

**Migrants Rights News ~ July 2009**

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## Welcome to the July 2009 edition of Migrants Rights News

The **Migrants Rights Network** is working for a rights-based approach to migration, with migrants as full partners in developing the policies and procedures which affect life in the UK. **Migrants Rights News** aims to inform our members and other groups working on migration issues about regional and national policy developments, campaign news, recent research and upcoming events.

At the heart of Migrants Rights News are the campaigns and strategies being developed by migrants to consolidate their position in British society. We focus on activities that extend the scope of the human, economic and social rights which apply to migrants' circumstances.

We would be happy to circulate information and bulletins sent by members in the following month's newsletter, subject to editorial/space limitations! Please send any contributions to: [info@migrantsrights.org.uk](mailto:info@migrantsrights.org.uk).

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**In this month's newsletter, find:**

- (1) Latest News on Migrant Worker Rights**
- (2) Policy Network Paper: Labour migration in times of recession**
- (3) EU immigration policy a priority for new Swedish Presidency**
- (4) Migrants in the Media: Launch of New Londoners newspaper**
- (5) Borders, Citizenship and Immigration Bill update**
- (6) Reports and Research**
- (7) Upcoming Events**
- (8) Other Announcements**

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### **(1) Latest News on Migrant Worker Rights**

#### ***Migrant worker struggles***

In June MRN sent out an e-mail to our mailing list, pledging our support for the nine Latin American cleaners who were arrested in a workplace raid on London's School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) by the UK Border Agency (UKBA) on 12<sup>th</sup> June. According to observers, cleaning staff for the company ISS were invited to a meeting, apparently advertised as a meeting for cleaning staff, which turned out to be an ambush by immigration authorities. When the staff, the majority of whom originate from Latin American countries, arrived it turned out to be a UKBA ambush during which it is alleged

that disproportionate force was used against the workers. Campaigners consider that the raid took place to directly target those individuals with trade union membership, and who had recently been involved in a successful London Living Wage Campaign for contract cleaning staff at the college.

The raid and resulting arrests met strong opposition from SOAS students and UNISON union representatives. Students occupied the office of the SOAS Director and issued a list of demands, alongside rallies and concerted action by UNISON and the Latin American Workers Association in support of the arrested individuals. However, the immigration authorities were swift to remove them and, by the beginning of July all only one of the arrested cleaners remains in the UK; Marina Silva is currently held in Yarlswood detention centre. A campaign website has been set up, encouraging people to lobby local MPs in support of the cleaners and in protest at the actions of their employer and of the UK Border Agency. It also carries up-to-date information on the latest developments at SOAS over this incident.– <http://freesoascleaners.blogspot.com/>

Ongoing protests are also underway in support of the four migrant workers who were reportedly sacked from the cleaning company Mitie in December 2008. Campaigners believe their sackings are unfair and are directly related to the development of internal union action aiming to raise workers' wages from the minimum wage to the London Living Wage. Ongoing demonstrations have been taking place in support of the cleaners and the rights of other low-paid cleaners working in the city. Supporters have recently set up a blog space to share more news of this campaign, and of other migrant worker struggles in London. The blog is open to participation by anyone with news or experiences to share: <http://londonmigrantworkers.wordpress.com/about/>

### ***Proposed extension of Gangmasters Act to construction industry***

The Gangmasters Licensing Act will extend its remit to regulate agencies operating in the construction sector, if the amendment moved by Jim Sheridan MP in Parliament during early June is passed. The original Act, introduced in 2004, currently regulates agencies working in agriculture, including gathering shellfish and food-processing – areas characterised by the high presence of migrant workers. Employment agencies in this sector must be registered with the Gangmaster Licensing Authority, established through the Act, and meet minimum conditions on the treatment of workers.

