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International Seminar on Demographic Perspectives on Refugee and Forced Migration

13-15 May 2012

University of Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

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Presenters and Contributors

Organized by:

Scientific Panel of Demography of Refugee and Forced Migration,
International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP)

In collaboration with:

University of Tehran
Australian National University
University of Adelaide
Population Association of Iran

Sponsors:

University of Tehran
International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP)
Population Association of Iran
United Nations Population Fund
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Australian Department of Immigration and Citizenship
Statistical Centre of Iran
Statistical Research and Training Centre

National Organizing Committee:

Mohammad Ali Mousavi, Vice-President, International, UT
Mohammad Mirzaie, President, Population Association of Iran
Hossein Mahmoudian, Associate Professor of Demography, UT
Rasoul Sadeghi, Assistant Professor of Demography, UT
Abdolmajid Eskandari, Deputy Director, Office of International Relations, UT
Mansoureh Armand, Office of International Relations, UT
Ali Faghih, Office of International Relations, UT
Mohammad Jalal Abbasi-Shavazi, Professor, UT and ADSRI, ANU

IUSSP Panel on Demography of Refugee and Forced Migration (2011-2014)

Chair:

Mohammad Jalal Abbasi-Shavazi (Iran)

Panel Members:

Jeff Crisp (United Kingdom/Switzerland)

Graeme Hugo (Australia)

Susan McGrath (Canada)

Council Liaison

Anastasia Gage

IUSSP Secretariat contact person

Paul Monet

FORWARD

Refugee and other forced migrations have increased substantially in scale, complexity and diversity in recent decades. By 2010, there were around 43.7 million displaced people worldwide, 15.4 million of whom were refugees, and around 27.5 million were internally displaced and a further 840,000 people waiting to be given refugee status. The figure does not take into account the new wave of migration due to the upheaval of the Arab spring. The large number of refugees and displaced people and the changing patterns of these vulnerable groups have meant that traditional approaches to management and solution of refugee and other forced migration situations and protection of refugees have become less appropriate. Demography has an important contribution to make in this realm.

The field of Forced Migration and Refugee Studies has around 35 years of history. While other disciplines (especially anthropology, law, political science and international relations) have made major contributions to refugee and forced migration studies, demography has hitherto not featured very strongly in this field. Demographers have traditionally focused their attention on voluntary migration and less so on forced movements. In 1997, a workshop on Demography of Forced Migration was organized by the Committee on Population of the National Research Council in Washington, DC which was followed by a summary report edited by Holly Reed, John Haaga, and Charles Keely published by National Academy Press in 1998. However, the idea was not followed by any other scientific committee or panel, and thus, there was a need for strengthening and promoting demographic research in this field. In 2011, the Council of the IUSSP approved a proposal to establish the Scientific Panel on Demography of Refugee and Forced Migration for a period of four years, 2011-2014. The panel includes Jeff Crisp, Graeme Hugo, Susan McGrath, and myself. Anastasia Gage and Paul Monet are the IUSSP Council and Secretariat Liaisons for this panel.

This scientific panel seeks to, on the one hand, specify what is involved in a demographic approach to research into forced migration and, on the other, identify findings of demographic research which can contribute toward better policy making in this important area. The panel aims to contribute to better understanding of the demography of forced migration and refugees. The issues of interest include but are not limited to the conceptualisation of forced migration within a wider population mobility framework, deepening the understanding of forced migration beyond refugees to include

movements, the characteristics of forced movers, the drivers of different types of forced movement, the impacts of different types of forced migration on origin, destination and the migrants themselves, and finally policy development at regional, national and international levels.

To achieve these objectives the panel decided to organize a seminar in which scholars will present current research and discuss how demography can contribute toward developing relevant policy and program recommendations for providing protection for forced migrants, the solution of refugee and other forced migrant problems and maximising the benefits of such migration to origin and destination areas. The main goal of this seminar is to publish a reference book which seeks to provide a definitive picture of the demography of forced migration.

