

Annotated bibliography

Compiled for the Cluster on Methodology and the Knowledge Production in Forced Migration
Contexts

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Introduction

In April 2012, a research cluster on methodology and the production of knowledge in forced migration contexts was established by Refugee Research Network (RRN; <http://www.refugeersearch.net/>). The cluster aims to address particular methodological, ethical and epistemological challenges to researchers who are engaged in research in forced migration contexts. As a starting point, we compiled the existing and forthcoming literature that addressed specific methodological, ethical and epistemological challenges that were unique to forced migration research. In this way, we limited our search to literature that specifically addressed methodology **and** forced migration.

We began by examining the literature listed in syllabi for courses on research methodology in forced migration and related contexts and proceeded to a library search with keywords. Altogether 46 publications were identified. The resulting annotated bibliography below is intended to provide a guide to existing and forthcoming social science, English-language publications. This annotated bibliography is not meant to provide in-depth analysis of each article but to act as an introduction to existing literature, thus it is mostly taken from the abstracts when they are available. When the authors did not include the abstracts, a brief summary of the publication is provided. With the specific focus on forced migration contexts in mind, the literature that addresses methodological issues in similar research contexts such as conflict and development is excluded.

The existing literature on methodology and the knowledge production in forced migration contexts can broadly be categorized into two types. The first type addresses the methodological and ethical challenges that are associated with the politics of knowledge production in forced migration contexts. These challenges include but are not limited to: power relationships between researcher and researched; ethical issues within specific methods (e.g. survey research, narrative research, life history research and participatory research), and the issue of North-South relations in research partnerships. The second type of literature is concerned with particular methods, techniques and strategies of research methodology in forced migration contexts. They address issues such as accessing forced migrants, sampling difficulties in highly mobile forced migration population and accuracy of data. In particular, the research community of human trafficking has been active in producing literature that identifies specific methods and techniques in order to capture the complex migration flows related to human trafficking.

The following points highlight some considerations and questions identified through the exercise:

- Lack of discussion around North-South relations in knowledge production
With a few exceptions such as the work by Bradley (2007) and Landau (2011), little attention has been paid to the politics of knowledge production arising from North-South relations in forced migration research. Given that most forced migration research takes place within the contexts of North-South global politics, more attention should be paid to the power dynamics resulting from North-South relations.

Lack of discussion in regards to different methodological approaches arising from disciplinary differences

While it is acknowledged that there is a variety of methodological approaches arising from disciplinary differences in forced migration research, few have engaged in discussion as to how such differences affect the methodological approaches. Given the interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary nature of forced migration research, more attention should be paid to methodological opportunities and challenges arising from interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary differences.

- Lack of discussion in regards to different epistemological approaches arising from local differences

The discussion of methodology and knowledge production in forced migration research is dominated by Euro-American or Western frame of epistemology. While a growing literature emphasizes the importance of understanding forced migration experiences and phenomena through the eyes of forced migrants themselves, few address how local cultural, historical, political and economic differences influence what counts as knowledge and how that knowledge is valued.

- Methodology specific to forced migration contexts

While acknowledging the relative lack of methodological discussion in forced migration research, Black (2007) asks whether there are and should be distinctive methodological approaches appropriate for researching refugees and forced migrants, as opposed to other 'hard to reach' or marginalized groups (p. 13). In reviewing the existing literature, we have similarly faced questions such as: what are the specific methodological issues associated with research in forced migration contexts? How are they different from the methodological issues in similar research contexts such as conflict and development?

By no means is the material covered below exhaustive and we welcome further contributions of entries summarizing other publications relating to methodology and the knowledge production in the forced migration contexts. If you would like to add any literature to the list, please contact Christina Clark-Kazak at cclarkka@uottawa.ca.

Introduction

The RRN research cluster on methodology and the production of knowledge in forced migration context has updated its collection of annotated bibliography. Upon the completion of the first version in August 2012, we received several feedback from its member. Most notably, the lack of South-produced literature and postcolonial forced migration studies literature was pointed out. To address this issue, we asked the cluster members for assistance to identify the literature that might not be accessible via conventional library search. Literature posted on the websites of RRN institutional partners in the Global South (i.e. Calcutta research centre, African Centre for Migration and Society, Javeriana University, Bogotá and The Division of Population Research in the Institute of Social Studies and Research in Tehran) was also examined as long as they were written in English. Further, we expanded our search to include grey literature in York University Library database as well as WorldCat database. Altogether additional 25 publications were identified. Similarly to the first version, this annotated bibliography is not meant to provide in-depth analysis of each article but to act as an introduction to existing literature, thus it is mostly taken from the abstracts when they are available. When the authors did not include the abstracts, the brief summary of publication is provided. With the specific focus on forced

migration contexts in mind, the literature that addresses methodological issues in similar research contexts such as conflict and development is excluded.

In addition to the questions and concerns came up from the previous exercise of annotated bibliography, the following points highlight some reflections arose from this process: Attention to local specificities: Several literature, particularly those that are produced by Southern based scholars emphasize the needs to pay attention to local specificities in approaching the data empirically. For example, the methods to examine mixed migration flows in Africa (Berriane& de Haas, 2012; Macchiavello, 2003; Singh & Clark, 2013; Vearey, 2013) and the history of partition refugees in West Bengal (Bose, 2010; Dasgupta, 2003) were discussed.

Un/commonness of methodological and ethical discussion in various forced migration contexts: While attending to local specificities is indeed crucial, it is equally important to ask: what are the overarching methodological and ethical issues that are common to forced migration research? How do methodological and ethical issues differ across the historical and geographical contexts? Is it possible to talk about common methodological and ethical issues as a field?

Lack of south-produced literature and postcolonial analysis: While the efforts to include the literature that is produced in the Global South was explicitly made, there is still lack of representation of southern based literature as well as postcolonial analysis. As pointed out by some, this is a structural deficiency that reflects the production of knowledge in forced migration studies, which requires larger discussion in the field of refugee/ forced migration studies.

The following bibliography reproduces the extract or introductory paragraph of the work cited. It is a working document and we welcome further contributions. If you would like to add any literature to the list, please contact Christina Clark-Kazak at cclarkka@uottawa.ca.

Adelman, H., & McGrath, S. (2007). To Date or To Marry: That is the Question. *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 20(3), 376-380.

Jim Hathaway's appeal to date rather than marry proposes a separation of the study of convention refugees from that of others who are being forcefully displaced; a separation that we find disappointing and problematic. His determination to prevent the marriage of two sets of potential lovers—forced migrants and convention refugees as well as internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees in flight from war—suggests a puritanical differentiation of identities that belies the potential of a supportive union.

Bakewell, O. (2007). Editorial Introduction: Researching refugees: lessons from the past, current challenges and future directions. *Refugee Survey Quarterly*, 26(3), 6-14.

The study of refugees and other forced migrants is an ever increasing area of academic enquiry. This is a reflection of the large numbers of people around the world who have been forced to leave their homes because of violent conflict, political pressure and economic, social and cultural oppression. However, it is important to note that the numbers of people involved are not unprecedented, either as a proportion of global population or even the absolute numbers; people have always been forced to move. Human conflict resulting in forced migration has been a common theme of history through the ages and the practice of offering of sanctuary has deep roots in many societies.

Bakewell, O. (2008). Research Beyond the Categories: The Importance of Policy Irrelevant Research into Forced Migration. *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 21(4), 432-453.

Given that research into forced migration is looking at processes of enormous human suffering and often involves working with people who are extremely vulnerable to exploitation and physical harm, it seems difficult to justify if it has no relevance for policy. This article argues that the search for policy relevance has encouraged researchers to take the categories, concepts and priorities of policy makers and practitioners as their initial frame of reference for identifying their areas of study and formulating research questions. This privileges the worldview of the policy makers in constructing the research, constraining the questions asked, the objects of study and the methodologies and analysis adopted. In particular, it leaves large groups of forced migrants invisible in both research and policy. Drawing on a case study of self-settled refugees, the article explores how these limitations affect the research process, despite the efforts of the researcher to move beyond policy categories. In order to bring such 'invisible' forced migrants into view, the conclusion calls for more oblique approaches to research, which recognize the 'normality' within their situation rather than privileging their position as forced migrants as the primary explanatory factor. Such studies may help to bridge the gap between refugee studies and broader social scientific theories of social transformation and human mobility. By breaking away from policy relevance, it will be possible to challenge the taken-for-granted assumptions that underpins much practice and in due course bring much more significant changes to the lives of forced migrants.

Bélanger-Dumontier, G., Vachon, M. & Caldairou-Bessette, P. (2017). Entre donner, recevoir et rendre : les dynamiques relationnelles et éthiques en recherche auprès des réfugiés. *Revue québécoise de psychologie*, 38(3), 125-149.

L'objectif de cet article est de nourrir la réflexion autour de l'éthique relationnelle en recherche auprès des réfugiés. La discussion s'étaye sur l'analyse du discours de réfugiés rencontrés dans le cadre d'une étude plus vaste sur l'expérience vécue de réfugiés québécois, dans une perspective phénoménologique. Dans le contexte de cette étude, les participants ont notamment été questionnés sur leur expérience de recherche. L'interprétation suggérée est croisée à l'analyse intersubjective des dynamiques à l'œuvre dans les rencontres. L'analyse fait ressortir les dynamiques d'échange et la valeur de l'autoprotection au sein des entretiens. L'interprétation est articulée à la lumière des notions de réciprocité, de réflexivité et d'équité.

Berriane, M. and de Haas, H. (Eds.) (2012). *African migration research: Innovative methods and methodologies*. Trenton, NJ, Africa World Press.

