettore Scola* published by Wayne State University Press.

He is currently part of the research project: *The Anthropocene: a Critical Perspective*, at the University of St. Gallen.

Nicolas Kramar



Nicolas Kramar's professional path has been characterised by a double culture; in natural sciences, with a master's degree in earth sciences from the University of Lausanne and a PhD in geochemistry from the University of Lausanne and EPFL; and in humanities, with a research master's degree in history, philosophy and didactics of sciences from Lyon I and ENS-Lyon. For more than 15 years, he has participated in numerous scientific mediation activities (events, training, teaching, books and territorial valuations) and has taken part as a scholar in research in sciences of education. Since 2013, he has been the Director of the Musée de la nature du Valais. There, he has developed various projects related to the topic of the Anthropocene. The largest of these projects, the "Objectif Terre" exhibition was awarded the 2016 Expo Prize of the Swiss Academy of Sciences and was the first exhibition in the world on this topic to be produced by a natural history museum. He is now involved in international collaborations in museology on the topic of the Anthropocene in natural history museums.

Denis Lalanne



Denis Lalanne is full professor in the Department of Informatics of the University of Fribourg and Director of the Human-IST Institute. He also heads the "human-building interaction" group in the smart living lab and is the Swiss representative at the International Federation for Information Processing Technical Committee on Human-Computer Interaction (IFIP TC13). After completing a PhD at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (EPFL), a postdoc in the USER group at IBM's Almaden research centre, one year of teaching and research at the University of Avignon, and experience as a usability engineer in a Swiss start-up, he joined the University of Fribourg where he is involved in numerous projects.

Olimpia Loddo



Olimpia G. Loddo is a postdoctoral researcher at the University of Cagliari, working on the CLISEL Horizon 2020 project. She gained a PhD in Philosophy of Law from the University of Milan in 2013. She is assistant editor of *Argumenta. Italian Journal of Analytic Philosophy*. Her research interests include immigration law, jurisprudence, social ontology, the phenomenology of law, customary law, philosophy of norms, and pictorial and graphical representation of the law. From 2017 to 2018 she was a postdoc fellow at the Center for Advanced Studies-South Eastern Europe (University of Rijeka). She is co-editor (with P.L. Lecis, et al.) of "Truth, Image and Normativity", Quodlibet, 2017. She edited (with R. Pusceddu) *Anancastico in Deontica* [The Anankastic in Deontics], LED, 2017. She is the author of "Ideologie e concetti in azienda". *Un'analisi filosofica degli usi aziendali* [Ideology and concepts in the Firm. A philosophical analysis of company customs], ESI, 2017.

Federico Luisetti



Federico Luisetti is Associate Professor of Italian Culture and Society at the University of St. Gallen. From 2005 to 2017 he taught at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Luisetti is the author and editor of books and essays in critical theory, including *The Anomie of the Earth: Philosophy, Politics, and Autonomy in Europe and the Americas* (Duke University Press, 2015). His current research focuses on the genealogy of the Anthropocene and the notion of geopolitics. Luisetti is a founding member of the Italian Thought Network and the coordinator of the Politics of Nature Research Group.

John Marazita



John Marazita is a student on the specialized master programme, Geographies of Global Change at the University of Zurich where his interest lies in labour mobility in the context of climate change vulnerability. He recently completed his first major research project, *Ueen Nanon Te Marae: The Social and Spatial Impacts of Mobility in Kiribati*, having spent 10 weeks at the Kiribati Ministry of Employment and Human Resources. John has been working with CLISEL at the World Trade Institute since November 2018 and is looking forward to continuing his studies in the Pacific region.

Sarah Nash



Dr Sarah Louise Nash is a postdoctoral researcher in the Institute of Forest, Environment, and Resource Policy at the University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences in Vienna, Austria. She holds a PhD in Political Science from the University of Hamburg, as well as degrees in Human Rights and International Politics (University of Glasgow), German and Politics (University of Edinburgh) and Political Science (University of Vienna). Her work is concerned with the politics and policy of climate change, with a particular focus on the issue complex of climate change and migration. She is also currently working on framework legislation on climate change in European nation-states. Born and raised in Scotland, Sarah Louise Nash is a multiple migrant. She studied in Austria and Germany, and completed a year working in Istanbul, Turkey, as a MERCATOR-IPC fellow at Istanbul Policy Centre before recently returning to her chosen home of Vienna. Dr Nash's work is published in the peer-reviewed journals *Movements*, *Global Policy*, *The Geographical Journal* and *Global Change, Peace and Security*. Her first book *Negotiating migration in the context of climate change* will be published with Bristol University Press in 2019.

