



## Time to Look at Girls: Adolescent Girls' Migration and Development

### Final Report

### The Executive Summary

#### 1. The research plan

##### 1.1. Problem statement

In the past decade the number of children that are leaving their places of origin in search of better livelihoods is increasing rapidly. The large majority of these children are adolescents, and many of these adolescent migrants are girls (see Temin et al 2013). In the literature on migration and development the migration of children and adolescents is mainly described in the context of trafficking and exploitation. The focus on exploited and abused child migrants in international advocacy has made it difficult to recognise and address the needs of other migrating children. A number of studies (see for example Whitehead, Hashim, and Iversen 2007; Jacquemin 2009; Hashim and Thorsen 2011) have criticized this approach, by showing that early migration is often children's and adolescents' own decision and that their reasons for migrating are often very similar to those of 20-25 year old. In the past five years an increasing body of literature has been published that pays attention to the agency of children (see for example Huijsmans 2011), yet few of these more nuanced accounts have included the experiences of adolescent girl migrants. They are invisible in both quantitative and qualitative studies. Exceptions are a number of studies on domestic workers and sex workers in Africa and Asia (see for example Erulkar, Mekbib, Simie and Gulema 2006; Camacho 2006; Erulkar and Mekbib 2007; Jacquemin 2009; Klocker 2007; Van Blerk 2008; Guo, Chow and Palinka 2011).

While the link between migration as part of wider social transformations have been addressed to some extent in the literature (see Bakewell 2010; Castle 2010; Grabska 2013, 2014), there has been less focus, with a few exceptions, on the particular effects of migration on the individual life course (Bretell 2002). The link between transitions into adulthood has been only to a limited extent examined by academic scholars.

Yet adolescent girls are increasingly being identified as a crucial segment of the population, whose successful transition into adulthood is of major importance for their own lives and that of the people around them (see Temin et al. 2013). The general idea is that girls who are healthy and educated will marry later and have fewer children, which will improve their economic prospects and positively affect the lives of their children. This notion, which is nowadays known as the Girl Effect, has inspired an increasing number of international organizations to start investing in girls, aiming to break the cycles of poverty and in doing so work towards the social and economic development of the population as a whole.

The migration of adolescent girls can have major implications for their transition into adulthood. Migration can be a response to the lack of opportunities in their home communities; for some it is a

response to acute family needs, for others to their unmet aspirations. Many girls migrate for work but employment is not always the main factor behind girls' decision to move (see for example Jacquemin 2009). Migration can also offer girls escape from difficult circumstances, and it can be a way to express agency, escape dominant gender regimes, and to build independent resources. Migration can be inspired by a desire to continue education, and related to decisions about marriage and reproduction. The decision to migrate intersects with other important decisions in the lives of adolescent girls, and affects girls' transition into adulthood in various ways. While migration of girls is sometimes negative, when they are trafficked and exploited, the mobility of others and sometimes of these girls too may offer them new and better opportunities with positive implications for their future lives.

## **1.2. General objectives**

Between January 2014 and June 2016 the research project *Time to Look at Girls: Adolescent Girls Migration and Development* was carried out. The main aim of the research was to answer a number of questions around adolescent girls' migration in three countries in the South: Bangladesh, Ethiopia and Sudan. These three countries were chosen because of the increasing numbers of adolescent girls who are migrating internally and internationally within and through them, the different types of migration they cover and the long-standing experiences of the principal researchers in these countries. The research mainly focused on the experiences, life choices and aspirations of adolescent girls and young women who migrate internally and internationally. It specifically looked at the life course and at how the decision to migrate intersects with other important choices, this characterise this particular life stage. By examining choices related to education, marriage and having children the study provides insights into young women and adolescent girls' aspirations and decision making capacity as well as into any changes in women's status as an effect of migration. The research also looked into some aspects of the wider effect of girls' migration for migrants and their households.

The research considered the circumstances under which adolescent girls take the decision to migrate, how this decision is related to other choices such as those around education and marriage, and the responsibility of the girls back in their place of origin. In addition, in Bangladesh and Ethiopia fieldwork was carried out in places of origin in order to assess the impact of migration on the families of migrant girls and the views of their peers on migration. In Sudan, interviews were conducted with family members who either came to visit migrants in Khartoum or moved to join them. Public interventions with regard to girls' migration and existing policies were reviewed as part of the research questions in the project. One of the objectives of the research was to provide recommendations for interventions to improve the lives of migrant girls.