The panel has had various meetings and consultations since March 2011 and decided to organize this seminar at the University of Tehran. The venue of the seminar was chosen carefully for two main reasons. First, Iran has been a host of millions of refugees over the last three decades. Second, the University of Tehran is one of the established institutions with more than 70 years of history and its Department of Demography is one of the main population training centres in the Middle East region. The seminar is held in collaboration with other well-known universities, the Australian National University (ANU) and the University of Adelaide. This collaborative effort was discussed between Professor Ian Young, Vice-Chancellor of the ANU and Professor Farhad Rahbar, President of the UT during their official meeting at the ANU in September 2011. After the initial decision for the seminar, a call for abstracts was sent to all IUSSP members and a large number of high quality papers were submitted to the IUSSP, but at the same time the panel decided to identify and invite distinguished scholars who are expert and have contributed to the field. The panel invited 15 scholars who accepted our invitation to join the group and contribute to the seminar.

During 14-15 May 2012, the participants discussed the papers that have been submitted to the seminar in order to prepare the manuscript of a book on Demography of Refugee and Forced Migration. The book will be published by Springer and shall be launched at the next IUSSP Conference to be held in Bussan, Korea in August 2013. In addition to the seminar, there was a roundtable discussion at the Population Association of Iran to discuss the key findings of the seminar with other members of the association, academics, and policy makers.

Organizing such an important international seminar is not an easy task and it involves a great deal of effort and support from various individuals as well as national and international organizations. First and foremost, I would like to acknowledge and appreciate the great support we received from the University of Tehran, particularly Professor Rahbar, and Dr Mohammad Ali Mousavi and his colleagues without whom we would have not been able to organize this seminar in Tehran. Other institutions in Iran include the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for facilitating the visa process, Faculty of Social Sciences as well as Faculty of World Studies of the University of Tehran where the seminar and related workshops will be held, Population Association of Iran, UNFPA office in Tehran, Statistical Center for Training and Research, and the Statistical Center of Iran. I would like to particularly mention Professor Mohammad Mirzaie, Dr Hossein Mahmoudian, Dr Rasoul Sadeghi, Ms Mansoureh Armad, Mr Abdolmajid Eskandari, and Mr Kambiz Kabiri from the UNFPA whose help and contribution to the organization of the seminar was significant.

I would also like to acknowledge the support we received from the IUSSP, the UNHCR office in Geneva, UNFPA office in Tehran, the Australian Demographic and Social Research Institute of the ANU, University of Adelaide, and the Australian Department of Immigration and Citizenship for sponsoring the seminar. This note provides the list and biosketch of presenters and contributors to the seminar held at the University of Tehran.

On behalf of the Scientific Panel on the Demography of Refugee, I invite our demographers to join the discussion on this important and cutting-edge issue in our contemporary world. I hope we will be able to deepen our understanding of refugee situations which will lead to better policies for improving the life of individuals involved in such situations.

Mohammad Jalal Abbasi-Shavazi
Chair,
IUSSP Scientific Panel on Demography of Refugee and Forced Migration

Ladies and gentlemen,

Let me begin by saying what a pleasure it is for me to be here in Tehran. In fact, my very first visit to your country was in May 1972, exactly 40 years ago,

I was therefore delighted when the University of Tehran asked me to attend this important conference. Thank you very much for the invitation and for all of the hard work you have put into organizing this event.

Before saying a few words about the situation of refugees in the world today, I would like to convey a personal message from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr. Antonio Guterres.

"I am delighted," he says, "to know that the University of Tehran, the IUSSP and a number of other partners have joined forces to convene this conference. The Islamic Republic of Iran has been one of the most important refugee-hosting countries in the world for the past 30 years, and it is therefore entirely appropriate that this meeting on the demographics of forced migration should be held in Tehran. I wish you well in your discussions and look forward to hearing the conclusions that you reach."

Ladies and gentlemen,

Forced migration is one of the most tragic consequences of armed conflict and political violence. Every day, and in almost every part of the world, thousands of people are forced to abandon their homes and to look for safety elsewhere, usually leaving behind the few possessions that they own.

In the 21st century, regional and global patterns of displacement have become particularly complex and closely linked to the proliferation of conflicts and political upheavals that we have witnessed in Africa, Asia, the Middle East and Latin America.