The Gangmasters Licensing Act 2004 (Amendment) Bill would broaden the reach of the Act to include the construction sector, of particular concern with the development of the Olympic site in advance of the 2012 London Games. In presenting the Bill to Parliament, Jim Sheridan MP pointed to the high presence of illegal gangmasters in the sector, exploiting casual workers, many of whom are foreign nationals, through underpaying, provision of bonded accommodation and exposure of unskilled workers to dangerous working conditions. He referred to the 120 fatal accidents in the construction industry since 2007. To follow the first reading of the Bill full visit:

<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200809/cmhansrd/cm090610/debtext/90610-0007.htm>. The Bill will receive its second reading in Parliament on 16<sup>th</sup> October.

### ***GMB passes motion in support of undocumented migrant workers***

The GMB annual conference in early July saw a motion passed in support of the rights of undocumented migrant workers. GMB delegates also committed to supporting an amnesty for workers without legal status in the UK. The motion was put forward by the GMB Southern and London Region branch and carried through by delegates. [http://www.morningstaronline.co.uk/index.php/britain/gmb\\_agrees\\_to\\_back\\_immigrant\\_amnesty](http://www.morningstaronline.co.uk/index.php/britain/gmb_agrees_to_back_immigrant_amnesty)

The London and Southern branch also organised a fringe meeting on 'Organising Migrant Workers' at the conference, which was well-attended. GMB representatives spoke about the challenges and successes of the GMB Southern Region Migrant Workers Branch

(<http://ccgi.gmbso.force9.co.uk/MW/index.php?id=38>), and two migrant workers spoke about their experiences of employment in the UK. Ruth Grove-White from MRN addressed the meeting, outlining the challenges for trade unions in responding to the increased demands of workplace immigration controls.

## (2) Policy Network Paper: Labour migration in times of recession – by Don Flynn

The Policy Network has continued its study of migration with a paper published in July, authored by researchers based at the Migration Research Unit, at University College London, Janet Dobson, Alan Latham and John Salt. Access the report at: <http://www.policy-network.net/events/events.aspx?id=3146>

The paper addresses the question of what can we expect to happen to migration during a period of recession. Using the expectations of migrant movement generated by 'buffer theory' its initial focus is to ask whether recessions have the effect of dampening the movement of people across frontiers. Buffer theory takes the view that the main utility of migrant labour is its flexibility: it arrives to fill the vacant jobs during the good times, and then goes back home when the prospect of employment dries up. In this way it functions as a shock absorber, protecting the settled population from the worst effects of downturn.

Looking at what the authors regard as the closest comparisons to present conditions – the recessions of the 1960s and 1970s – the pattern discerned was one of initial adjustment to unfavourable conditions by some migrant return, with this coming to a relatively early close as more took the decision to stay and weather the storm in the host country. This tactic was facilitated by the fact that a segment of the labour market had come to be seen as reserved for migrants – specifically the '3D' jobs which native workers did not wish to do even in hard times – and which remained reserved for foreigners throughout the downturn. In most European countries migrant stocks have remained stable during the comparable recessions, and in some actually increased as the trend towards permanent settlement encouraged the process of family settlement. The paper looks in more detail at how these trends are represented in the UK experience and concludes that the same basic conditions exist here. The initial evidence of some level of return migration seen in the early days of the credit crunch can be expected to be replaced by a reinforced tendency towards long-term settlement.

The paper does not venture into the terrain of policy prescriptions, but the issues which follow from its analysis for policy makers seem clear. If the shock absorber effect of migration is considered by policy makers to be its main virtue, then should the impetus towards return migration, which buffer theory predicted would happen voluntarily as migrants adjusted to new labour market conditions, be supplied by compulsion instead? This seems to be the lesson the British government is drawing in its current policies, tightening up the terms of the Points-Based Scheme to remove areas of employment from migrants and to increase the enforcement powers of the UK Borders Agency.

But immigration policies based on compulsion have many downsides. Not the least of these is the fact that they are costly, requiring beefed-up squads of bully boys to raid workplaces and migrant communities, and complex systems of surveillance which aim to track the movements of large numbers of people. They also require state officials to impose their judgements on the types of employment migrants can have access to or conversely be restricted from entering. There is every chance that other stakeholders will disagree with these judgements, increasing levels of friction between the administration and the people being administered. That is a road which leads to higher levels of irregular, undocumented migration.