The project was carried out under the umbrella of the Global Migration Centre of the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies in Geneva, Switzerland. The project feeds into the global campaign "Destination Unknown" recently launched by Terre des Hommes (TdH) who was a project partner. The research contributes to global policy debates by producing policy relevant analysis, data and recommendations. The Bangladesh case study has been carried out in partnership with Refugee and Migratory Movement Research Unit (RMMRU), University of Dhaka, with the logistical and administrative support of Terre des Hommes Italy, Bangladesh Country Office, and their local partners ARBAN (Association for the Realization of Basic Needs) and Aparajeyo Bangladesh (AB). The case study in Ethiopia was financially and logistically supported by Girl Effect Ethiopia. The case study in Sudan was carried out in cooperation with Ahfad University for Women in Omdurman, Sudan. In 2015 a short documentary entitled *Time to Look at Girls: Migrants in Bangladesh and Ethiopia* was produced with financial assistance of Feminist Review Trust, Terre des Hommes, the University of Sussex in the United Kingdom and ZXY International.

## **1.3. Research questions**

The research considered four broad sets of questions:

1. Migration choices and trajectories: what are the reasons for the first migration and for the subsequent choices; under what circumstances was the decision to migrate taken?

2. Young girls' life course transition/s: how does migration as a spatial shift intersect with other transitions for adolescent girls and in what ways does it affect their life trajectories in terms of education, marriage, work and childbearing?
3. What makes adolescent migrant girls vulnerable and what sources of support are there for them?
4. What are the legal frameworks and policy that shape adolescent girls' migration and how do national and regional policies and projects address their needs and priorities?

#### **1.4. Research Methods**

##### ***Selection of country case studies***

We have elected to compare Bangladesh, Sudan and Ethiopia as they bring interesting insights into comparative migration studies. The selection criteria were several. First, the migration of adolescent girls and young women has been recognised by international and local NGOs in these countries as an important but under-researched issue. Second, the countries cover different kinds of south-south migration flow, both internal and international, and come from three different regions (South Asia, the Arab world, and East Africa). The Sudan case study provides a strong methodological link with Ethiopia, as a large number of adolescent girls from Ethiopia migrate to Sudan. Comparing Ethiopian migrants with other migrants in Sudan provides a more complex view of the Ethiopian migration. Ethiopia and Bangladesh provide an interesting comparison of internal migration, where there are profound differences in their social and cultural contexts. Last, but not least, as individual researchers we each have long standing experience in one of these three countries.

##### ***Methodologies and methods***

A common methodology was adopted across the different country studies. Data were collected using a mixed multi-methods approach while privileging a qualitative approach to ensure the participation and involvement of migrant and refugee girls. Prior to the fieldwork the research teams in each country were trained on methodology and research methods.

In **Bangladesh**, the research focused on women who had migrated from rural areas to Dhaka and looked at two main groups: young women and girls working in the garment manufacturing sector, and beauticians who are employed in 'beauty parlors'. The first group consisted of 47 Bengali migrants, who ranged in age from 12 to 34 at the time of the study. This group included mostly women who have worked or are working in the garment sector and a minority of women who have worked or are working in sectors other than the garment industry. The second group of migrants, those working in beauty parlors, comprises 13 girls and young women belonging to the Garo ethnic minority. Most of these migrants (11) moved to Dhaka when they were between 13 and 17 and 2 between 18 and 20.

In **Ethiopia**, the research focused on two groups of migrants. 30 of them were domestic workers or sex workers, as they form the large majority of adolescent internal migrants in Addis Ababa. 15 migrants in this group were between 12 and 17 years old when they were interviewed and 15 between 18 and 24. They were all between 12 and 18 years old when they migrated. The second group comprised 30 young women who migrated to the Middle East while they were under 18 and who returned to Addis Ababa where they were interviewed. Twenty-four of them were 18-24 years old at the time of the interviews and 6 of them more than 24.