Such conflicts forced almost 800,000 people to become refugees in 2011. This year, fighting in northern Mali alone has displaced more than 200,000 people within and outside the country, while the crisis in Syria has obliged more than 55,000 people to seek refuge elsewhere in the region.

While new conflicts proliferate, old ones go unresolved. Afghanistan, Iraq, Somalia and the eastern provinces of the Democratic Republic of Congo are just a few examples. With such crises persisting, millions of refugees find themselves trapped in exile, with no immediate prospect of being able to return to their own country.

In countries such as Pakistan, Iran, Kenya and eastern Sudan, there are tens of thousands of Afghan, Somali and Eritrean refugee children whose grandparents were the last family members to see their home country. Just a decade ago, an average of one million refugees went back to their homes each year. In the past few years, the number has dropped to just one-fifth of that level.

In countries such as Pakistan, Iran, Kenya and eastern Sudan, there are tens of thousands of Afghan, Somali and Eritrean refugee children whose grandparents were the last family members to see their home country. Just a decade ago, an average of one million refugees went back to their homes each year. In the past few years, the number has dropped to just one-fifth of that level.

Even in situations where peace processes have resulted in positive change, unresolved tensions can still trigger new waves of displacement, as we are now seeing along the border between Sudan and South Sudan

Other solutions to the plight of the displaced are equally elusive. Most asylum countries are reluctant to provide refugees with permanent residence rights.

And while a growing number of countries admit refugees by means of organized resettlement programmes, the number of people who benefit from this solution each year amounts to less than one per cent of the global refugee population.

While armed conflict and persecution are central to the forced migratory movements that we witness around the globe, other factors are also at play. In many situations, displacement is compounded and reinforced by climate change, natural disasters, desertification, population growth, rapid urbanization, food insecurity, water scarcity, organized crime and economic inequality.

Most of the people who are forcibly displaced remain within the borders of their own country, where the protection and assistance provided by their governments is often limited. If they do manage to cross a border, they may be recognized as refugees or accorded the rights to which they are entitled under international law. . The evolving scope and scale of forced displacement is now testing the international community in unprecedented ways. While many countries continue to welcome refugees others are unwilling or reluctant to do so. There is consequently an urgent need for the fundamental principles of refugee protection to be respected and reaffirmed. .

We should draw inspiration from the fact that the world's poorest countries are amongst the most generous when it comes to hosting refugees. Indeed, more than 80 per cent of the world's refugees are hosted within their own region, often in countries which are already struggling to meet the needs of their own citizens.

The number who make their way to the world's most prosperous states is very modest in comparison. UNHCR believes that we must give greater recognition and support to those countries that host the majority of the world's refugees, thereby providing them with the means to shoulder this responsibility.

UNHCR is also heartened by the fact that we continue to witness acts of extraordinary generosity by the host populations that are most directly affected by the arrival of refugees and displaced people.

Local communities often demonstrate a remarkable willingness to share their homes, food, land, water, forest resources, as well as their health and education services with strangers who have been forced to flee from their usual place of residence. Such refugee-hosting areas deserve to benefit from generous allocations of humanitarian relief and development aid.

Securing long-term solutions for the world's refugees and displaced people is inextricably linked to progress in addressing the underlying causes of conflict. Even in situations where peace processes have taken root and UNHCR is able to help refugees return home, their reintegration will not prove to be sustainable unless they have access to appropriate livelihoods, services, justice systems and governance mechanisms. There is a distinct possibility that the refugees of the past will become the migrants of the future.

Ladies and gentlemen,

The international community has recognized for many years that the problem of forced migration is international in nature and that effective responses to that problem could only be achieved on the basis of international cooperation and solidarity.

Unfortunately, the difficult economic environment is now inducing individuals, communities and states to be preoccupied with their immediate interests and to lose sight of our common values.

In some parts of the world, populist politicians and irresponsible elements of the media have are exacerbating the situation, exploiting feelings of insecurity in a way that makes scapegoats of foreign nationals and which creates a climate in which xenophobic sentiments can grow.