While migration out of Africa has become the subject of growing interest and concern, there has been much less research into patterns of international migration within the continent, only a small fraction of which may result in journeys to Europe, North America and beyond. African Migrations Research addresses this gap by showcasing the sheer diversity of African migration patterns and the various ways they can be approached empirically. It explores a variety of less conventional research methodologies and addresses different methods of data collection.

Bertrand, D. (2000). The Autobiographical Method of Investigating the Psychosocial Wellness of Refugees. In F. Ahearn (Edit.), *Psychological Wellness of Refugees: Issues in Qualitative and Quantitative Research* (251 pages). New York & Oxford: Berghahn Books.

This chapter is the result of my research carried out with refugees who were awaiting transit and resettlement from a camp in Thailand. The purpose of the research was to understand the dynamics of social and identity restructuring in the camps as the roles that refugees played were changed and altered. I will examine in this chapter the methodological and ethical issues in controlling and analyzing the interactions that take place during biographical interviews between a researcher and an informant.

Birman, D. (2006). Ethical Issues in Research with Immigrants and Refugees. In J. E. Trimble & C. B. Fisher (Ed.), *The Handbook of Ethical Research with Ethnocultural Populations and Communities* (366 pages). SAGE.

[...] defining ethical responsibilities for the researcher is complex when working with vulnerable populations and diverse cultures with distinctive and sometimes conflicting definitions of what is ethical. As a result, researchers confront ethical dilemmas that cannot be easily resolved with guidance from existing ethical principles and guidelines.

Black, R. (2001). Fifty Years of Refugee Studies: From Theory to Policy. *The International Migration Review*, 35(1), 57-78.

This article reviews the growth of the field of refugee studies, focusing on its links with, and impact on, refugee policy. The last fifty years, and especially the last two decades, have witnessed both a dramatic increase in academic work on refugees and significant institutional development in the field. It is argued that these institutions have developed strong links with policymakers, although this has often failed to translate into significant

policy impacts. Areas in which future policy-orientated work might be developed are considered.

Bloch, A. (1999). Carrying Out a Survey of Refugees: Some Methodological Considerations and Guidelines. *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 12(4), 367-383.

This paper explores the methodological issues that arise when carrying out survey research with refugee people. The paper examines the identification of the study population, the use of gatekeepers, translating questionnaires, sampling and the issues that arise when designing and carrying out cross-cultural research within one country. Although the work reported on was carried out in Britain, the wider methodological concerns are applicable more generally to researchers in Europe and North America.

Bloch, A. (2007). Methodological Challenges for National and Multi-sited Comparative Survey Research. *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 20(2), 230-247.

This paper will examine the ways in which ‘textbook’ survey research methods need to be adapted and refined for research with forced migrants, and the ways in which cross-national contexts, as well as research within one national context with forced migrants from different communities, affect the utilization of survey methods. Linked to this, the ways in which survey design issues need to be sensitive to the diversity between and within countries and communities will be explored. The paper will draw on two surveys, one a UK national survey and the other a multi-sited comparative survey in the UK and South Africa, to explore access to forced migrants in different contexts and the appropriateness of different modes of data collection between and within countries and communities (e.g. paper self-completion, face-to-face interviews and web-based surveys). The impact of politics, language and literacy, gender, and immigration status, especially irregular and insecure statuses, will be examined.

Block, K., Riggs, E., & Haslam, N. (2013). *Values and Vulnerabilities: The Ethics of Research with Refugees and Asylum Seekers*. Toowong, Australia: Australian Academic Press.

This book is a welcome addition to an emerging discussion about specific ethical issues related to undertaking research with refugees and asylum seekers, particularly in light of a recent review of the literature on methodology and production of knowledge in forced migration contexts undertaken by the Refugee Research Network, which highlighted the dearth of migration-specific methodological literature. In 11 chapters by authors from different disciplinary perspectives and backgrounds, the collection addresses three interrelated themes: vulnerability, power, and the relationship between research and advocacy. Vulnerability is particularly pertinent to research methodology in migration contexts because it is both a principle related to ethics, and a category used to classify refugees and asylum seekers.

Boog, B. (2001). Exemplarian action research, empowerment and reciprocal adequation: Developing a networking method for refugees. *Revue internationale de psychosociologie*, 3, 79-96.

This article goes into an exemplarian action research project, in which a coaching method was developed, which enables refugees to build up and co-ordinate a social support network in the Netherlands. This method is called the “tree model”. Firstly, the research

problem, the situation of refugees, and the design according to the methodology of exemplarian action research will be described. Subsequently, the core process of this action research: reciprocal adequation and empowerment based on reciprocal trust will be dealt with. In this section the focus will be on the question what reciprocal adequation etc. meant in this practice-oriented research. Thirdly, the authors will come up with the results of the research process, the outcomes of the different cooperative activities during the research process on which the exemplar, the tree model, was built and tested. The article ends with some concluding remarks on questions and answers of theory and practice.

Bose, P. K. (2010). Refugee, memory and the state: A review of research in refugee studies. *Refugee Watch* 36(1-30).

In India refugee problem has been revisited in recent times through reviewing partition from various perspectives and vantage points. The partition constitutes a field of transformation and a discourse that shaped the postcolonial citizenship and politics. It is in this context that the figure of partition refugee became a site through which a range of question about nationality, security, right, and citizenship were negotiated in India. The discourse of partition reveals the official rhetoric as well as what Foucault has called 'subjugated knowledges' about identity, minor citizenship, gender and relationship in postcolonial India. This article provides a review of research that looked at partition refugees from 2001 to 2010.

Bourgeois-Guérin, V. & Beaudoin, S. (2016). La place de l'éthique dans l'interprétation de la souffrance en recherche qualitative. *Recherches Qualitatives*, 35(2), 23-44.

Les philosophes s'interrogent depuis des siècles sur notre compréhension du monde, et plus récemment, les approches herméneutiques se sont intéressées à l'interprétation. Or la recherche qualitative implique dans toutes les étapes de sa réalisation un travail d'interprétation. Nous verrons dans ce texte comment l'interprétation et la compréhension de la souffrance en recherche qualitative se relie à l'éthique. Plus précisément, nous effectuerons un survol de grands apports de la philosophie à la réflexion sur les liens entre l'éthique et l'interprétation afin de voir comment l'éthique invite à réaliser le travail de l'interprétation, comment elle contribue à ce que cette dernière soit plus près de la réalité, ce qui permet d'apprécier le rôle essentiel qu'elle joue tant pour la connaissance que pour les personnes qui sont au cœur de la recherche.

Bradley, M. (2007). Refugee Research Agendas: The Influence of Donors and North-South Partnerships. *Refugee Survey Quarterly*, 26(3), 119-135.

This paper examines how refugee studies and forced migration research agendas have been shaped by donor policies, and in particular by donors' support for North-South research partnerships. The first part of this paper considers the nature of donors' influence on forced migration research agendas, and contextualises donor support for forced migration research within broader trends in the financing of development related research, including increased assistance for multidisciplinary, multi-stakeholder research, and the primacy of 'policy-relevant' research. The second section focuses on the implications of donors' tendency to support forced migration research through North-South partnerships. In this section, I explore researchers' motivations for entering into

such partnerships, and discuss the obstacles they may entail for Southern researchers trying to articulate and advance their own agendas. At their best, North-South research partnerships are a source of mutual learning and capacity building that stimulate academic debates while successfully contributing to efforts to protect and assist the displaced. However, I contend that donors and researchers alike are well-advised to be frank about the limitations of this approach and use it only judiciously, as North-South partnerships are not necessarily the most productive way to advance research agendas grounded in the concerns and perspectives of Southern actor.

Bradley, M. *Whose agenda? Power, policies, and priorities in North-South research partnership*. Ottawa: IDRC.

Research for development is often undertaken through partnerships between researchers working in the Global North and Global South. Continued domination of collaborative agendas by the interests of Northern donors and scholars is often lamented, almost invariably eliciting calls for more equitable Southern engagement in agenda-setting processes. Yet the implications of this and the obstacles to its realization are rarely examined. This chapter examines how bilateral donor strategies affect collaborative agenda-setting processes: donor policies definitively shape these by requiring Southern researchers to partner with Northern counterparts in order to receive support. Innovative experiences of the Netherlands and the UK in the first decade of the 21st century demonstrate that revamping funding policies can improve Southern researchers' ability to influence North-South research agendas, and diversify access to collaborative funding. But even the most innovative partnership funding strategies cannot resolve all tensions and inequalities inherent to collaborative agenda-setting processes. The chapter also explores researchers' motivations for entering into North-South partnerships, the obstacles Southern researchers encounter in agenda-setting processes, and the strategies they employ to ensure that such partnerships respond to their concerns. North-South partnerships can augment individual and institutional resources and skills, but they are not a panacea for all the challenges associated with capacity building and the creation and use of knowledge for development. Donors and researchers alike are well advised to recognize the limitations of this approach and use it prudently: North-South partnerships are not necessarily the best way to advance research agendas rooted in Southern priorities.

Brennan, D. (2005). Methodological Challenges in Research with Trafficked Persons: Tales from the Field. *International Migration*, 43(1-2), 35-54.

This article is intended to discuss methodological challenges to conducting research with trafficked persons in the United States. [...] The central focus of this article is on the possibilities of collaboration between academic researchers, trafficked persons, and social service providers on advocacy, research and writing projects, as well as on the possibilities of trafficked persons can play in building what the media and activists loosely term the "anti-trafficking movement" and asks what would have to happen for them to move beyond their "victim" status where they are called upon to provide "testimony" about trafficking, to participating in the decision making of the direction of the movement.

Burrell Storms, S., Labonte, M., Siscar, A., & Martin, S. (2014). Collaborative Learning and Innovative Assessment in Humanitarian Studies. *International Studies Perspectives*, 16(2), 107-126.