In **Sudan**, the research focused on girls who had moved from Ethiopia and Eritrea when they were under 22 years of age (and mainly under 20). At the time of the interviews, the majority of both Ethiopian and Eritrean respondents were between 18 and 24 years old, with only 3 below the age of 18. Most migrated when they were between 13 and 20 years of age. Only 1 had migrated when she was less than 13 years old and 8 Eritrean had migrated when they were older than 20 years old. Some family members of migrant girls who either came to visit or reside in Khartoum were also interviewed as were some Eritrean refugee girls and young women who had been born in Sudan to get a different perspective from that of more recent refugees.

## ***Methods***

### Survey questionnaire:

All three country studies used the same questionnaire which was prepared jointly, tested, translated and adapted for each case study.

In **Bangladesh**, sixty questionnaires were filled in by interviewing migrants of which 13 from the Garo community, working in beauty parlors and 47 from the Bengali community who at the time of the interview were mainly working in garment factories.

In **Ethiopia**, thirty questionnaires in Amharic were carried out with internal migrants, of which fifteen questionnaires with sex workers and fifteen with domestic workers. Thirty questionnaires, also in Amharic, were filled in from interviewing returnees from the Middle East, of whom fifteen had been deported during the large-scale deportation campaign in 2013-2014, and fifteen had returned for other reasons.

In **Sudan** thirty-two questionnaires in Tigrinya were carried out with Eritrean adolescent migrant girls who had come to Khartoum in the past six years and sixteen questionnaires were conducted in Amharic with Ethiopian adolescent girls and women who migrated between 2 and 30 years ago to Khartoum. The questionnaires were translated into Amharic and Tigrinya.

### Life stories

In **Bangladesh**, sixteen life stories have been collected by visiting and talking to some of the girl migrants more than once over 2014. Meetings with these girls took place not only in their homes but also in other locations and occasions such as the botanical garden and cinema hall.

In **Ethiopia**, twenty life stories were collected and recorded. Ten life stories with migrant girls who migrated to Addis Ababa in the past five years and ten with women who migrated to Addis Ababa as adolescent girls, but had been living in the city for more than five years. Of the twenty life stories, ten were from sex workers and ten from domestic workers. The life stories were transcribed and translated into English.

In **Sudan**, fifteen life stories of Eritrean and ten life stories of Ethiopian girls and young women were collected, recorded in Tigrinya or Amharic, transcribed and translated into English. This group includes Eritrean adolescent girls and young women (up to 25 years old) who migrated to Khartoum in the last 6 years. Life stories were recorded in girls' and women's home, in work places, as well as at the home of the researcher.

### Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

In **Bangladesh**, seven FGDs were conducted: one with young girls working in beauty parlours; two with migrants who were living in either Bauniabandh or Bhola slums; one with (mainly) young domestic workers who are receiving some assistance from 2 local NGOs in the context of a European Union funded project; two with women who were about to migrate abroad to Middle Eastern countries; one with a mixed group of migrant women who are members and beneficiaries of AWAJ Foundation, an organization that campaigns for garment workers rights. The FGDs have been recorded and transcribed in Bengali. Two of them have also been translated in English.

In **Ethiopia**, six FGDs were conducted. Two FGDs were with migrant girls in Addis Ababa (one with domestic workers and one with sex workers); two other FGDs were with peers of migrant girls outside Addis Ababa (one in Amhara region and one in Shashemene); one FGD was done with migrant girls who returned to their place of origin (in Amhara region) and one FGD was done with migrant girls staying in a shelter in Shashemene (waiting to return to their place of origin). The FGDs were recorded and transcribed literally into English.

In **Sudan**, five focus group discussions were conducted with Eritrean migrant girls. Two FGDs were with migrant/refugee girls in an Eritrean refugee school. They included both girls who arrived more recently (in the last five years) and those who were either born or came as small children to Sudan. Two FGDs included groups of girls who arrived in the last five years. And one included girls who arrived more than five years ago. The FGDs were recorded and transcribed literally in English.

### Expert interviews

In **Bangladesh** six expert interviews were conducted with representatives of local and international NGOs working on issues related to internal migration and adolescence.

In **Ethiopia**, a total of twenty interviews were done with representatives of (non-governmental) organisations involved in migration policies and programmes. Ten interviews were done in Addis Ababa, five interviews in Estie/Amhara region and five interviews in Shashemene. The expert interviews in Addis Ababa were not recorded digitally. The interviews in Estie and Shashemene were recorded with a digital voice recorder and transcribed in English.