There is, however, another and more positive side to the refugee story. Despite the global recession and the negative effect it is having on public and private budgets, substantial resources continue to be mobilized for humanitarian action, both by states and the public at large.

Refugees themselves continue to demonstrate incredible resilience in coming to terms with their loss and suffering

Looking to the future, I consider it essential to sustain and strengthen these different forms of solidarity. And if we are to strengthen solidarity, then we must actively celebrate it, not as a value that is specific to any particular culture, civilization, religion or political ideology, but as a value that is a manifestation of our common humanity.

Thank you very much.

Professor Mohammad Jalal Abbasi-Shavazi

Mohammad Jalal Abbasi-Shavazi is Professor of Demography at the University of Tehran, and Future Fellow at the Australian Demographic and Social Research Institute (ADSR), Australian National University (ANU). He has a PhD in Demography from the ANU, with his thesis focusing on "Fertility Patterns of Immigrant Groups in Australia". He served as the Head of the Department of Demography of the University of Tehran during 2002-2006, and was a member of the Executive Council of the Population Association of Iran during 2001-2010. Since 2007, Prof. Abbasi has been a Member of Management Committee of the Refugee Research Network at York University, Canada; member of study group on Developmental Idealism and Family Change at University of Michigan, and is also Chair of Human Resource Committee & Member of Board of Trustees, International Center for Diarrhoeal Diseases, Bangladesh (ICDDR,B). He has published widely on fertility transition, family change, reproductive health, and Afghan refugees in Iran. Prof. Abbasi-Shavazi is a member of Editorial Board of the Journal of the Population Association of Iran, Demographia, International Migration Review, and member of the International Advisory Board of Asian Population Studies, and Springer Population Studies Series. He is Chair of Scientific Panel of Demography of Refugee and Forced Migration (2011-2014) of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP); President of the Asian Population Association (2011-2012); and is the Laureate of the 2011 United Nations Population Award.



Professor Victor Agadjanian

Victor Agadjanian's research focuses primarily on the demographic aspects of social change in sub-Saharan Africa, the former Soviet Union, and Latin America. He views demographic phenomena not only as outcomes but also as an organic part of complex and rapid social transformation in those societies. His research therefore touches upon such diverse themes as reproduction and reproductive control, HIV/AIDS prevention, gender relations, traditional healing practices, and religious participation. In his research, Agadjanian employs various methods ranging from statistical analysis of large survey datasets to in-depth interviewing and ethnographic observation. He is an Associate Professor, School of Social and Family Dynamics, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.



Dr Nina M. Birkeland

Nina has worked on forced migration issues since the early 1990s, in academia and for NGOs. Since September 2008 Nina has worked with the Norwegian Refugee Council's Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC). First as Head of Monitoring and Advocacy and since June 2011 as Head of the Research and Policy department. She is contributor and editor of IDMC annual report; Global overview - trends and developments. At IDMC she has been responsible for overseeing monitoring of more than 50 countries, working on urban displacement, protracted displacement, durable solutions, pastoralist displacement, as well as gender and diversity issues. Before joining IDMC in Geneva, she was NRC's Programme director in Uganda during 2006-2008. From 2002-2006 she lead the interagency Camp management project. At the Nord Trondelag Regional University College she has worked as associate professor in human geography and sustainable development. She did her Ph.d studies at Norwegian University of Technology and Science (NTNU) from 1997-2001, focusing on internal displacement, causes and coping strategies amongst Angolan IDPs. She has also taught human geography at NTNU and University of Oslo. She has been a member on Forced Migration Review's international advisory board since 2005. Nina has field experience from Angola, Burundi, Georgia, Lebanon, Liberia, Kenya, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Syria and Uganda.



Professor Gilbert Burnham

Dr. Gilbert M. Burnham is the co-director of the Center for Refugee and Disaster Response at Johns Hopkins. He has extensive experience in emergency preparedness and response, particularly in humanitarian needs assessment, program planning, and evaluation that address the needs of vulnerable populations, and the development and implementation of training programs. He also has extensive experience in the development and evaluation of community-based health program planning and implementation, health information system development, management and analysis, and health system analysis. He has worked with numerous humanitarian and health development programs for multilateral and non-governmental organizations, regional health departments, ministries of health (national and district level), and communities in sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, and Eastern Europe. A major current activity is the reconstruction of health services in Afghanistan.