This article examines a multiyear project funded by the Teagle Foundation to assess student learning in humanitarian studies. It explores outcomes derived from developing a collaborative learning approach to humanitarian action that emphasizes both cross-campus and cross-institutional peer-to-peer learning and exchange. Faculty, staff, and students from Fairfield, Fordham, and Georgetown Universities worked together as members of the Jesuit Universities Humanitarian Action Network (JUHAN) to design an innovative and comprehensive assessment process for curricular programs in humanitarian studies, as well as courses with significant humanitarian content. In particular, we focus on the value of establishing cognitive and affective learning objectives, developing tools and methods to assess learning (for example, rubrics and vignettes), demonstrating use of these tools through piloting and data analysis, and closing the assessment “loop.” As the first of its kind assessment strategy for humanitarian studies at the undergraduate level, we argue that these efforts make important inroads in establishing a common baseline for measuring learning in the burgeoning field of humanitarian studies. They also contribute to preparing individuals for futures in the humanitarian profession and to becoming “men and women for and with others.”

Caldairou-Bessette, P., Vachon, M., Bélanger-Dumontier, G., & Rousseau, C. (2017). La réflexivité nécessaire à l'éthique en recherche : l'expérience d'un projet qualitatif en santé mentale jeunesse auprès de réfugiés. *Recherches Qualitatives*, 36(2), 29-51.

La recherche qualitative auprès de populations vulnérables en institutions de soins soulève de nombreux enjeux éthiques. Cet article se veut un exercice réflexif sur la particularité et la complexité des enjeux soulevés par ce type de recherche. Pour ce faire, nous revisiterons notre expérience récente d'une recherche en santé mentale jeunesse auprès de réfugiés. Partant de considérations méso-éthiques pour en arriver à des considérations micro-éthiques, nous aborderons la question de l'éthique de la recherche avec les réfugiés, les complexités éthiques d'ordre procédural rencontrées dans le processus d'approbation institutionnelle du projet (enjeux de protection) ainsi que les enjeux éthiques fondamentaux qui ont été soulevés lors du recrutement des participants et de la cueillette des données par entretien (responsabilité et sollicitude). Notre expérience nous permet de conclure à la complémentarité des différents niveaux éthiques (procédural/pratique) en recherche qualitative et à la nécessité de la réflexivité du chercheur pour permettre le développement de pratiques éthiques, particulièrement dans des contextes de vulnérabilité.

Castles, S. (2003). Towards a Sociology of Forced Migration and Social Transformation. *Sociology*, 37(1), 13-34.

Forced migration - including refugee flows, asylum seekers, internal displacement and development-induced displacement - has increased considerably in volume and political significance since the end of the Cold War. It has become an integral part of North-South relationships and is closely linked to current processes of global social transformation. This makes it as important for sociologists to develop empirical research and analysis on

forced migration as it is to include it in their theoretical understandings of contemporary society. The study of forced migration is linked to research on economic migration, but has its own specific research topics, methodological problems and conceptual issues. Forced migration needs to be analysed as a social process in which human agency and social networks play a major part. It gives rise to fears of loss of state control, especially in the context of recent concerns about migration and security. In this context, it is essential to question earlier sociological approaches, which have been based on the principle of relatively autonomous national societies. The sociology of forced migration must be a transnational and interdisciplinary undertaking.

Clark-Kazak, C. (2017). Ethical Considerations: Research with People in Situations of Forced Migration/Considérations en matière d'éthique de la recherche auprès de personnes en situation de migration forcée. *Refuge*, 33(2).

Research involving people in situations of forced migration deepens our understanding of their experiences and has the potential to inform evidence-based decision-making, but also poses particular ethical challenges and opportunities. This document is intended to provide researchers, community organizations, and people in situations of forced migration with information on the particularities of forced migration contexts to complement established ethical principles and frameworks on research with human subjects more generally. They draw on good practices identified in a scan of civil society and government documents and academic literature.

La recherche peut contribuer à une meilleure compréhension de l'expérience des personnes en situation de migration forcée et appuyer ainsi l'élaboration de politiques et de programmes pertinents; toutefois cette recherche peut aussi contraindre et causer des préjudices pour les répondants[1] à la recherche. Dans les situations de migration forcée, les enjeux sont considérables en raison du statut juridique précaire des répondants, des relations de pouvoir inégal, de la vaste portée des lois antiterroristes et de la criminalisation de la migration. Face à cette situation, le Conseil canadien pour les réfugiés, le Centre pour les études sur les réfugiés (Centre for Refugee Studies) de l'Université York et l'Association canadienne d'études sur les réfugiés et la migration forcée (ACERMF) ont travaillé ensemble pour élaborer les considérations particulières en matière d'éthique de la recherche auprès de personnes en situation de migration forcée. Ces considérations complètent les principes éthiques existants. Elles présentent un intérêt pour toutes les personnes qui participent à la collecte d'informations – dans un cadre universitaire ou communautaire – et pour les personnes qui prennent part à la recherche. Ce document présente nos principes directeurs ainsi que les concepts éthiques du consentement libre et éclairé, du respect de la vie privée et de l'analyse coûts-avantages.

Clark-Kazak, C. (2009). Power and politics in migration narrative methodology: Research with young Congolese migrants in Uganda. *Migration Letters*, 6(2), 175-182.

This paper explores the power dynamics inherent in qualitative research involving migration narratives. Drawing on the author's experiences collecting life histories and constructing narratives of Congolese young people in Uganda, this article addresses the ethical and methodological issues of representivity, ownership, anonymity and confidentiality. It also explores the importance of investment in relationships in migration

narrative research, but also the difficulties that arise when professional and personal boundaries become blurred.

Clark-Kazak, C. (2013). Research as 'Social Work' in Kampala? Managing Expectations, Compensation and Relationships in Research with Unassisted, Urban Refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo. *Emotional and Ethical Challenges for Field Research in Africa*. London: Palgrave Macmillan.

This chapter explores the ethical and methodological challenges of undertaking long-term qualitative research with urban refugees in Kampala who have no access to formal social services.¹ Drawing on six months fieldwork with Congolese young people in Kampala, it uses two case studies — the stories of Rose and Bondeko and my personal and research relationships with them — to highlight the ways in which a researcher may become aware of, and involved in, the difficult circumstances of refugees who live informally or illegally in urban areas. Due to the Ugandan government's policy not to provide assistance to refugees residing outside of designated rural settlements, young people displaced by conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) who choose to live in Kampala are denied basic social services. This posed ethical and methodological challenges for me and other researchers interacting with these populations, including managing expectations and compensation, and following up on cases where young people are at severe risk of exploitation or harm, such as the sexual harassment of Rose, discussed in this paper. I also negotiated complex relationships with key research subjects³ and with government, non-governmental and United Nations representatives, to limit possible bias in data collection.

Clawson, H., Layne, M., & Small, K. (2006). *Estimating Human Trafficking into the United States: Development of a Methodology*. Retrieved from <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/215475.pdf>

The purpose of this study was to develop and fully document methods to estimate the number of females and males trafficked for the purposes of sexual and labor exploitation from eight countries (Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, and Venezuela) into the United States at the southwest border. The decision to limit the regions of interest for this study to the eight countries of origin and to one entry point into the United States was based on reported trafficking activity in the eight countries of origin, data limitations, and the need to focus the scope of work to a demonstration project.

Cohen, N., & Arieli, T. (2011). Field research in conflict environments: Methodological challenges and snowball sampling. *Journal of Peace Research*, 48(4), 423-435.

Conducting research in conflict environments is a challenge, given their complexity and common attitudes of distrust and suspicion. Yet, conflict and methodology are usually analyzed as separate fields of interest. Methodological aspects of field work in conflict environments have not been systematically analyzed. This article addresses the central methodological problems of research conducted in conflict environments. We suggest the use of the snowball sampling method (hereafter, SSM) as an answer to these challenges. The effectiveness of this method has been recognized as significant in a variety of cases, mainly regarding marginalized populations. We claim that in conflict environments, the

entire population is marginalized to some degree, making it ‘hidden’ from and ‘hard to reach’ for the outsider researcher. The marginalization explains why it is difficult to locate, access and enlist the cooperation of the research populations, which in a non-conflict context would not have been difficult to do. SSM directly addresses the fears and mistrust common to the conflict environment and increases the likelihood of trusting the researcher by introduction through a trusted social network. We demonstrate how careful use of SSM as a ‘second best’ but still valuable methodology can help generate cooperation. Therefore, the evaluation of SSM, its advantages and limitations in implementation in conflict environments can be an important contribution to the methodological training of researchers. In addition to its effectiveness under conditions of conflict, SSM may, in some cases, actually make the difference between research conducted under constrained conditions and research not conducted at all. Together with our experiences in the field, we supply several insights and recommendations for optimizing the use of SSM in a conflict environment.

Cooper, E. (2005). What do we know about out-of-school youths? How participatory action research can work for young refugees in camps *Compare: A Journal of Comparative and International Education* 35(4): 463-477.

This paper reports on an initiative that took the strategy of youth consultation in programme planning one step further by putting a research project's design, data collection, analysis and presentation of findings in the hands of young women and men who have experienced education and discontinuity of education in a long-term refugee camp. The participatory action research (PAR) process is described and assessed with attention to how PAR may serve as a practical, credible and ethical methodology for research with refugee youths about refugee youths. This case study reflects that PAR can yield new insights for developing youth-focused initiatives and positive personal experiences for youth participants, including limited forms of empowerment. Ultimately, however, the structural inequalities imposed by refugee status require redress if the goal is the long-term empowerment of youths in camps.

Dasgupta, S. (2003). Questioning a questionnaire. *Refugee Watch* 18(24-26).