In **Sudan**, fifteen interviews were carried out with representatives of international and local non-governmental organisations involved in migration policies and programs. One donor government representative working on migration issues in Sudan and the region was also interviewed. Five researchers working on similar issues in Khartoum were interviewed. All interviews took place in Khartoum, and hand-written notes were taken.

### Collection of secondary data

In all three countries secondary data, such as research and policy reports, were collected and reviewed. In some cases, however, it was difficult to obtain any statistical data or policy reports from governmental institutions. While the importance of the phenomenon of adolescent girl migration is acknowledged by many stakeholders in the three countries there are limited specific policies or interventions and no reliable statistics.

In the three countries insights on the issues around adolescent girl migration were also gained via informal conversations with the research assistants, the interviewees, family members and friends of the interviewees, other migrants, people working in NGOs, slum residents and others. In Sudan observation in churches, community gatherings, schools, markets, in the places of work, at home, and attending ceremonies were also carried out and five in-depth discussions with family members of the migrant girls from Eritrea: two included mothers, two were with siblings and one with a husband. Observations were noted in field diaries.

### ***Research Schedule (see attachment 1)***

In all three countries data was collected in different phases. In Bangladesh, the fieldwork took place between January and December 2014. It was carried out by Dr. Nicoletta Del Franco supported by a research team composed of a research assistant, a counselor from ARBAN (Association for Realization of Basic Needs), a project coordinator from Terre des Hommes Italy and five adolescent girls who helped with administering the questionnaires.

The fieldwork in Sudan took place between March 2014 and September 2015. It was carried out by Dr. Katarzyna Grabska (the Graduate Institute in Geneva) and facilitated by the Ahfad University for Women in Omdurman. It was supported by a research team composed of four research assistants who were recruited among the Eritrean and Ethiopian migrant and refugee adolescent girls and young women. They were involved in administering the qualitative questionnaires and translating and transcribing interviews as well as in analysis and writing up.

The fieldwork in Ethiopia took place between March and September 2014. The research was carried out by a team of Ethiopian researchers under supervision of Dr. Marina de Regt (VU University Amsterdam). The main researchers were Felegebirhan Belesti and Arsema Solomon. Aynadis Yohannes and Medareshaw Tafesse carried out interviews with young women who returned from the Middle East. Two migrant girls assisted in identifying migrant girls for interviews and carried out interviews themselves.

## **2. The results and analysis**

The research results were analysed individually and collectively during a series of writeshops organised by the principal researchers and the academic advisor, Prof. Ann Whitehead. The survey results were coded and tabulated, while the qualitative data was analysed using grounded theory approach. In Sudan, the analysis of the data and the discussion of results were also carried out in cooperation with some of the

migrant girls who worked as research assistants.

The research findings were divided in country specific results presented in 3 separate country research reports as well as analysed and wrote-up collectively by the researchers in a comparative report to draw out more general emerging themes. The main research results in the comparative report which is attached are organised around the following themes:

- Risks, vulnerabilities and volatility
- Sources of protection
- Resilience and agency
- Wider impact of migration

Migrant girls are exposed to a variety of risks at the place of origin, during the journey and at destination. **Families**, for example, can be sources of protection but also sources of abuse, poverty and violence. In all three country studies, **gender norms** that constrain girls' sexuality, put them at risk; they affect their education and freedom of movement and are often linked to the practice of early marriage. At destination, **being alone** and single and living without family (and male) protection puts girls at risk. Men but also women exploit migrants' vulnerability as single girls. Girls often suffer greater **abuse, deceit and exploitation** than boys at the hands of those who enabled their journey to the cities or abroad.

Girls have **limited sources of protection**. At the **institutional level** there is very little attention for the specific situation of adolescent girls, both by governments and non-governmental organisations while religious and social networks are in some instances an important **informal source** of support. Girls build their **social capital** through their own networks and agency. The more social capital they develop, the better they are able to protect themselves.