Dr Jeff Crisp

Jeff Crisp is Head of Policy Development and Evaluation at UNHCR's headquarters in Geneva. Jeff has also held senior positions with the Global Commission on International Migration, the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian issues and the British Refugee Council.

Dr Crisp has a Master's degree and PhD from the Centre of West African Studies at the University of Birmingham, UK. Dr Crisp is a member of the IUSSP Panel on Demography of Refugees.



Dr Dimitri Fazito

Dimitri Fazito has a degree in Social Sciences from the Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (1995), MA in Sociology from the Federal University of Minas Gerais (2000) and Ph.D. in Demography from the Federal University of Minas Gerais (2005). He did postdoctoral training at the University of Florida (USA) researching the application of Social Network Analysis in Demography. He has experience in the field of Demography and Anthropology, with emphasis on the Spatial Distribution of Population. He is interested in the following topics: analysis of social networks in migration, Social Network Analysis (theory and methods), family demography, economic sociology, internal and international migration, international politics, ethnicity and transnationalism. Dr Fazito is currently an Adjunct Professor (Exclusive Dedication), Department of Demography at Federal University of Minas Gerais.



Dr Béla Hovy

Dr Hovy is the Chief of the Migration Section of the United Nations Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, New York. Prior to his appointment, Dr Hovy was the Head, Registration and Statistics Unit, Programme Coordination Section, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Geneva.



Professor Graeme Hugo

Graeme Hugo is an ARC Australian Professorial Fellow, Professor of Geography and Director of the Australian Population and Migration Research Centre at the University of Adelaide. He is the author of over three hundred books, articles in scholarly journals and chapters in books, as well as a large number of conference papers and reports. He held an ARC Federation Fellowship between 2002 and 2007 and is currently Chair of the Advisory Committee on Demography and Liveability of the Commonwealth Department of Sustainable Environment, Water, Population and Communities and was appointed to the National Housing Supply Council in 2011. Professor Hugo is a member of the IUSSP Panel on Demography of Refugees.



Research Interests

- Urban and population geography and demography, social geography, demographic trends (especially population mobility) and development in Southeast Asia. The impact of development on economic and social well-being in Southeast Asia.
- Population trends and their implications in Australia
- International migration, its changing patterns, causes and implications for social and economic change.
- Ageing, its changing patterns and implications for social and economic change.
- Internal Migration and Urbanization in Australia and Asia.

Professor Charles Keely

Charles B. Keely is the Donald G. Herzberg Professor of International Migration, Emeritus at Georgetown University. He has published on comparative immigration policy and immigrant integration, the international refugee regime and refugee policy development, and comparative temporary migration movements. He has written on the relationships among migration, population projection and stable population theory, as well as replacement migration. He is completing a series of articles on state interests and the origin and development of the international refugee regime. In retirement, Prof. Keely, in addition to continuing demographic work on migration, studies diplomatic history and the history of the book.



Dr Khalid Koser

Dr Khalid Koser is Academic Dean and Head of the New Issues in Security Programme. His previous appointment was as Deputy Director of the Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement at the Brookings Institution (2006-2008). Prior to that he was Senior Policy Analyst for the Global Commission on International Migration (2004-2006), where he was seconded from his position as Lecturer in Human Geography at University College London (1998-2006). From 2006-2008 he held an Adjunct position in the School of Foreign Services at Georgetown University. Dr Koser is chair of the UK's Independent Advisory Group on Country Information. He is co-editor of the Journal of Refugee Studies and on the editorial board for Ethnic and Racial Studies, Global Governance, Population, Space, and Place, Forced Migration Review, and the Journal of Conflict Transformation and Security. He has published widely on International Migration, Asylum, Refugees, and Internal Displacement. He has field experience in Afghanistan, the Balkans, the Horn of Africa, Southern Africa, and Western Europe.