The Population Studies Unit of the Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata has framed a questionnaire to get qualitative information on undocumented migration from Bangladesh to West Bengal. This article examines the questionnaire and interrogates its motive. Why are all the questions, framed in the questionnaire, raised now? The author argues that the questionnaire regarding the migration of people from Bangladesh to West Bengal has been framed with some specific objectives in view. It contributes to the stereotype that migration from the east is unwanted and its effect on the society is negative. The qualitative information helps the power to “determine the forms of laws about society” and it functions as a “part of the technology of power in a modern state” (Hacking, 1991, p. 181).

de Haene, L., H. Grietens, et al. (2010). Holding harm: Narrative methods in mental health research on refugee trauma. *Qualitative health research* 20(12): 1664-1676.

In this article, we question narrative inquiry’s predominant ethics of benefit when engaging in narrative research on trauma and social suffering. Through a particular focus

on the use of a narrative methodology in a refugee health study, we explore the potential risk and protective function of narrative trauma research with vulnerable respondents. A review of ethical questions emerging during the course of a multiple-case study with refugee families documents how narrative methods' characteristics clearly revisit the impact of traumatization on autonomy, narrativity, and relationship building in participants and, thus, evoke the replay of traumatic experience within the research relationship itself. Blurring a straightforward ethics of benefit, this reactivation of trauma accounts for the research relationship's balancing movement between reiterating and transforming traumatic distress, and urges for the need to contain coexisting aspects of both harm and benefit in developing narrative research with traumatized participants.

Doná, G. (2006). Children as research advisors: Contributions to a 'methodology of participation' in researching children in difficult circumstances. *International Journal of Migration, Health and Social Care* 2(2): 22-34.

This article contributes to emerging discussions of child participation in general, and in research with migrant and displaced children specifically, by examining the involvement of children as research advisors in two projects: a study of foster care for separated children in Rwanda, and an analysis of the conditions of children outside parental care living in institutions and communities in Bangladesh. The comparison highlights the importance of conceiving participation as a research strategy, and advocates a 'methodology of participation' that considers varieties of participation and varieties of social change. Teaching research methods to children acting as advisors enabled them to understand what research is and to learn about the lives of other children, while contributing to decision-making processes in selecting questions, participants, interpreting findings and making recommendations. Children's input into research contributes to overcoming essentialist conceptualisations of children in difficult circumstances, and moving to viewing these children as social actors embedded in complex relational processes. At the same time, involving children in an advisory capacity considers them as active participants in the research process, as they are in social life.

Doná, G. (2007). The *Microphysics* of Participation in Refugee Research. *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 20(2), 210-229.

This paper examines the involvement of refugees in the production and reproduction of knowledge of which they are ultimately meant to be beneficiaries. By using examples from research with Central American refugees and Rwandan displaced children, it considers forced migrants' roles as participants in research, their position in 'participatory' research, and the representation of refugees' voices in refugee-centred research. Power is intimately connected to the diverse ways in which participation unfolds, and the last part of the paper examines refugees' participation in research in terms of 'power that circulates' (Foucault) to show that they are not more or less powerful but vehicles for the circulation of power, simultaneously undergoing and exercising it.

Eastmond, M. (2007). Stories as Lived Experience: Narratives in Forced Migration Research. *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 20(2), 248-264.

Stories are part of everyday life and constitute means for actors to express and negotiate experience. For researchers, they provide a site to examine the meanings people, individually or collectively, ascribe to lived experience. Narratives are not transparent renditions of 'truth' but reflect a dynamic interplay between life, experience and story. Placed in their wider sociopolitical and cultural contexts, stories can provide insights into how forced migrants seek to make sense of displacement and violence, re-establish identity in ruptured life courses and communities, or bear witness to violence and repression. The researcher must pay particular attention to his/her role in the production of narrative data and the representation of lived experience as text.

Ellis, B., Kia-Keating, M., Yusuf, S., Lincoln, A., & Nur, A. (2007). Ethical research in refugee communities and the use of community participatory methods. *Transcultural Psychiatry*, 44(3), 459-481.

This article describes the distinct challenges associated with conducting ethical research with refugees. A case example of an ongoing study of stigma and access to mental health treatment among Somali refugee adolescents resettled in the USA is presented. In developing the study, standard research paradigms were critically examined in order to take account of the unique aspects of Somali culture and experience. Community participatory methods were adopted to uphold both ethical and methodological rigor in the research. A participatory approach for developing ethical protocols within different refugee communities is recommended.

Fiddian-Qasmiyeh, E., Loescher, G., Long, K., & Sigona, N. (2014). The Politics of Refugee Voices: Representations, Narratives, and Memories. *The Oxford Handbook of Refugee and Forced Migration Studies*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

This chapter reflects on existing debates surrounding the politics of 'refugee voices' by examining the relationship between representations, narratives, and memories refugees' experiences. Drawing on literature framed by post-structuralist and critical theories, the chapter problematizes assumptions regarding the existence of a 'refugee voice' on the one hand, and the extent to which academic and policy discourses often fail to listen to or to hear such voices on the other. It does so by identifying different configurations of the production and consumption of emic narratives of forced migration and displacement (that is, produced by forced migrants themselves), exploring the factors shaping these narratives and the embedded power relations that permeate them. In particular, the chapter explores the practices and spaces which refugees enact and embody to contest the processes which lead to the silencing and marginalization of their narratives and experiences. To do so, the chapter is divided in three main sections which in turn address different yet interlinked manifestations of the 'refugee voice'.

Gemignani, M. (2011). Between research and researched: An introduction to countertransference in qualitative inquiry. *Qualitative Inquiry* 17(8): 701-708.

When doing research on topics that are sensitive and involve core dimensions of the researcher's identities and subjectivities, the process of inquiry is likely to generate significant emotions, attachments, and reactions that transgress traditional forms of data and research positions. If embraced and addressed, the researcher's emotional reactions can be an important source of reflexivity and data as well as creativity, motivation, and

engagement. This relational aspect of the research parallels psychotherapists' experience of reacting to their clients' concerns and narrations. This process—called countertransference (CT)—may leave the researcher open to vulnerability and the need to account for the necessary presence of personal biographies and identities in qualitative inquiry. From my research with refugees, I provide examples of my CT reactions and interpretations and the ways in which they became crucial assets to the study.

Ghorashi, H. (2008). Giving Silence a Chance: The Importance of Life Stories for Research on Refugees. *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 21(1), 117-132.

In order to capture refugees' experiences and narratives it is necessary to create space within research to be able to notice the untold within the interviews. This article focuses on the ways that Iranian women refugees (in the Netherlands and the United States) narrate their experiences of the past and the present or stay silent when the experiences are too difficult to talk about. Including the moments of silence within the process of analysing the stories has helped the researcher to discover different layers within the interviews. The main argument of this article is that the combination of the life stories method and the comparative nature of the research have especially helped to find out about the different ways in which the past is positioned within the present narratives. The life stories in particular have created the necessary space to listen to the often untold stories of refugees. This has enabled the researcher to go beyond the expressed words in order to understand different layers of expression within the narratives.

Goodhand, J. (2000). Research in conflict zones: ethics and accountability. *Forced Migration Review*, 8, 12-15.

Drawing upon experience gained from community-based research in Afghanistan, Sri Lanka and Liberia, it challenges the conventional academic argument that insecurity makes it impossible to secure valid data and that serious research has therefore to wait until the fighting stops. Too often such arguments have been used by humanitarian agencies to rationalize their limited investment in social analysis and learning. It is increasingly recognised by both analysts and practitioners that there is a need for a more proactive approach leading to relevant interventions based on rigorous and in-depth analysis. Of the three main sets of challenges faced by conflict zone researchers - practical, methodological and ethical - this article focuses on the last. It looks at the moral decisions that often confront the researcher, the danger that one may actually be doing harm and how to develop an ethical framework for decision making. Despite the humanitarian community's recent focus on ethics and humanitarianism, the emerging literature on war zone research makes scant mention of ethical challenges. Just as aid agencies are increasingly invoked to 'do no harm' and develop an ethical consciousness, so conflict zone researchers similarly need to develop a robust ethical framework to ensure that they do not inadvertently 'do harm' and that they remain open to opportunities to 'do some good'.

Guerin, P., & Guerin, B. (2007). Research with refugee communities: Going around in circles with methodology. *The Australian Community Psychologist*, 19(1), 150-162.

Doing long-term participatory research with refugee communities has changed our views on methodology for community research. For this paper, we draw on our experiences,

rather than the community psychology literature, to show ways in which community researchers could productively change or supplement their typical methods and gain flexibility. In particular, we have learned to expect new “stories” to appear at regular intervals and to not place any final value on early understandings. We have found that intensive, participatory methodologies should be used wherever and whenever possible. Finally, we have learned to not expect research ‘topics’ to divide neatly into compartments when in the field even if those categories are used for funding purposes. After discussing a few more specific methodological issues and problems, we discuss two examples of our research to illustrate how these issues and problems arose and were handled.

Hathaway, J. (2007). Forced Migration Studies: Could We Agree Just to ‘Date’? *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 20(3), 349-369.

This essay questions the soundness of a scholarly shift away from ‘refugee studies’ in favour of ‘forced migration studies’. It contends, first, that subsuming refugee studies into the broader framework of forced migration studies may result in a failure to take account of the specificity of the refugee’s circumstances which are defined not just by movement to avoid the risk of harm, but by underlying social disfranchisement coupled with the unqualified ability of the international community to respond to their needs. Second, it argues that forced ‘migration’ (rather than, for example, forced ‘migrant’) studies encourages a focus on a phenomenon rather than on the personal predicaments, needs, challenges, and rights of refugees themselves. It may thus contribute to a lack of criticality in relation to policies which subordinate refugee autonomy to the pursuit of more systemic concerns. The first concern is illustrated by reference to the emergence of the ‘internally displaced persons’ category, the second by reference to the determination to find and mandate ‘durable solutions’ to forced migration, including to the movement of refugees.