Another approach would be one of radical labour market reform, aimed at eliminating the notion of the 'migrant job', and ensuring level playing fields so that all workers have ready

access to the types of work they are qualified to perform. The creation of an integrated European labour market has been the nominal target of mainstream policy for the last 40 years. Progress towards that end has been uneven and lop-sided, with some gains in policies aimed at promoting free movement, but obstacles and barriers generated through discriminatory practices which distort the capacity of the labour market to distribute welfare gains more equitably. The task of achieving integration has to be tackled with new emphasis being placed on the creation of decent work and open access. The achievement of this outcome will require that the rights of migrants are properly considered, and given their place in policies aimed at the orderly management of migration.

### (3) EU immigration policy a priority for new Swedish Presidency

The Swedish Presidency of the European Union (EU), now leading the European agenda from 1<sup>st</sup> July until the end of 2009, looks set to face significant challenges in pushing ahead an ambitious Justice and Home Affairs programme which would promote the development of common principles and practices around asylum and immigration.

At the end of this year, the EU's Justice and Home Affairs (JHA) agenda, currently the Hague programme, will come to an end. The Swedish Presidency has developed a new JHA agenda, referred to as the 'Stockholm programme', which plans to put immigration and asylum firmly on the priority list for the EU between January 2010 and December 2014. During this period, the Stockholm programme envisages the development of a common asylum system, establishment of equal reception of asylum-seekers across the EU, and the encouragement of migrant workers to the EU. For more detail on the Swedish EU Presidency's objectives, visit:

<http://www.sweden.gov.se/content/1/c6/11/82/73/b9b70362.pdf>

Although some previous EU Presidencies have taken a forceful stance on this issue, Sweden has a more liberal immigration policy than most other countries in Europe. The Swedish government has voiced support for a "humane refugee policy," and stated its opposition to "the current trend in Europe to close more borders". <http://www.euractiv.com/en/opinion/sweden-eu-immigration-plans-facing-headwinds/article-183119>

But whether or not EU member states share the political will to push forward the Swedish proposals remains to be seen. A discussion of the Stockholm programme in the European Parliament will take place from 15<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> July 2009, where responses to this programme will be revealed. In particular, the results of the June 2009 European Parliamentary elections indicate that immigration will continue to generate significant ideological battles. Centre-right political parties made significant gains in the elections, winning an overall majority, and now lead in 20 out of 27 member states. Nick Griffin, leader of the BNP and a newly elected Member of the European Parliament, has already spoken out about irregular migration within the EU. He controversially stated on a BBC radio programme in early July that boats carrying migrants across the Mediterranean from Northern Africa to Europe should be sunk as a deterrent to irregular immigrants and asylum seekers – <http://www.guardian.co.uk/politics/2009/jul/09/nick-griffin-bnp>.

Undocumented migration has proved a crunch-point between politicians in the Italian region of Tuscany recently, as a new law was passed by the Tuscan authorities in July which introduces a new, rights-based approach to undocumented migrants in the region. Although the political elite in Tuscany and Milan are reportedly incensed, the Tuscan council still stands firm on the legislation to date.

<http://www.theflorentine.net/articles/article-view.asp?issuetocId=4616>

#### (4) Migrants in the Media: Launch of New Londoners newspaper

The Migrants Resource Centre (MRC) annual newspaper 'the New Londoners' was launched in Parliament during June, amid a debate about the relationship between migrant community organisations and the mainstream media. The newspaper, produced largely by volunteers, hopes to provide an alternative free read for the public in London, containing balanced news stories, interviews and investigative pieces about migrant and refugee communities.