Professor Ellen Percy Kraly

Ellen Percy Kraly was appointed Editor for the International Migration Review in November 2011. Professor Kraly is the William R. Kenan, Jr. Professor of Geography at Colgate University. She holds an M.Sc. in Demography from The Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health and earned her Ph.D. from Fordham University in Sociology with an emphasis on population studies. Her published scholarship has addressed the relationship between immigration and US population dynamics and environment, emigration, international migration statistics, refugee policy and resettlement, immigrant incorporation, and population data systems and human rights. Kraly was a member of the National Academy of Sciences Panel on Immigration Statistics and has prepared reports on topics including international migration data and immigration policies for the United Nations Statistical Commission, National Academy of Sciences, US Immigration and Naturalization Service, US Census Bureau and US Commission on Immigration Reform. She has an active research program, teaches courses in Geography, Environmental Studies, Peace and Conflict Studies and Sociology at Colgate University, and serves on the Board of Directors of numerous non-profit organizations.



Dr Hossein Mahmoudian

Hossein Mahmoudian is an Associate Professor of Demography, and was Head of the Department of Demography of the University of Tehran during 2006-2010. He has a PhD in Demography from the Australian National University where he conducted his research on demographic and social characteristics of Muslim women in Australia, and has published papers on fertility, migration and women's issues. He has been a member of the Executive Council of the Population Association of Iran, and is now its Vice-President. Dr. Mahmoudian has been the Director of the UNFPA project on Population and Development, since 2006.



Professor Susan F Martin

Susan Martin, the Donald G. Herzberg Associate Professor of International Migration, serves as the Executive Director of the Institute for the Study of International Migration in the Edmund A. Walsh School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University. A long-time expert on immigration and refugee policy, Dr. Martin came to Georgetown after having served as the Executive Director of the U.S. Commission on Immigration Reform, which made its final report to Congress in September 1997, issuing recommendations to reform immigration policy, institute immigrant policies to help newcomers and communities in which they settle, reinvigorate U.S. leadership in refugee policy, and restructure the federal agencies responsible for implementing immigration policy.

Prior to joining the Commission's staff, Professor Martin was the Director of Research and Programs at the Refugee Policy Group, a Washington-based center for analysis of U.S. and international refugee policy and programs. She was Assistant Professor at the American Studies Department of Brandeis University and Lecturer for the History of American Civilization at the University of Pennsylvania. Professor Martin has authored *Refugee Women*, as well as numerous monographs and articles on immigration and refugee policy. Dr. Martin received her B.A. from Rutgers University, and M.A. and Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania.



Dr Susan McGrath

Dr McGrath has been Director of the Centre for Refugee Studies since 2004. She is President of the International Association for Studies in Forced Migration, a founding member of the Canadian Association for Refugee and Forced Migration Studies. She is an Associate Professor in Social Work at York University; her research interests include refugee settlement, collective trauma and social development. She sits on the editorial boards of *Refuge*, the *Canadian Review of Social Policy* and *Transnational Social Review*. Dr McGrath is the principal investigator of the Refugee Research Network (RRN), a 7 year project funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada. Dr McGrath is a member of the IUSSP Panel on Demography of Refugees.



Mr Paul Monet

Mr Paul Monet is Deputy Executive Director of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP), which he joined in 2005. He has a Master degree Masters in Political Science, focused on the Arab World.

Hecoordinates the activities of the Scientific Panels, which carry out the activities of the Union in specific areas. He acts as IUSSP Secretariat Liaison for the Panel on the Demography of Refugee and Forced Migration.



Dr Rasoul Sadeghi

Rasoul Sadeghi is Assistant Professor at the Department of Demography of the Tehran University. He obtained his PhD in Demography from the University of Tehran in 2011 and completed his PhD dissertation on Social Adaptation and Family Dynamics among Second-generation Afghans in Iran. His main research interests are Demography of ethnic and migrant groups, international migration, as well as family changes. He has collaborated with Prof. M. J. Abbasi-Shavazi in four projects on Afghan refugees and migrants in Iran: *Translational Networks on Afghan Refugees in Iran* (2004), *Second Generation Afghans in Iran* (2007), *State of International Migrants and Refugees in Iran* (2008), *Integration of the Second-generation Afghans in Iran* (2010). Using the 2006 Iran Census data, he also prepared a report on *Socio-demographic Characteristics of International Migrants in Iran* (2009).