Hugman, R., Bartolomei, L., & Pittaway, E. (2011). Human Agency and the Meaning of Informed Consent: Reflections on Research with Refugees. *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 24(4), 655-671.

Recent analysis of the ethics of research with refugees suggests that there are practical and theoretical issues to be addressed in achieving informed consent from participants who are in vulnerable situations. This article reviews the questions that are central to this concern, focusing in particular on the challenge of ensuring that the human agency of refugees is sustained and promoted. A model for research work with refugees is described and discussed, drawn from a participatory action research project, which demonstrates a way in which these core ethical principles can be achieved.

Hugman, R., Pittaway, E., & Bartolomei, L. (2011). When ‘Do No Harm’ Is Not Enough: The Ethics of Research with Refugees and Other Vulnerable Groups. *The British Journal of Social Work*, 41(7), 1271-1287.

Ethics in social work research increasingly recognises that the rights and interests of subjects must be primary. The principal aim is to ensure that the subjects of research are protected from harm that might result from their participation in the research. In this article, research ethics are examined in the context of refugees and other vulnerable

groups. It is argued that the ancient idea of seeking to 'do no harm' that continues to be a key principle in the refugee field, while necessary, is insufficient to ensure ethically sound research practice. A more sophisticated approach is required in research with such groups in order to ensure that social work's ethical responsibilities are realised. This article discusses a model of participatory research as a vehicle for developing research ethics in social work.

Huijsmans, R. (2012). Beyond compartmentalization: A relational approach towards agency and vulnerability of young migrants. *New Directions for Child and Adolescent Development*, 2012(136), 29-45.

Based on fieldwork material from Lao People's Democratic Republic, this paper introduces an analytical framework that transcends compartmentalized approaches towards migration involving young people. The notions of fluid and institutionalized forms of migration illuminate key differences and commonalities in the relational fabric underpinning empirically diverse migration scenarios. Applying this framework to the role of networks in becoming a young migrant, this chapter sheds light on young migrants' differential scope for exercising agency. This redirects concerns about young migrants away from descriptive and static factors towards their relational position in the process of migration, which shapes their agency and vulnerability.

Hyndman, J. and M. Walton-Roberts (2000). Interrogating borders: A transnational approach to refugee research in Vancouver. *The Canadian Geographer* 44(3): 244-258.

Immigration is predicated on the centrality of the nation-state. The authors argue that analyzing settlement patterns and successful integration within a strictly national context is insufficient to understand the political, social, and economic relations which shape the lives of refugee immigrants in Canada. To support this claim, a less state-centric theoretical framework of transnational migration is outlined. The paper examines methods emerging from transnational migration, focussing in particular on research with Burmese refugees who have settled in the Greater Vancouver Area. Based on 50 personal interviews conducted with refugee newcomers from Burma who are now settled in the Lower Mainland, the authors use the case study as a basis to raise methodological and theoretical questions about immigration research. We argue that the very politics of doing research with this group of refugees and other immigrant groups are shaped by the relations of power experienced before arriving in Canada.

Jacobsen, K. & Landau, L. (2003). The Dual Imperative in Refugee Research: Some Methodological and Ethical Considerations in Social Science Research on Force Migration. *Disasters*, 27(3), 185-206.

Social scientists doing fieldwork in humanitarian situations often face a dual imperative: research should be both academically sound and policy relevant. We argue that much of the current research on forced migration is based on unsound methodology, and that the data and subsequent policy conclusions are often flawed or ethically suspect. This paper identifies some key methodological and ethical problems confronting social scientists studying forced migrants or their hosts. These problems include non-representativeness and bias, issues arising from working in unfamiliar contexts including translation and the use of local researchers, and ethical dilemmas including security and confidentiality

issues and whether researchers are doing enough to ‘do no harm’. The second part of the paper reviews the authors' own efforts to conduct research on urban refugees in Johannesburg. It concludes that while there is no single ‘best practice’ for refugee research, refugee studies would advance its academic and policy relevance by more seriously considering methodological and ethical concerns.

Johnson, H. (2012). Listening to Migrant Stories. In M. Salter and C. Mutlu (Ed.), *Research Methods in Critical Security Studies: An Introduction*. Routledge.

My research thus begins from a focus on the individuals who are engaged in international migration. I use this focus to enable an examination of the politics of non-citizenship, and I ask how the agency of non-citizens is controlled through security practices at borders and in the related spaces of exception that exist at global borders. I also ask how our understanding of the politics of migration and asylum can be different when we start not from a place where citizenship is the “normal” against which everything must be compared, but rather from one where the non-citizen is central. Rather than understanding the non-citizen as an excluded, voiceless victim, therefore, I argue that the non-citizen and particularly the migrant can, or perhaps should, be seen as a transgressive and disruptive figure in world politics who challenges the ways in which we understand political subjectivity.

Kahn, L., & Fabos, A. (2017). Witnessing and Disrupting: The Ethics of Working with Testimony for Refugee Advocacy. *Journal of Human Rights Practice*, 9, 526-533.

Testimonies of refugees and other forced migrants have helped stimulate and shape social change, and have on occasion been an effective tool for policy change and social transformation. But while advocacy on behalf of forcibly displaced people often demonstrates the best of intentions, many human rights advocates grapple unsuccessfully with the power differentials at all stages of the process. Using techniques derived from drama and experiential learning, the authors of this note learned to recognize narrative strategies and ethical dilemmas inherent in sharing, choosing, and representing the difficult subject matter produced by many refugees and forced migrants. By developing an embodied understanding of power relations, advocates struggling with the ethics of representation of refugee and forced migrant narratives can identify strategies for producing alternative narrative frames. Drawing from the results of a series of workshops provided to a mixed group of refugee service professionals, community leaders, journalists, artists, and academics, this note reflects upon our use of these practices as a way to encourage empathetic listening and develop strategies of narrative disruption for refugee advocacy.

Lammers, E. (2007). Researching refugees: preoccupations with power and questions of giving. *Refugee Survey Quarterly*, 26(3), 72-81.

The phenomenon of forced migration challenges its researchers to tackle complex questions about the ethics of conducting research in the face of human suffering. The issue of giving assistance to the people included in one's research is an inescapable dilemma for anthropologists working in a world of inequality and injustice. This article argues in favour of opening up honest and self-critical reflection on this dilemma and on the presupposed power relations between ‘researcher’ and ‘researched’.

Landau, L. (2012). Communities of Knowledge of Tyrannies of Partnership: Reflections on North-South Research Networks and the Dual Imperative. *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 25(4), 555-570.

Networks and north-south partnerships have become prerequisites for much forced migration research funding. The objectives vary but usually include levelling the scholarly playing field, improving research quality, building southern capacity and relaying southern perspectives to northern policymakers. Reflecting on a decade's work in Southern Africa, this article suggests such initiatives often fall short of their objectives due to both mundane reasons and fundamentally unequal resource endowments and incentive structures. Moreover, by pushing southern researchers towards policy-oriented research, filtering the voices heard on the global stage, and retaining ultimate authority over funding and research priorities, these networks risk entrenching the north-south dichotomies and imbalances they purport to address. While inequalities are rooted in an intransigent global political economy of knowledge production, the article nonetheless concludes with a series of practical steps for improving southern-generated research and future collaborations.

Leaning, J. (2001). Ethics of research in refugee populations. *The Lancet* 357: 1432-1433.

In the context of research with refugee and internally displaced populations, the author proposes the following guidelines:

- Undertake only those studies that are urgent and vital to the health and welfare of the study population

- Restrict studies to those questions that cannot be addressed in any other context

- Restrict studies to those that would provide important direct benefit to the individuals recruited to the study or to the population from which the individuals come

- Ensure the study design imposes the absolute minimum of additional risk

- Select study participants on the basis of scientific principles without bias introduced by issues of accessibility, cost, or malleability

- Establish highest standards for obtaining informed consent from all individual study participants and where necessary and culturally appropriate from heads of household and community leaders (but this consent cannot substitute for individual consent)

- Institute procedures to assess for, minimise, and monitor the risks to safety and confidentiality for individual subjects, their community, and for their future security

- Promote the well-being, dignity, and autonomy of all study participants in all phases of the research study.

Lenette, C., & Boddy, J. (2013). Visual ethnography and refugee women: nuanced understandings of lived experiences. *Qualitative Research Journal*, 13(1), 72-89.

This paper aims to reinforce the significance of visual ethnography as a tool for mental health promotion. Visual ethnography has become an established methodology particularly in qualitative studies, to understand specific themes within participants' everyday realities. Beyond providing a visual element, such methods allow for meaningful and nuanced explorations of sensitive themes, allowing richer sets of data to emerge rather than focussing on conversations alone. The participants in this study evaluated how far they had come by exploring complex circumstances using visual

ethnographic means. Research with single refugee women in Brisbane, Australia, demonstrates how discussing photographs and creating digital movies yielded a sense of achievement, pride and accomplishment, health and wellbeing, and ownership for some women, while for others it was a burden. Studies with single refugee women have been scarce with limited use of visual ethnographic methods. Visual ethnography is particularly suited to understanding refugee narratives, as complex experiences are not always conveyed through textual representations alone.

Macchiavello, M. (2003). Urban forced migrants in Kampala: Methodologies and ethical and psychological issues. Johannesburg, Forced Migration Studies Programme, University of the Witwatersrand.