The launch of the New Londoners was hosted by Neil Gerrard MP, and the panel included Nazek Ramadan (MRC), Peter Kessler (UNHCR), Dr Kurt Barling (BBC journalist) and Daniel Nelson (independent journalist). It was well-attended and many of the audience members were from community organisations. After introducing the newspaper, the discussion moved onto some thorny issues about the role of the media in covering stories about refugees and migrants, generating frustration from audience members about negative coverage of immigration in some corners of the mainstream media, and the lack of journalists from migrant and refugee communities. The panel stressed the need for communities to build their confidence and skills in engaging with the media, in order to strengthen their voice.

We think the production of the New Londoners newspaper is an important part of that process. Read it online at: <http://www.thenewlondoners.co.uk/>

#### (5) Borders, Citizenship and Immigration Bill third reading on 14<sup>th</sup> July

The Borders, Citizenship and Immigration Bill, containing dramatic changes to the naturalisation process in the UK, will reach the report and third reading stages in the House of Commons on 14<sup>th</sup> July. <http://services.parliament.uk/bills/2008-09/borderscitizenshipandimmigration.html>. The Bill would introduce a significantly longer and tougher path to citizenship for migrants in the UK. For a detailed briefing of proposals please visit the MRN website – [http://www.migrantsrights.org.uk/downloads/briefingpapers/briefingpaper\\_on\\_citizenship.pdf](http://www.migrantsrights.org.uk/downloads/briefingpapers/briefingpaper_on_citizenship.pdf)

It is clear that the Bill is intended to be passed within the current Parliamentary session, which ends on 20<sup>th</sup> July 2009. At this stage of its progress campaigners, including MRN, are particularly concerned about certain key elements of the proposals, including the meaning of the 'continuous employment' requirement within the new probationary citizenship stage and the generally high level of discretion granted to the Secretary of State in the legislation. The Immigration Minister, Phil Woolas, has now confirmed that the new naturalisation process would not come into force until December 2010. But there is still a lack of clarity over how migrants already in the UK when the new legislation is introduced will be affected by the measures.

The Immigration Law Practitioners Association, Liberty, Justice, the Migrants' Rights Network and the Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants sent a letter to new Home Secretary Alan Johnson in early July, laying out objections to the naturalisation processes proposed in the Bill. The letter urged that legislation introducing these provisions be postponed until the outstanding problems have been resolved. To read the letter please visit the MRN website: [www.migrantsrights.org.uk](http://www.migrantsrights.org.uk). For more on citizenship visit Ruth's blog on the MRN website - <http://migrantsrights.org.uk/blog/index.php/2009/07/10/keele-university-citizenship-research/>

## (6) Reports and Research

- ❖ ***'Economic impact on the London and UK economy of an earned regularisation of irregular migrants to the UK'***, Ian Gordon, Kathleen Scanlon, Tony Travers and Christine Whitehead, London School of Economics, for the Greater London Authority, May 2009

[http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/economic\\_unit/docs/irregular-migrants-report.pdf](http://www.london.gov.uk/mayor/economic_unit/docs/irregular-migrants-report.pdf)

There is an urgent need for a long-term policy response to the presence of an estimated 618,000 irregular migrants in the UK (excluding children born here). This report, by the London School of Economics and commissioned by the GLA, assesses the likely costs and benefits of a regularisation of irregular migrants, providing a valuable contribution to the discussion.

This report provides in-depth analysis of the likely impact of a simple regularisation scheme, which would require that applicants have been continuously resident in the UK for a minimum five-year period and that they have not been convicted for a serious criminal offence. The LSE team estimates that, on this basis, around two-thirds (67%) of the irregular migrants estimated to be resident in the UK would be eligible to apply for legal status. Among the findings are that a significant contribution might be made to the economy – estimated at around £846 million per annum in additional tax revenue, and an overall £3 billion annual boost to the economy. The earnings of individual migrants could be raised by 25% and employment rates by 6%. The costs of a regularisation in terms of public services and benefits were more difficult to calculate, as access would likely be restricted for some time. As a result, the report assesses that the costs to public services would probably be relatively low, although might rise after regularised migrants became eligible for full access to public support. Overall, this report is a useful counterbalance to the popular assertion that a regularisation would result in disproportionate costs to the public purse in the UK.