Ms Vicki Parker

Vicki Parker became First Assistant Secretary of the Refugee, Humanitarian and International Policy Division in the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) on 7 November 2011. Immediately prior to that, she worked as Principal Advisor, Border and Humanitarian Strategies in DIAC from August 2010. Ms Parker has spent most of her almost 24 years in the public service in DIAC with short periods working in Transport and Communication and most recently in the Attorney-General's Department (October 2008 - August 2010). A highlight was four years as Chief Migration Officer, Geneva representing DIAC and the government on migration and refugee issues in the international arena. Since joining the Senior Executive in 2006, Ms Parker has had the role of delivering DIAC's legislation program, and managing Australia's program for inter-country adoption and marriage celebrants' registration. Most recently in the role of Principal Advisor, she provided leadership on the policy behind the Regional Cooperation Framework agreed to at the Bali Ministerial Process meeting in March 2011 and the Malaysia Transfer and Resettlement Arrangement. She was also part of the Australian negotiating team for the Arrangement and provided the policy lead for the legislation designed to support offshore processing which is currently before parliament.



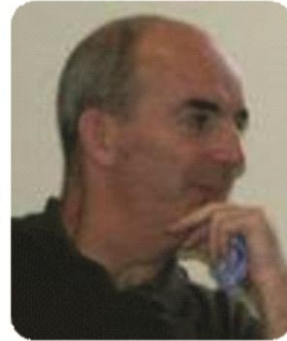
Dr Susanne Schmeidl

Susanne Schmeidl received a Ph.D. in Sociology from Ohio State in 1995. She has worked with the Swiss Peace Foundation since 1998 and been in charge of their projects in Afghanistan since 2000. She held a position at the Centre for Refugee Studies at York University (1996-1997) and has been a consultant for the UN Commission on Human Security (2002), the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD, 2000-2004), and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (1997) among others. Her publications include: "(Human) Security Dilemmas: Long-term Implications of the Afghan Refugee Crisis" (Third World Quarterly 2002), "The Early Warning of Forced Migration: State or Human Security?" (book chapter 2003), "The Early Warning of Humanitarian Disasters: Problems in Building and Early Warning System" (International Migration Review, co-author, 1998), and "Practical Capacity building as a Tool for Mainstreaming Conflict Prevention: Awareness Raising, Training and Analytical Capacities" (book chapter 2002).



Professor Nicholas Van Hear

Nicholas Van Hear is a Senior Researcher and Deputy Director at COMPAS, primarily working on projects in the Flows and Dynamics cluster. With a background in development studies, he works on forced migration, conflict, development, diaspora, transnationalism and related issues, and has field experience in Africa, the Middle East, South Asia and Europe. Before joining COMPAS when it was launched in 2003, he held senior research posts at the Refugee Studies Centre in Oxford (1990-2000) and at the Danish Centre for Development Research in Copenhagen (2000-2003). His books include *New Diasporas* (London: Routledge, 1998), *The Migration-Development Nexus* (Geneva: International Organisation for Migration, 2003), and *Catching Fire: Containing forced migration in a volatile world* (Oxford: Rowman and Littlefield, 2006). He has been a consultant for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the European Commission, the UK Department for International Development (DfID), the UK Home Office, the UK National Audit Office, the Danish International Development Agency (Danida), and other international agencies.



Other Participants:

Name	Position
Bernard Doyle	UNHCR Representative in Tehran
Mahmoud Ghazi Tabatabaie	Associate Professor, Department of Demography, UT
Majid Koosheshi	Assistant Professor, Department of Demography, UT
Mohammad Mirzaie	Professor, Department of Demography, UT
Fatemeh Torabi	Assistant Professor, Department of Demography, UT

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