This paper tries to outline some of the most common and relevant issues that researchers might run into when undertaking fieldwork in the area of forced migration, specifically in urban settings. In particular, this article focuses on preliminary issues, such as decisions on how to collect samples and how to gain entry to the sample group. It also concentrates on ethical issues concerning forced migrants in general as well as situations in which forced migrants are mixed with the local population, which need to be carefully addressed by researchers during fieldwork in order not to endanger the often precarious safety of their sample members. Finally, it provides specific information about the psychological stress that researchers can experience after prolonged contact with forced migrants.

Mackenzie, C., McDowell, C., & Pittaway, E. (2007). Beyond 'Do No Harm': The Challenge of Constructing Ethical Relationships in Refugee Research. *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 20(2), 299-319.

This paper highlights some of the central ethical challenges involved in undertaking social science research with refugees in conflict and crisis situations. It focuses on two main sets of challenges: first, the difficulties of constructing an ethical consent process and obtaining genuinely informed consent; and second, taking fully into account and responding to refugee participants' capacities for autonomy. The authors also discuss the challenges involved in applying the central normative principles governing ethics review processes—the principles of beneficence, integrity, respect for persons, autonomy and justice—to the context of refugee research. It is argued that researchers should seek ways to move beyond harm minimization as a standard for ethical research and recognize an obligation to design and conduct research projects that aim to bring about reciprocal benefits for refugee participants and/or communities. Some of the methodological issues raised by this analysis are discussed in the conclusion.

Mahler, S., & Pessar, P. (2006). Gender Matters: Ethnographers Bring Gender from the Periphery toward the Core of Migration Studies. *International Migration Review*, 40(1), 27-63. Ethnographers from anthropology, sociology, and other disciplines have been at the forefront of efforts to bring gender into scholarship on international and transnational migration. This article traces the long and often arduous history of these scholars' efforts, arguing that though gender is now less rarely treated merely as a variable in social science writing on migration, it is still not viewed by most researchers in the field as a key constitutive element of migrations. The article highlights critical advances in the

labor to engender migration studies, identifies under-researched topics, and argues that there have been opportunities when, had gender been construed as a critical force shaping migrations, the course of research likely would have shifted. The main example developed is the inattention paid to how gendered recruitment practices structure migrations – the fact that gender sways recruiters’ conceptions of appropriate employment niches for men versus women.

Malkki, L. (1995). Refugees and Exile: From “Refugee Studies” to the National Order of things. *Annual Review of Anthropology*, 24, 495-523.

This review offers a critical mapping of the construction-in-progress of refugees and displacement as an anthropological domain of knowledge. It situates the emergence of “the refugee” and of “refugee studies” in two ways: first, historically, by looking at the management of displacement in Europe in the wake of World War II; and second, by tracing an array of different discursive and institutional domains within which “the refugee” and/or “being in exile” have been constituted. These domains include international law, international studies, documentary production by the United Nations and other international refugee agencies, development studies, and literary studies. The last part of the review briefly discusses recent work on displacement, diaspora, and deterritorialization in the context of studies of cultural identity, nationalism, transnational cultural forms – work that helps to conceptualize the anthropological study of displacement in new ways.

Martin, S. (2001). Forced Migration and Professionalism. *The International Migration Review*, 35(1), 226-243.

The complexity of forced migration calls for significant expertise with regard to prevention, responses and solutions. This article describes efforts since the early 1980s to professionalize the field. Professional development requires, at a minimum, that three things be in place: training; standards to govern professional competence; and a process for evaluation and improvement. Professional development must take into account the increasing complexity of humanitarian crises; changing notions of sovereignty that permit new solutions; changing mandates and responsibilities of organizations concerned with forced migration; and technological and communications innovations that enable new approaches to forced migration and professional training.

Moran, R., Mohamed, Z., & Lovel, H. (2006). Breaking the silence: participatory research processes about health with Somali refugee people seeking asylum. In B. Temple and R. Moran (Edit.), *Doing research with refugees: Issues and guidelines*. Bristol: The Policy Press.

This chapter draws on the authors’ experiences during the period 1998-2001 (Moran et al, 2002) when they developed a participatory research project (Nichter, 1984; Maguire, 1987; Whyte, 1991; Burkey, 1993; Chambers et al, 1996; Nieuwenhuys, 1997; Smith et al, 1997) in Manchester, England with people from Somalia recently arrived as refugees fleeing war. It begins by setting out a brief historical background to the situation in Somalia, then describes how members of Manchester’s Somali community and academic researchers together developed their methods for finding out about – and improving – health (De Koning and Martin, 1996) among Somalis in Manchester.

McDonald-Wilmsen, B. (2009). Development-induced displacement and resettlement: Negotiating fieldwork complexities at the three Gorges dam, China. *The Asia Pacific Journal of Anthropology* 10(4): 283-300.

The present paper explores the process of an applied anthropology research project at one of the most controversial and politically sensitive recent development project, The Three Gorges Project in the People's Republic of China. The size and complexity of the project, as well as political sensitivities, impacted on the choice of research strategies and methodologies. Ultimately, it is the relationship between the researcher and the collaborative partner that is the most valuable resource for negotiating complex political landscapes.

Misago, J.-P. and L. B. Landau (2013). Gutters, Gates, and Gangs: Collaborative Sampling in 'Post-Violence' Johannesburg. *Journal of Refugee Studies* 26(1): 116-125.

This account reflects on potential challenges and benefits of designing and conducting a research project with 'local' practitioners. The collaboration with local practitioners provided a surprising mix of challenges and opportunities. It reveals that operational agencies often collaborate or conduct research or assessments for their own purposes and are often biased due to limited research capacity, untested presuppositions, or a strong (and understandable) desire to ensure that their results affirm a need which the relevant agency can help to address. That said, operational agencies often bring with them extensive knowledge about the geographical and human environments that can assist in designing a survey and negotiating access to difficult and potentially hostile communities. While somewhat compromised, the data produced by this sampling strategy and collaboration is powerful and useful in revealing—and challenging widely-held assumptions about—differences in socio-economic and safety vulnerabilities among groups and sub-places sampled.

Morawska, E. (2017). *International Migration Research: Constructions, Omissions and the Promises of Interdisciplinarity*. United Kingdom: Routledge.

The centrality of international migration as a process articulating major transformations of contemporary societies offers an opportunity to make it the shared component of the theoretical and research agendas of the social science disciplines. In this volume a multidisciplinary team of authors presents a stocktaking account of current research on international migration in order to lay the ground for such an interdisciplinary collaboration. The first part of the book scrutinizes the theoretical concepts and interpretative frameworks that inform migration research and their impact on empirical studies in selected disciplines. The next two sections examine the epistemological premises underlying migration research in different fields of the social sciences and the challenges of 'informed translations' between these approaches. The final section considers the interdependency between the academic study of migration and the social and political contexts in which it is embedded. The book invites researchers to address the challenges raised by the empowerment of migration research, offering ways of communicating across different specializations and guiding readers towards a meaningful interdisciplinarity.

Omidian, P. A. (2000). Qualitative Measures and Refugee Research. In F. L. Ahearn (Ed), *The Psychosocial Wellness of Refugees: Issues in Qualitative and Quantitative Research*. New York: Berghahn Books.

In recent years, scholars in the fields of refugee studies and forced migration have extended their areas of interest and research into the phenomenon of displacement, human response to it, and ways to intervene to assist those affected, increasingly focusing on the emotional and social impact of displacement on refugees and their adjustment to the traumatic experiences. In the process, the positive concept of "psychosocial wellness" was developed as discussed in this volume. In it noted scholars address the strengths and limitations of their investigations, citing examples from their work with refugees from Afghanistan, Cambodia, Vietnam, Palestine, Cuba, Nicaragua, Haiti, Eastern Europe, Bosnia, and Chile. The authors discuss how they define "psychosocial wellness," as well as the issues of sample selection, measurement, reliability and validity, refugee narratives and "voices," and the ability to generalize findings and apply these to other populations. The key question that has guided many of these investigations and underlies the premise of this book is "what happens to an ordinary person who has experienced an extraordinary event?" This volume also highlights the fact that those involved in such research must also deal with their own emotional responses as they hear victims tell of killing, torture, humiliation, and dispossession. The volume will therefore appeal to practitioners of psychology, psychiatry, social work, nursing, and anthropology. However, its breadth and the evaluation of the strengths and disadvantages of both qualitative and quantitative methods also make it an excellent text for students.

Penz, G. P. (2002). Ethics and social science in the analysis of development-induced displacement: Issues of theory and methodology. *Ethics and social science in the analysis of development-induced displacement: Issues of theory and methodology*. Toronto, Centre for Refugee Studies.

This paper is about two current team research projects on the ethics of development-induced displacement (EDID). The first is an Indo-Canadian project entitled "Economic policy, population displacement, and development ethics". The second is a Canadian project entitled "International development ethics and population displacement: the nature and extent of Canada's obligations in developing countries". (The author is principal investigator for both.) Both projects are in the process of being carried out. This paper is therefore not about project findings, but about theoretical and methodological issues in the design of these projects.

Pernice, R. (1994). Methodological issues in research with refugees and immigrants." *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice* 25(3): 207-213.

A growing number of psychologists are becoming involved in research with migrants, particularly those from developing countries. This article highlights the unique methodological difficulties in research with refugees and immigrants. The main examples given are from Indochinese refugees and Pacific Island immigrants to New Zealand. Six areas of difficulty are identified: (a) contextual differences between migrants and the receiving society, (b) conceptual problems with translation of instruments, (c) sampling difficulties, (d) linguistic problems, (e) observation of etiquette, and (f) personality

characteristics of researchers. Recommendations are made to resolve some of the difficulties encountered in each area.