For a fuller review of the report and its launch, please visit Don's posting on the MRN blog:

<http://migrantsrights.org.uk/blog/index.php/2009/06/22/mayor-of-london-and-migrant-regularisation/>

A further assessment of the implications of this report and the next steps in taking these findings forward will be featured in the August MRN newsletter and on the MRN blog.

- ❖ ***'Social housing allocation and immigrant communities'***, Jill Rutter and Maria Latorre, Migration, Equalities and Citizenship Team, Institute for Public Policy Research, June 2009

[www.equalityhumanrights.com/uploaded\\_files/ehrc\\_report\\_-\\_social\\_housing\\_allocation\\_and\\_immigrant\\_communities.pdf](http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/uploaded_files/ehrc_report_-_social_housing_allocation_and_immigrant_communities.pdf)

This independent research, which was undertaken for the Commission by the Institute for Public Policy Research (IPPR), found that social housing policies are targeting those in most need including the homeless, the elderly and families with children. It found no evidence to support the perception that new migrants are getting priority over UK born residents. Nor was there any evidence of abuse of the system, including 'queue jumping' or providing false information. The research shows that within UK-born and Foreign-Born communities the proportion of people living in social housing is similar at around one in six people. It also reveals that many more recent migrants, those who have arrived in the past five years, have bought their own homes (17 per cent) than live in social housing (11 per cent).

- ❖ ***'Understanding and changing public attitudes: learning for the refugee'***

***sector and beyond'*, Heaven Crawley, Swansea University, June 2009**

<http://www.theworkcontinues.org/downloaddoc.asp?id=146>

The aim of this report is to assist those working in the refugee sector (and beyond) to a better understanding of the factors that influence public attitude formation, both generally and in relation to asylum and immigration. The report also explores potential learning from campaigning work undertaken in relation to other issues or groups about which the public holds negative or prejudicial views.

- ❖ ***'Migrant Care Workers in Ageing Societies'*, Alessio Cangiano, Isabel Shutes, Sarah Spencer and George Leeson, COMPAS, Oxford University, June 2009**

<http://www.compas.ox.ac.uk/research/labourmarket/migrantcareworkers/uk/>

This study focuses on the current and future role of migrant (foreign born) workers in the care of older people. It investigates the current and potential future demand for migrant carers in an ageing society; the experiences of migrant care workers, their employers and of older people in residential and home care settings; and the implications of these findings for the social care of older people and for migration policy. Focusing on the UK, it was one of four country studies conducted between Spring 2007 and Spring 2009 in the UK, Ireland, the USA and Canada. The UK study was funded by the Nuffield Foundation and The Atlantic Philanthropies.

- ❖ ***'On the move? Labour migration in times of recession. What can we learn from the past?'* Janet Dobson, Alan Latham & John Salt. Policy Network**

For a review of this report please see **Article (2) – 'Policy Network Paper: Labour migration in times of recession'**.

Or access this report directly at:

<http://www.policy-network.net/uploadedFiles/Publications/Publications/On%20the%20move%20-%20Labour%20migration%20in%20times%20of%20recession.pdf>

## (7) Upcoming Events and Initiatives

- ❖ **Launch of the Testimony Project, Thursday 23<sup>rd</sup> July, 6pm. Amnesty International UK building, 17-25 New Inn Yard, London EC2A 3EA.**  
[www.testimonyproject.org](http://www.testimonyproject.org).

The Testimony Project is dedicated to giving voice to those whose stories would otherwise not be heard – refugee women seeking asylum in the United Kingdom. Launch speakers will include Monica Ali (author of Brick Lane), Jon Snow (presenter of Channel 4 news), Helen Bamber OBE (Helen Bamber Foundation), Debora Singer (Refugee Women's Resource Project at Asylum Aid), Jeremy Corbyn MP and three women at different stages of the asylum-seeking process. The event will feature the films and oral accounts of women brutalized by the asylum process, and will be followed by a press conference, and drinks. Places are strictly limited so please RSVP by Friday 10<sup>th</sup> July to [admin@testimonyproject.org](mailto:admin@testimonyproject.org) or call 07989 540 704.