Qing Pei



Qing Pei (Education University of Hong Kong) is a human geographer who has published on China's past climate. He was a fellow at the Rachel Carson Center for Environment and Society (Munich) in spring and summer 2018, and a fellow of the Swiss National Science Foundation at the University of Zurich in summer 2015.

Giovanni Pellegri



Dr Giovanni Pellegri holds a degree in Biology and a PhD in Neurobiology from the University of Lausanne. He is in charge of promoting scientific research at the Università della Svizzera italiana (USI). In 2005 he founded L'ideatorio to promote scientific culture and dialogue between science and society. L'ideatorio is also the local branch of the Science et Cité Foundation, which is a centre of expertise of the Swiss Academy of Sciences. Through a network of local partnerships, L'ideatorio fosters various forms of interaction of citizens with science. From 2006, he has collaborated as host and editor of the programme "Il Giardino di Albert" broadcast by Radiotelevisione svizzera di lingua italiana (RSI). He is also a member of the Committee of the Società ticinese di scienze naturali, of the Settimana del cervello and of the Assembly of Caritas Ticino.

Cinzia Tartarotti



Dr Cinzia Tartarotti is Deputy Mayor of the Italian Municipality of Calceranica al Lago, in the autonomous province of Trento (Trentino Alto Adige Region). Her competences as Deputy Mayor include cultural activities, education, youth policies, social policies and family policies.

Cristian Uez



Cristian Uez is Mayor of the Italian Municipality of Calceranica al Lago, in the autonomous province of Trento (Trentino Alto Adige Region).

His competences as Mayor include institutional relationships, human resources, civil protection and urban planning.

He is also a Member of the Council and of the Commission for social policies, labour and housing of the Comunità Alta Valsugana e Bersntol / Tolgamoas'chèft Hoa Valzegu' ont Bersntol – a public local entity established within the autonomous province of Trento.

Pierre Vanhulst



Pierre Vanhulst is a PhD candidate in human–computer interactions, who is in charge of data visualisation for the CLISEL project. He holds an MSc in Information Management from the University of Fribourg and joined the WTI in 2017. Additionally, he has been involved in the Human-IST Institute of the University of Fribourg since its inception in 2015, where he has taught web technologies to BSc students and theory of information visualisation to academic partners. His main area of research is collaborative analysis and classification of user-authored annotations in the context of data visualisation.

Daniela Vitiello



Daniela Vitiello is a research fellow in European Union Law and lecturer on European Cultural Heritage Legislation at the University of Florence. Since November 2017 she has been involved in the training project co-financed by the European Commission under the Justice Programme 2014–2020 ("e-Learning National Active Charter Training), led by the Centre for Judicial Cooperation of the European University Institute. Since March 2018 she has been an elected member of the Coordinating Committee of the Interest Group on Migration and Refugee Law of the European Society of International Law (ESIL). Daniela recently undertook ad hoc consultancies on the reform of the asylum package for the LIBE Committee of the European Parliament, participated as a research assistant in the CEPS-directed European Parliament Study on Relocation, and was an observer at the round tables on relocation held by the European Commission with Italian NGOs. She has published on the EU external dimension, EU migration and asylum policy and the protection of fundamental rights of vulnerable aliens, including minors. Daniela studied international law and EU law in Rome, Durham and The Hague, before obtaining her Doctorate from Sapienza University of Rome (2014).

Katharine T. Weatherhead



Katharine T. Weatherhead is undertaking a PhD in Law at Queen Mary University of London. She was awarded an MA Hons in International Relations and Law from the University of Edinburgh and an MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies from the University of Oxford. Katharine's interdisciplinary research focuses on the law and politics of asylum in the European Union. The working title of her doctoral thesis is: "Unravelling Mediterranean Migration: Legal and political knowledge creation and diffusion among asylum seekers, refugees and migrants". Alongside her PhD research project, Katharine analyses the development of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. She is also co-convenor of the research hub Doing International Political Sociology. Katharine's work has been published in *Forced Migration Review*, *Anti-Trafficking Review*, and an edited volume *Human Rights of Migrants in the 21st Century* (Routledge 2018), as well as in various online fora.