Polzer, N., Tara (2013). Collecting Data on Migrants Through Service Provider NGOs: Towards Data Use and Advocacy. *Journal of Refugee Studies* 26(1): 144-154.

Conducting methodologically defensible, logistically feasible and affordable large-scale national surveys of migrants is a serious challenge. This paper outlines the pros and cons of working with and through NGOs which provide services to migrants, in order to conduct a national longitudinal survey on migrant access to basic public services. This access method clearly does not result in a sample which is representative of a total national population of migrants, but the paper argues that there are also benefits of such a methodology. Apart from making larger and more longitudinal surveys logistically and financially possible in the first place, such benefits include the formation of active and collaborative networks among organizations in the migrant rights sector; capacity building within this sector around research and the use and meaning of empirical data; and the direct integration of empirical data into local and national advocacy work.

Powles, J. (2004). *Life history and personal narrative: theoretical and methodological issues relevant to research and evaluation in refugee contexts*. Retrieved from <http://www.unhcr.org/research/working/4147fe764/life-history-personal-narrative-theoreticalmethodological-issues-relevant.html>

There are, however, theoretical and methodological issues around life history and personal narrative that need careful and critical consideration before using these approaches. This paper aims to set out some of these issues, primarily from an anthropological perspective. Questions that will be raised are for example: to what extent is a life history the subjective interpretation of someone's life or an accurate account of the past? How much does the presence of the interviewer affect what is said? Is genre important for shaping the way people speak about their lives? Are these approaches going to be suitable for use in all refugee contexts?

Refugee Studies Centre. (2007). Ethical Guidelines for Good Research Practice. *Refugee Survey Quarterly*, 26(3), 162-172.

These guidelines contain general provisions on good practice, which are applicable to the conduct of research on forced migration. In addition to these guidelines, researchers may also be bound by more specific obligations under the regulations of their professional associations. This would be the case, for instance, for qualified psychologists or medical doctors, and other regulated professions.

Rodgers, G. (2004). Hanging out with forced migrants: methodological and ethical challenges. *Forced Migration Review*, 21, 48-49.

Recent reflections on the study of forced migration urge researchers to take a step back from the forced migrants whose plight we seek to describe and analyse. Stephen Castles has outlined a 'sociology of forced migration' situated in a 'context of global social transformation' and cautions against an overemphasis on the 'subjective and cultural aspects of forced migration [which] neglect its structural dimensions'. For Castles, the global forced migration crisis is largely the results of an international failure to manage

global relations of inequality. Understanding and solutions need to be sought at this global level, beyond the localised experiences of force migrants themselves. In line with this suggestion Karen Jacobsen and Loren Landau have expressed concern over a prevalence of small-scale, qualitative studies in the literature on forced migration. Such research, they argue, is often produced on the basis of poor designs, conducted over short time periods and drawn from small, haphazard and unrepresentative samples. They urge researchers to produce data that strives to be more representative, more objectively scientific and collected in ways that can be analyzed more quantitatively. This article re-asserts the continued relevance and importance of modest and small-scale qualitative approaches, generated largely through intensive informal and interpersonal interactions between researchers and the forced migrants. I refer to this approaches 'hanging out', as a kind of shorthand for participatory approaches but also as a reminder of the informal and everyday nature of the interactions and processes that allows us to generate information. Such research can be conducted in ways that are methodologically sound.

Samaddar, R. (2001). Power, fear, ethics. *Refugee Watch* 14: 12-20.

The new mix of forced and illegal population flows and the inadequate appreciation of the new phenomenon in refugee studies raises the problem of method from several angles. First, studies of forced migration have been so far pursued from economic and demographic angles and failed to connect the link between state-formation and population flow. Second, the notion of forced is so narrowly defined that the structural violence permeating these societies escapes our attention. Third, there is lack of historical analysis in the study of forced migration. Fourth, the politics of humanitarian regime subsumes the ethic and sentiment of care, protection and hospitality that are supposed to be the core of humanitarianism guiding international work on refugees. Fifth, there is a neglect of the subject in forced migration studies, the subject who moves, who makes the movement. The article elaborates these inadequacies of refugee studies by addressing three issues in the connections - power, fear, and ethics, to show why there is a need for refugee studies to become sensitive to the, realities of power, fear, and ethics, and in order to be so, needs to reinstate itself in history.

Scalettaris, G. (2007). Refugee Studies and the international refugee regime: a reflection on a desirable separation. *Refugee Survey Quarterly*, 26(3), 36-50.

This paper aims to reflect from an anthropological perspective on the fact that, by taking the category of 'refugees' as both the primary focus and the boundary for its research, Refugee Studies is underpinned by definitions that originate from policy. It contends that the definitions of categories of people (such as "refugees", "migrants", "IDPs", etc.) arising from the refugee and humanitarian regime are not necessarily meaningful in the academic field from an analytical point of view. Empirical research has demonstrated that in practice it is not possible to apply these definitions to separate discrete classes of migrants. They are policy related labels, designed to meet the needs of policy rather than of scientific enquiry. Moreover, as products of a specific system, they bear assumptions which reflect the principles underlying the system itself. For these reasons Refugee Studies needs to maintain analytical independence from the refugee regime. This would require inter alia disentangling the analysis from policy categories and including policy as one of the objects of study. The first section argues that in the context of academic

research the descriptive scope of the term “refugee” is limited; in fact, empirical research shows that the refugee label does not define a sociological relevant group. The second section turns to the policy arena and to the shaping of labels by international actors. Two moments are analysed: the creation of a refugee regime separate from the one of migration after the Second World War and the current debate on the “asylum-migration nexus”. The third section presents the main assumptions conveyed by the refugee label as a product of the international refugee regime, that is a state centred and sedentary bias.

Schmidt, A. (2007). ‘I know what you’re doing’, reflexivity and methods in Refugee Studies. *Refugee Survey Quarterly*, 26(3), 82-99.

What considerations should inform the choice of methods in Refugee Studies? In a widely shared dictum of social science, the primary research question largely conditions the methods chosen to answer it. More problematic is whether the meta-purpose – the ultimate purpose and target audience of our research – conditions methodology. This paper analyses the methodological implications of different primary and meta purposes of research in Refugee Studies and shows how and where the two are linked. One prominent feature of forced migration is that it frequently takes place in a highly political environment. This has direct methodological consequences. For a number of reasons discussed here, forced migration research can be described as taking place in what sociologist would call situations of ‘heightened reflexivity’ where both findings and terrain are strongly influenced by the presence of the researcher. Drawing on Weber's ‘science as a vocation’ and Barbara Harrell-Bond's defence of ‘advocacy research’, the final section of the paper suggests some of the methodological and ethical consequences of this fact.

Singh, G. and Clark, B.D. (2013). Creating a Frame: A Spatial Approach to Random Sampling of Immigrant Households in Inner City Johannesburg. *Journal of Refugee Studies* 26(1): 126-144.

Adequate knowledge about the spatial distribution of immigrants, particularly those undocumented, can be a significant challenge while designing social science surveys that are aimed at generating statistically valid results using probability samples. Often the underlying expectation of documented information on a population’s physical distribution and orderly surveillance units needed for random sampling is frustrated by the lack of knowledge about immigrants’ settlement patterns. Addressing these challenges, this paper summarizes a strategy employed for surveying difficult-to-reach immigrant populations in the absence of a reliable sampling frame in inner-city Johannesburg. The survey applied a nationality stratified, three-stage cluster random sampling strategy involving an innovative use of spatial information from a geo-database of buildings within inner-city Johannesburg. An enumeration of the method and challenges faced in the data collection are discussed here to demonstrate the feasibility of probability sampling within non-homogeneously distributed population groups in the absence of pre-existing sampling frames.

Skran, C., & Daughtry, C. (2007). The study before “Refugee Studies”. *Refugee Survey Quarterly*, 26(3), 15-35.

Scholarship on refugee studies involves a wide variety of academic disciplines, including international relations and international law, anthropology and sociology, as well as economics, demography, geography, psychology, and history. This article traces the emergence of the field of refugee studies over the period 1920 to 1980, exploring its intellectual roots in some of the most important works about refugees and the pioneering scholars that produced them. Although coming from diverse professional backgrounds and academic training, scholars interested in refugees have asked many of the same questions. The authors address four enduring questions posed by pioneering scholars of this period: (1) Which refugees should be studied? (2) Who is a refugee? (3) What causes refugee movements? (4) What are the best solutions to refugee problems? While answers to these questions have varied over time and across disciplines, they all reflect the underlying assumption that refugees constitute a complex phenomenon worthy of attention and analysis.

Smith, V. J. (2009). Ethical and effective ethnographic research methods: A case study with Afghan refugees in California. *Journal of Empirical Research on Human Research Ethics* 4(3): 59-72.

Scholarly studies of refugees and other vulnerable populations carry special ethical concerns. In this invited case study of Afghan refugees in Fremont, California, I provide illustrations and recommendations of ethical research methods with refugees. I also compare and contrast some ethical issues in the U.S. with issues in Thailand. The qualitative, ethnographic methods I report here demonstrate how to conduct culturally sensitive investigations by ethically approaching gatekeepers and other community members to preserve autonomy, ensure confidentiality, build trust, and improve the accuracy of interpretations and results. Six groups at risk for being marginalized in multiple ways within refugee populations are described. Ten best practices are recommended for ethically acquiring an in-depth understanding of the refugees, their community, and appropriate research methods.

Stark, L., L. Roberts, et al. (2010). Measuring violence against women amidst war and displacement in northern Uganda using the "neighbourhood method". *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health* 64(12): 1056-1061.

Background: Gender-based violence is viewed as a significant problem in conflict-affected regions throughout the world. However, humanitarian organizations typically have been unable to reliably estimate the incidence of rape, intimate partner violence and other forms of sexual abuse in such settings. Such estimates are required to inform programming in contexts such as northern Uganda.