In contexts like those studied characterized by strong social embeddedness, adolescent girls' ability to take decision is constrained by gender and age hierarchies and norms. Despite this, the research results show girls capacity to make choices and how this capacity increases through the life course also per-effect of migration. Adolescence and the transition to adulthood for girls is not only about physical and sexual development, rather it entails an increased capacity to exert agency in different domains: access to work, developing a network of relationships beyond the familial ones, make independent choices and develop aspirations about one' s own future, developing a stronger sense of self-hood and self-esteem. Migrant girls are aware of their own position and show **resilience** in dealing with obstacles and problems and in the capacity to develop diverse strategies to cope with difficult situations such as abuse and exploitation. The research findings show that girls with a **stable childhood** were better able to cope with threats and setbacks.

In all three countries one of migrant girls' objective was to **support their family members left behind**. While most of those who were in contact with their family of origin were able to send **remittances**, these were mainly employed **to fund current expenses**. In most cases the remittances did not structurally altered the condition of the communities of origin even it is significant that in many cases they were **invested in education** of siblings and siblings' migration.

For many migrants **sacrificing themselves** in order to earn an income and be able to contribute to the family livelihood entails a different transition into adulthood. In some cases marriage is delayed, in some others migration translates in an increased power to choose a partner or in choosing whether to marry or not.

Overall a **longer-term impact** of migration was difficult to assess, but one visible impact of migration is the changing composition of households, across places, creation of transnational households and transnational families. This also results in changing position of women (and men) within the household and power relationships regulating household relations.

Adolescent migrants and refugees face **risks, costs and sacrifices** but they also **contribute** to their households and wider communities' development. The choice to migrate is highly **gendered** and in order to understand it and its consequences we need to understand the particular circumstances of the life of young people living in the communities back home, and the type of gender pressures, opportunities and risks that exist there to understand the imperatives for the migration decisions that girls are making.

While the benefits of migration for girls are not straightforward, migration may **open different life**

**trajectories** and may translate in possibilities for **greater life choices**, autonomy, and agency.

### **3. Expected results versus obtained results**

While some of the results obtained from the study corresponded to those expected at the beginning of the research, for example the effect of migration on postponing marriage and child-bearing, most of the results enlarged the existing knowledge about the migration motives, experiences and consequences for adolescent girls.

### **4. The practical application of results**

During the fieldwork in Bangladesh some preliminary findings of the research were shared with TdH Italy and their two partners through members of their staff who were involved in data collection. As a result TdH Italy included internal migrants girls and adolescent girls as target beneficiaries in two project proposals submitted for funding to the International Cooperation Branch of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Italy and to the European Commission in the course of 2015. Both proposals have been accepted for funding and the two projects are now being implemented. They include the provision of life skills training and other services to adolescent girls who intend to migrate for work from rural areas to Dhaka and to adolescent migrants and non-migrants who live in slums in Dhaka city. Three of the five adolescents living in Bauniabandh and Bhola slums, who had been part of the research team are involved in the activities of the projects as peer promoters and team leaders thanks to the skills, experience and motivation they acquired during the field-work.

In Ethiopia, one of the migrant girls' who worked as a research assistant and was a protagonist of the documentary, took on some of the dissemination of the film and showed it in a couple of venues in Ethiopia.

Terre des Hommes is actively using the findings from the research to raise debates at global and international policy and advocacy levels, both through their on-going engagements in the Global Forum on Migration and Development, as well as in the Campaign "Destination Unknown".

### **5. Questions that merit further exploration**

While initially our research intended to look at the long-term effects of migration on the lives of the girls as well as on their households left behind we were unable to collect enough data to provide in-depth account of such impacts due to the limited scope and time-frame of the project. More in-depth qualitative, longitudinal research is needed to assess the longer-term social impact of migration on individuals and communities beyond the economic aspect of remittances.

The collaborative work the research team carried out with filmmakers in Ethiopia and Bangladesh as well as in the pre- and postproduction phases raised a number of questions/issues that deserve further exploration and discussion. There are first of all ethical dilemmas, especially for feminist researchers, when using visual methods to document and disseminate research. These concern for example anonymity and confidentiality and how far this can be guaranteed; how and to what extent we can ensure that the respondents do not incur in risks and dangers; what kind of control researchers and film makers have over the visual products of the research. Furthermore we found that researcher and filmmakers may have different agendas and objectives and these can be different from the research participants' ones. This implies a constant negotiation around whose voice and narrative is going to prevail.