- ❖ **'Migrants Rights in the Current Climate' Immigration Advisory Service (IAS) 2009 Annual General Meeting. 9:30am to 5.30pm followed by reception. 21<sup>st</sup> July 2009. Southbank University, London.**

<http://www.iasuk.org/ias-conference-2009.aspx>

Key speakers at the IAS 2009 conference include: Keith Best (IAS), Lin Homer (UK Border Agency), Sir Al Aynsley-Green (Children's Commissioner) and Alison Harvey (Immigration Law Practitioners Association). Leading experts in their respective fields including those involved in recent leading cases will be concentrating on the most significant legal issues and trends in immigration, asylum and human rights.

❖ **ITC Training Course Migration - Challenges and Opportunities for Europe  
Second Edition, 28<sup>th</sup> September – 9<sup>th</sup> October 2009, Torino, Italy**

The Turin International Summer School is a project organised by the University Institute of European Studies, ETF, UNICRI, ITC-ILO and the Faculty of Law of the University of Turin. The 2009 edition will focus on Migration – Challenges and Opportunities for Europe, in order to provide participants with specific knowledge on economic, legal and social aspects related to immigration flows within the EU system. Deadline for applying: 21<sup>st</sup> July 2009. <http://summerschool.iuse.it/>

❖ **Invisible Wounds – Dignity and Vulnerability. European Seminar. 18th – 20th  
November 2009, Athens, Greece. SMES Europa - [www.smes-europa.org](http://www.smes-europa.org)**

The SMES seminar will be an opportunity to share information with professionals and volunteers involved in this field around the theme of the right to dignity and health for all. Lecture themes will include: fundamental rights and opportunistic legislation; access to health for all as a right; access to employment; access to a home. Migrants are particularly invited in order to share their experiences and proposals. Abstracts for contributions are invited from potential participants, and an outline must be submitted by 15<sup>th</sup> September. For more information please visit: [http://www.smes-europa.org/info\\_schedule.htm](http://www.smes-europa.org/info_schedule.htm).

❖ **CALL FOR PAPERS: Deportation and the Development of Citizenship: An  
International Conference, 11<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> December 2009 Organised by Centre on  
Policy, Migration and Society (COMPAS) and the Refugee Studies Centre  
(RSC), University of Oxford**

Over the last decade many states across the world have boosted their legal and institutional capacity to deport noncitizens residing on their territory, including failed asylum seekers, illegal migrants, and convicted criminals. Scholars have analysed this development primarily through the lens of immigration control. Deportation has been viewed as one amongst a range of measures designed to control entrance, distinguished primarily by the fact that it is exercised inside the territory of the state. But deportation also has broader social and political effects. The practice provides a powerful way through which the state reminds noncitizens that their presence in the polity is contingent upon acceptable behaviour. Furthermore, immunity from deportation is increasingly one of the few privileges that citizens enjoy that distinguishes them from permanent residents. The aim of this conference is to encourage interdisciplinary and comparative scholarship on deportation, broadly conceived as the lawful expulsion power of states, both as an immigration control and as a social control mechanism. The conference will serve as a vehicle for bringing together scholars from a range of disciplines, including politics, sociology, history, international relations, law, criminology and anthropology, interested in the study of deportation.

Papers are particularly welcomed on the following themes around deportation: pre-history of powers to deport; the subjects of deportation; contestation of deportation; its consequences. Those interested in presenting a paper at this conference should send a title, abstract of 300 words, and a short biographical outline or CV to the conference organizer, Dr Emanuela Paoletti, at [emanuela.paoletti@qeh.ox.ac.uk](mailto:emanuela.paoletti@qeh.ox.ac.uk) by 20 September 2009. Prospective paper givers will be informed if their paper has been accepted by 30 September 2009. Full written papers must be submitted by 1 December. The conference conveners are: Dr Bridget Anderson (COMPAS, University of Oxford); Dr Matthew Gibney (RSC, University of Oxford); Dr Emanuela Paoletti (RSC, University of Oxford). This conference is made possible by a grant from the John Fell-OUP Fund.