Methods: We sought to establish incidence rates for gender-based violence in internally-displaced-persons camps in northern Uganda. The assessments involved a "neighbourhood methodology," in which adult female heads of household reported about their own, their sisters' and their neighbours' experiences. 299 households were selected for interview across four camps by using systematic random sampling.

Findings: Interviews were completed by 204 respondents (5 women having declined interview and 90 not having been successfully contacted). These respondents reported on themselves, a total of 268 sisters and 1206 neighbours. Reports with respect to these alternative populations produced estimates of overall incidence of intimate partner

violence in the past year of 51.7% (95% CI 44.8 to 58.7; respondents), 44.0% (95% CI 41.2 to 46.9; respondents' sisters) and 36.5% (95% CI 30.7 to 42.3; respondents' neighbours). In the same period, estimates of incidence of forced sex by husbands were 41.0% (95% CI 34.2% to 47.8%), 22.1% (95% CI 17.0 to 27.2) and 25.1% (95% CI 22.5 to 27.6), respectively, with incidence of rape by a perpetrator other than an intimate partner estimated at 5.0% (95% CI 2.0% to 8.0%), 4.2% (95% CI 1.8 to 6.6) and 4.3% (95% CI 3.1 to 5.5), respectively.

Interpretation: Gender-based violence—particularly intimate partner violence—is commonplace in postconflict Uganda. The neighbourhood method provides a promising approach to estimating human right violations in humanitarian settings.

Tang, S. S.-I. (2008). Community-centred research as knowledge/ capacity building in immigrant and refugee communities. *Engaging contradictions: Theory, politics and methods of activist scholarship*. C. R. Hale. Berkeley, University of California Press: 237-264.

In this chapter, I discuss why practitioner knowledge matters and how a community-centered research process can draw out hidden and overlooked sources of knowledge that, in turn, enhance capacity and knowledge building in immigrant/refugee communities. First, I will discuss my role and responsibilities at the University of Massachusetts at Boston (UMass Boston) and a personal experience to demonstrate how my community and teaching commitments have influenced my research priorities and directions. I will then discuss a research methodology that I developed and employed in my research with two Khmer (Cambodian) American communities in Massachusetts. The research process will be described in detail, not as a “how-to” guide for readers, but as a way to trace how bilingual and bicultural community practitioners have become knowledge producers. Finally, I will reflect on my academic journey and explain why I consider nepantla, the space-in-between, to be a habitat for my research, political activism, and intellectual positioning.

Temple, B., & Moran, R. (2006). *Doing research with refugees: Issues and Guidelines*. London: Policy Press.

This book is the first specifically to explore methodological issues relating to the involvement of refugees in both service evaluation and development and research more generally. It builds on a two-year seminar series funded by the ESRC and attended by members of a range of statutory and voluntary organisations, as well as academics and refugees themselves. The participants jointly drew up a set of good practice guidelines that are re-produced in the book for the first time. Key features include a focus on the methodology for active involvement of refugees; a discussion of barriers to involvement; suggestions for overcoming barriers; analysis of existing practices and ideas for change and a discussion of the implications for policy, research and practice.

Tyldum, G., & Brunovskis, A. (2005). Describing the Unobserved: Methodological Challenges in Empirical Studies on Human Trafficking. *International Migration*, 43(1-2), 17-34.

As the international awareness to the problem of trafficking in persons has increased, the number of studies and publications on the topic has escalated. A substantial number of these publications set out to describe the various elements associated with human trafficking, including estimates of the scope of the phenomenon, descriptions of trends,

and characteristics of victims (Kelly, 2002). However, the methodologies applied are not always well suited for these purposes, and inferences are often made based on very limited data. This has led to an urgent call for the improvement of research methods to study human trafficking (see for instance Kelly, 2002; Laczko and Gramegna, 2003; EU, 2004).

Vearey, J. (2013). Sampling in an Urban Environment: Overcoming Complexities and Capturing Differences. *Journal of Refugee Studies* 26(1): 155-162.

Through the discussion of the methodological and ethical challenges experienced when designing and implementing a cross-sectional household survey exploring linkages between migration, HIV and urban livelihoods in Johannesburg, this paper argues that it is possible to generate data sufficiently representative of the complexities and differences present in an African urban environment. This is achieved through employing purposive and random sampling techniques across both urban formal (three suburbs in the inner city) and urban informal (an informal settlement on the edge of the city) areas. Urban informal settlements present particular challenges requiring extensive community engagement and mapping to develop a sufficiently representative sampling frame.

Vervliet, M., Rousseau, C., Broekaert, E. & Derluyn, I. (2015). Multilayered Ethics in Research Involving Unaccompanied Refugee Minors. *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 28(4), 468-485.

Research articles about unaccompanied refugee minors (UM) have rarely addressed ethical issues. This is remarkable, given UM's specific, marginalized and vulnerable position within society, and the growing interest and developments in research ethics in refugee research. This article poses the question whether studies involving UM raise specific ethical issues compared to research on other refugee groups. We formulate personal reflections on ethical issues in a particular research project—a longitudinal study of UM in Belgium—and connect them to the existing body of literature on research ethics in qualitative and refugee research. We conclude that research ethics in studies with UM need to be multilayered because of researchers' obligation to take ethical responsibility at both the micro and socio-political levels.

Vigneswaran, D. (2009). Residential sampling and Johannesburg's forced migrants. *Journal of Refugee Studies* 22(4): 439-459.

This study examines a residential sampling technique that was used to survey refugees in inner-city Johannesburg. The survey's sampling framework assumed that, once displaced populations had settled, they could be a) adequately categorized according to residential sampling 'frames'; and b) readily accessed in their homes. The paper explores the theoretical and practical limits of these assumptions. It shows how the particularly volatile relationship between respondents and the urban landscape made it difficult to generate a representative sample. The paper uses these findings to call for sampling procedures that are better suited to forced migrants' experiences of urban space.

Yu, E. S. H. and W. T. Liu (1986). Methodological problems and policy implications in Vietnamese refugees research. *International Migration Review* 20(2): 483-501.

This article is written with two objectives: First, to describe some of the critical methodological problems encountered in our research with Vietnamese refugees in San

Diego, California, about which few studies have been conducted previous to their arrival in 1975. Second, to discuss the policy implications of research beset with these difficulties, some of which are unique to studies of refugee populations per se, while others are common to research on small ethnic minorities in general. This article focuses on four major issues: the quality of refugee studies; the purpose and functions of such research; the ethical dilemmas of studying refugees; and public policy implications of refugee research. Recommendations are offered to resolve some of these issues which would call for policy changes both in the ways refugee research are conducted, and in the training of researchers themselves.

Zetter, R. (1991). Labelling Refugees: Forming and Transforming a Bureaucratic Identity. *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 4(1), 39-62.

This essay examines how and with what consequences people become labelled as refugees within the context of public policy practices, Conceptual and operational limitations to the existing definition of refugees are noted. These, the paper contends, derive from the absence of a systematic study of labelling processes in the donative policy discourse associated with refugees. The paper outlines the conceptual tools of bureaucratic labelling - stereotyping, conformity, designation, identity disaggregation and political/power relationships. These tools are then deployed to analyse empirical data collected from a large refugee population in Cyprus, supplemented by selective secondary research data on various African refugee populations. The analysis proceeds in three parts. First the formation of the label is considered in which stereotyped identities are translated into bureaucratically assumed needs. The label thus takes on a selective, materialist meaning. Alienating distinctions emerge by the creation of different categories of refugee deemed necessary to prioritize need. Next, reformation of the label is considered. The evidence shows how latent and manifest processes of institutional action and programme delivery, reinforce a disaggregated model of identity; in this case disturbing distinctions are made between refugee and non-refugee. Third, the paper considers how labels assume, often conflicting, politicized meanings, for both labelled and labellers. The paper concludes by emphasizing: the extreme vulnerability of refugees to imposed labels; the importance of symbolic meaning; the dynamic nature of the identity; and, most fundamentally of all, the non-participatory nature and powerlessness of refugees in these processes.

Zion, D., L. Briskman, et al. (2010). Returning to History: The Ethics of Researching Asylum Seeker Health in Australia. *The American Journal of Bioethics* 10(2): 48-56.

Australia's policy of mandatory indefinite detention of those seeking asylum and arriving without valid documents has led to terrible human rights abuses and cumulative deterioration in health for those incarcerated. We argue that there is an imperative to research and document the plight of those who have suffered at the hands of the Australian government and its agents. However, the normal tools available to those engaged in health research may further erode the rights and well being of this population, requiring a rethink of existing research ethics paradigms to approaches that foster advocacy research and drawing on the voices of those directly affected, including those bestowed with duty of care for this population.

Zureik, E. (2003). Theoretical and methodological considerations for the study of Palestinian society. *Comparative Studies of South Asia, Africa and the Middle East* 23(1-2): 152-162.

To study the Palestinians is basically to study a society in conflict and transition. The majority of the society's members live in dispersion as refugees and members of exiled communities, whether in the Arab countries or the West. Some continue to live in their homeland, such as in Israel where they live as a minority, or as a majority in highly contested political environments such as the West Bank and Gaza. Thus, it is not surprising that issues of identity, control, and resistance, among others, comprise key concerns of any intellectual enterprise purporting to render intelligent the fragmented experience of the Palestinian people. While maintaining a particular emphasis on refugees, this paper situates recent studies of Palestinians in the context of (1) social science debates surrounding qualitative and quantitative methodologies with special reference to Palestinian society; (2) theoretical discussions of power, resistance, and subjectivity; and (3) ethnographic studies of refugee identities.