### **6. Practical and policy recommendations**

Each of the separate country reports produced a set of specific country specific recommendations addressed to policy makers, activists and migrants themselves. More generally, this research has important implications for policy and interventions at national, regional and global levels.

The importance of looking at and listening specifically to adolescent girls has also been recognised by policy makers and global development strategies. For example, the 2030 Millennium Development Agenda includes the unique needs and priorities of adolescent girls and examines the critical role girls have to play in the development of their communities worldwide. As the girls' and young women's narratives suggest, migration for them is an expression of agency and a complex choice, which may be

motivated by a desire to improve their lives or those of their families' lives, or to escape oppressive gender and political regimes.

While mobility of girls might be seen as transgressive to some gender norms, it has also become a necessity due to changing global labour markets, increasing impoverishment of rural families who need to rely on the labour of their daughters, and increasing lack of local livelihood options. As this research has found, migration generates both opportunities and risks for adolescent girls. In order to assess whether migration of girls is beneficial for them, and for their own communities, we need to have a better understanding of the situation of these girls before migratory journey. It is in these circumstances that explanations for the decisions of adolescent girls to migrate and their experiences as migrants can be found. Migration is not taken by the adolescent girls as the first resort to find solutions to the difficult circumstances that they find themselves in. As some of the girls' experiences have shown, in some ways, migration is a form of (social) suicide. It is usually the last resort. Our study shows how important it is to understand the particular circumstances of the life of young people living in the communities back home, and the type of gender pressures, opportunities and risks that exist there to understand the imperatives for the migration decisions that girls are making.

Instead of preventing girls' migration the key question is how to ensure a safer and more positive migratory experience for adolescents and young women. This particular age group is of great importance in terms of when in the life course the spatial move takes place. The spatial move is closely intertwined with other life transitions: into work, education, marriage and having children.

The existing policy interventions locate adolescent migrant and refugee girls as victims of trafficking, smuggling, abuse and exploitation. There is a need to recognise the complexity of each girl's situation, her age, particular reasons for movement, her educational level, and the context of her host community. Policy makers must recognise the diverse potentials of migrating girls and young women, and move beyond the focus on their physical vulnerability and the need for reintegration and address directly their individual needs.

## 7. Publications

### **Completed publications:**

- a. 3 country research reports – available on the project's website.
- b. 3 country research summaries with specific policy recommendations – distributed among closing workshops' participants in each country and through project's website
- c. 1 comparative report – attached to this report and available on the project's website.
- d. Academic articles and chapters:
  - o De Regt, Marina & Tafesse, M. (2016). Deported Before Experiencing the Good Sides of Migration: Forced Return from Saudi Arabia. *African and Black Diaspora: An International Journal*.
  - o Katarzyna Grabska: (2016 -forthcoming) "Eritrean Migratory Trajectories of Adolescence in Khartoum: (Im)mobility, Identities, and Social Media", in Sondra Hale and Gada Kadoda (eds), *Networks of Knowledge Production in Sudan: Identities, Motilities, and Technology*, Lexington Books.

### **Workshops and conferences:**

- a. End of the project workshops with policy makers, migrant organisations migrants, researchers, and activists in Bangladesh, Ethiopia and Sudan (October-November 2015).
- b. 4 presentations to specific international organisations working with migrants (Italy, Ethiopia, Sudan, 2015-2016).
- c. End of the project conference in Geneva at the Graduate Institute (40 people attended, including representatives of international organisations, NGOs, activists, students, researchers, academics) – see programme attached. June 2, 2016.
- d. Participation in conferences and workshops:



- Presented the research at the Child Research and Studies Forum in Addis Ababa, in March 2014
- Presented the research at the Social Development Unit of the Economic Commission on Africa (ECA) in Addis Ababa in September 2014.
- August 27, 2015 – paper presentation for the Ethiopian Studies Conference, University of Warsaw, Poland.
- October 8, 2015 – radio interview for VPRO Bureau Buitenland, the Netherlands.
- Two guest lectures on gender and development in the interdisciplinary courses on development at Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, January 13, 2016 and May 2, 2016. The focus was on girls' migration.
- April 2, 2016, presented the research in two panels at the World University Network conference.
- April 8, 2016 – Girls' Studies Conference, Norwich, the UK – paper presentation based on the research and film screening