Aylin Yildiz



Aylin Yildiz joined the World Trade Institute at the University of Bern in September 2017 as a PhD candidate in law. She is writing her PhD thesis in the framework of the CLI_M_CO2 project, which involves a case study of the Pacific Small Island States investigating climate-induced migration under the doctrine of common concern in international law.

Aylin has a Bachelor of Laws (LLB) degree in English law from the London School of Economics and Political Sciences, London (UK) and a Master of Laws (LLM) degree in public international law and legal theory from the University of Toronto in Ontario (Canada). She was awarded the University of Toronto Fellowship due to her previous academic achievements. Afterwards, she completed a Bachelor of Laws equivalency degree in Turkish law at Istanbul University (Turkey).

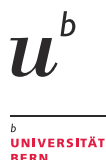
Aylin has spent three months in the South Pacific region, namely in Fiji and Samoa, conducting in-depth interviews with stakeholders active in environmental protection, climate change and migration policy. The data collected will be analysed and presented as a part of the CLI_M_CO2 project.



Co-organising

Partners

WORLD TRADE INSTITUTE



The World Trade Institute (WTI) is a leading academic institution dedicated to teaching and research focused on international trade and investment regulation and economic globalisation and sustainability. As a centre of excellence at the University of Bern with an international, interdisciplinary focus, it explores the interconnections between the fields of law, economics and political science.

The institute was founded upon the conclusion of the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the advent of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 1995. It was established in 1999 to train future practitioners and researchers from all over the world and to strengthen research capacities in areas that have an increasing impact on people's lives. The financial crisis in 2008 showed the importance not only of a stable and open multi-lateral trading system under the auspices of the WTO but also organisations and agreements promoting regional integration.



CONTACTS

World Trade Institute – University of Bern
Hallerstrasse 6, 3012 Bern, Switzerland
Website: www.wti.org

HUMAN-IST INSTITUTE



The Human-IST (Human-Centered Interaction Science and Technology) Institute of the University of Fribourg is an interfaculty institute affiliated with the Faculty of Science, the Faculty of Humanities and the Faculty of Economic and Social Sciences of the University of Fribourg, and is dedicated to research and teaching in Human–Computer Interaction, combining expertise in computer science, psychology and sociology.

The Human-IST officially became an Institute in August 2017. Its aim is to develop and evaluate new interface technologies that are usable, useful, and appealing to a broad section of people, and compatible with sustainability criteria. The Human-IST Institute conducts cutting-edge multidisciplinary research in the design, implementation and evaluation of novel paradigms regarding Interaction Science and Technology.



CONTACTS

HUMAN-IST Institute – University of Fribourg
Boulevard de Pérolles 90 - 1700 Fribourg (Switzerland)
Website: human-ist.unifr.ch

ENVIRONMENTAL HUMANITIES LABORATORY



The Environmental Humanities Laboratory (KTH EHL), based at the Division of History of Science, Technology and Environment, KTH Royal Institute of Technology represents a long-standing commitment to environmental humanities. The laboratory was founded in 2011 in a conscious effort to link the Division's work more firmly to an agenda for tackling sustainability and societal challenges.

Research at the Division is diverse and has been commended by VR (the Swedish Research Council) and Högskoleverket and achieved high ratings in the international Research Assessment Exercises of KTH. In 2012 it received the highest rating possible. Today the Division is recognised as one of the international hubs of environmental humanities. The overall goal of the EHL is to shape a post-disciplinary intellectual environment that combines education, research and graduate training in innovative ways and sets knowledge in the humanities into action to foster sustainable development. Its educational programme aims to train a new generation of historians and others to become capable, integrated environmental humanists.



CONTACTS

KTH Royal Institute of Technology
SE-100 44, Stockholm, Sweden

Website: www.kth.se/en/abe/inst/philhist/historia/ehl

QUEEN MARY UNIVERSITY OF LONDON



Queen Mary University of London is an established university in London's vibrant East End committed to high-quality teaching and research. Queen Mary grew from the great charitable institutions of London's East End, with a history dating back to 1785.