#### Nicoletta del Franco

- University of Parma, Italy, April 2016, 'Time to look at Girls: adolescent migrants in Bangladesh' invited lecture (including Documentary film screening)
- University of Pavia, Masters in Gender and Migration, May 2016, 'Time to look at Girls: adolescent migrants in Bangladesh' invited lecture (including Documentary film screening)
- Forthcoming December 2016: Workshop on 'Non-accompanied Migrants'. Organized by the University of Parma. Presentation of the research and screening of the documentary.

#### Katarzyna Grabska

- Symposium on Contemporary Issues in Knowledge Production: Identities, Mobilities, and Social Media organized by the Sudanese Knowledge Society, 18 - 19 February, 2015, Khartoum, Sudan. Paper presenter: "Migratory trajectories of Eritrean adolescent girls in Khartoum: (Im)mobility, identities, and social media"
- Warsaw University, Ethnology Laboratory, "Duzy Pokój", June 2015, "Time to look at girls: girl migrants in Khartoum", invited lecture
- Danish Institute of International Studies, September 2015, workshop: Precarious futures? Waiting, hoping and migrating, paper presenter: "Wasting time: Eritrean adolescent refugee girls in Khartoum"
- Invited lecture: "Time to look at girls: migrants in Ethiopia and Bangladesh", film screening and discussion of research in Ethiopia, Bangladesh and Khartoum, Ahfad University for Women, Omdurman, Sudan, October 22, 2015
- CEDEJ, French Research Centre, Khartoum, November 4, 2015 "Time to look at girls: migrants in Ethiopia and Bangladesh", film screening and discussion of research in Ethiopia and Sudan
- Conference on the Migration in the Horn of Africa, CEDEJ, Khartoum, Sudan, November 17-18 2015, paper entitled: "Wasting time: migratory trajectories of adolescence among Eritrean refugee girls in Khartoum"
- Invited lecture: "Time to look at girls: migrants in Ethiopia and Bangladesh", film screening and discussion of research in Ethiopia, Bangladesh and Khartoum, December 22, 2015, Migration Studies Centre, Warsaw, Poland
- International Association for the Study of Forced Migration (IASFM) 16, July 12-15, 2016, Poznan, Poland: Paper presenter: "*In whose voice and for whom? Collaborative filmmaking of migration*"

#### **Visual dissemination:**

- a. Production of a short 30-minute educational and awareness raising documentary documenting the lives of migrant girls in Bangladesh and Ethiopia. The film has been screened over 30 times, in 8 countries, including Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Sudan, Switzerland, the UK, Italy, Poland, and the Netherlands (see list of screenings attached).

- b. Second version of the film – a long cinematographic version will be released in 2016 and destined for international film festivals.

***Planned publications and conference presentations:***

- a. Nicoletta del Franco, Marina de Regt and Katarzyna Grabska are planning to co-edit two books: one based on the comparative study about the adolescent girls' migration; and the second based on life stories of several girls' migrants (2017-2018)
- b. Nicoletta del Franco and Katarzyna Grabska will present papers at the Young Lives Conference, organised in Oxford, September 8-10, 2016
- c. Several film screenings will be organised as part of teaching: we have had requests from the University of Harvard, Clark University, the Graduate Institute in Geneva, Warsaw University and Gold Smith University to include the documentary as part of graduate seminars.
- d. Katarzyna Grabska will present the research at a biannual conference organised by the *Giving Women* Foundation in October 6, 2016 in Geneva.
- e. Three academic articles are being planned to be written collectively and individually by the research team in 2016-2017.
- f. Several events are being planned with TdH as our main project partner for further dissemination of results, including organising a session on adolescent girls' migration and screening of the documentary film at the Global Forum on Migration and Development in October 2016 in Bangladesh.
- g. The World Economic Forum expressed interest in showing our film as well as a result of their participation in the closing conference on June 2, 2016.
- h. Katarzyna Grabska will be organising a series of teaching and training events in high-schools and universities across Poland which will consist of showing the film and organising a themed discussions about migration, adolescents, gender, etc.

(additional the list of film screenings in the Internal report)