Today, Queen Mary is a leading research-intensive university, ranked fifth in the UK for the quality of its research outputs (REF 2014). It also offers undergraduate and postgraduate taught programmes, and postgraduate research degrees across the full disciplinary spectrum

Its academics are part of a lively and supportive research community who work closely with industry, government, business, communities and charities.



CONTACTS

Queen Mary University of London
Mile End Road – London E1 4NS, United Kingdom
Website: www.qmul.ac.uk

CONGRESSI STEFANO FRANSCINI



The Congressi Stefano Franscini (CSF) is a division of the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology of Zurich (ETH Zurich), responsible for the promotion, selection and financing of international conferences, workshops, ETH Summer and Winter Schools, and is situated in the south of Switzerland (Canton Ticino) at Monte Verità. It is named after the Federal Councillor Stefano Franscini, a native of Ticino who, in 1854, played an important part in establishing the first Federal Institute of Technology in Switzerland, ETH Zurich.

Every year, the CSF hosts 20–25 conferences organised by professors working at Swiss academic institutions and covering all disciplines (sciences and humanities) taught at academic level. The CSF is also open to the local population with a regular programme of public events (lectures, concerts, films, hands-on demonstrations, etc.) organised in the context of its international conferences.



CONTACTS

ETH Zurich – Congressi Stefano Franscini
Monte Verità Strada Collina 84 - 6612 Ascona Switzerland
Website: www.csf.ethz.ch



General

Information

General information

The conference is being held at the Hotel and Congress Centre Monte Verità, located in Ascona, Switzerland. This is the venue of choice for conferences supported by Congressi Stefano Franscini (CSF), the international meeting platform of ETH Zurich. The conference facilities, the restaurant and the bar are located in the main building, which is called the Bauhaus Building.

For further information on Monte Verità and on travel connections to Ascona, please refer to the CSF folder included in your conference bag.

Conference rooms

All lectures will take place in the Auditorium on the ground floor of the Bauhaus Building.

Oral presentations

Speakers can use, if they wish, PowerPoint presentations on either a Windows or a Mac computer; the use of your own computer is also possible, but compatibility with the video system should be tested in advance. Members of the Organising Committee will be happy to assist you in uploading and testing your presentation.

CSF Award for best presentation

In 2009, to mark the 20th anniversary of the activity of the Congressi Stefano Franscini, ETH Zurich's conference platform at Monte Verità (Ascona, Ticino), the Director and the Scientific Board of the Congressi Stefano Franscini established a CSF Award for young scientists for the best presentation at each CSF-subsidised conference.

The award will be conferred for the best presentation given by a young scientist during the conference. The award ceremony is planned for Wednesday 6 March 2019 during the closing of the conference.

Wireless and computer room

There is a free wireless network in the Bauhaus Building and the Semiramis Building. Please refer to the CSF folder you received at registration for further information on the use of the wireless facilities (network name, password, settings).

A computer room (equipped with five PCs and one printer – black and white only) is available for your use 24 hours a day. The room is located on the ground floor of the main building, near the Monte Verità hotel's front desk.

Meals and refreshments

Lunches and dinners will be served at the Monte Verità Restaurant, on the first floor of the Bauhaus Building.

All coffee breaks will take place in the Spazio Roccia, on the first floor of the Bauhaus Building. The bar of the Spazio Roccia will also be open for you every evening from 21.00 to midnight.

Disclaimer

The conference organisers cannot accept any liability for personal injuries sustained, or for loss or damage to property belonging to congress participants (or their accompanying persons), either during, or as a result of, the congress. Registration fees do not include insurance.



Conference

Scientific and

Organisation

Committees

Conference Scientific Committee

Prof. Marco Armiero, Environmental Humanities Laboratory,
KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm

Prof. Elisa Fornalé, World Trade Institute, University of Bern

Prof. Elspeth Guild, Queen Mary University, London

Prof. Denis Lalanne, Human-IST Institute, University of Fribourg

Conference Organising Committee from the World Trade Institute, University of Bern

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Francesco De Fino

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