- ❖ **Free, independent and multilingual housing advice and information for refugees, asylum seekers, EU migrants and people from ethnic minorities. Location: Positive Action in Housing, 6th floor, 98 West George Street, Glasgow G2 1PJ Tel: 0141 353 2220 [home@paih.org](mailto:home@paih.org) / [www.paih.org](http://www.paih.org)**

Drop-in Surgeries in Glasgow:

Tuesday 10:00 am to 12 Noon (Choice-based Lettings) 2:00 pm to 4.00 pm (General advice)

Wednesday 2.00 pm to 4.00 pm (General advice)

Thursday 2.00 pm to 4.00 pm (EU Migrants)

Friday 10:00 am to 12 Noon (Choice-based Lettings)

2.00 pm to 4.00 pm (if you are destitute)

Languages spoken here\* are: Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Kurdish, Lingala, French, Russian, Punjabi and Romanian. \*For all other languages, interpreters are offered by appointment.

- ❖ **Global Forum on Migration and Development launches 2009 website**

The Global Forum on Migration and Development has just launched this year's website at: <http://www.mfasia.org/peoplesglobalaction/>. It is hoped that organizations and trade unions will participate in it at some level. The website will be updated as plans for the Global Forum event from 3<sup>rd</sup> – 5<sup>th</sup> November in Athens, Greece, unfold.

- ❖ **VACANCY - Scottish Alliance of Regional Equality Councils (SAREC)**

<http://www.wsrec.co.uk/newsite/content/view/91/182/>

Strategic Development Officer (fixed term till March 2011, 2 days per week). The post will be located (nearest to successful candidates residence) in either of these; Aberdeen; Edinburgh; Falkirk or Glasgow. The successful candidate will facilitate the strategic development of SAREC including developing funding; standards and review work plan. SAREC is looking for candidates who are educated at degree level AND have at least 2 years strategic development work experience at national level. Completed applications to be received by 5pm Monday 13th of July 2009. Interviews will be held on: Friday 30th July 09. Please note that CV's will not be accepted.

- ❖ **VACANCY - BID volunteer: research and policy**

<http://www.biduk.org/getinvolved/getinvolved.htm>

Bail for Immigration Detainees (BID) is looking for a volunteer to join its small but dynamic research and policy team. This opportunity will provide valuable experience for someone hoping to go on to work in a research or policy post within an NGO, or someone looking for practical experience before furthering their academic studies in this area. The volunteer will assist BID's Assistant Director-Policy and Research and Policy Officer in meeting the organisations key policy objectives. In particular the volunteer will be involved in assisting the Research and Policy Officer in conducting research as part of BID's partnership with The Children's Society to end immigration detention of children. The volunteer post will commence in early August for six months. We will be recruiting a second research and policy volunteer to begin work at the start of September; applications for this position are also welcome at this stage. A minimum commitment of three days per week is required. This post is unpaid although travel costs up to a reasonable amount will be covered.

To apply, send a CV and covering letter explaining how your skills and experience fit the criteria detailed in the person specification to [sarahc@biduk.org](mailto:sarahc@biduk.org). The deadline for applications is 9am on Tuesday 21st July. Interviews will take place on Thursday 30th July. Further information about this volunteer post and an information pack about what it means to volunteer at BID are available from our website <http://www.biduk.org/getinvolved/getinvolved.htm>

#### ❖ **VACANCY - Citizenship Foundation**

Project Co-ordinator (Building Links): £26,500 - £28,500 (2 years' fixed term contract). The Citizenship Foundation is an independent education and participation charity (No. 801360) that encourages and enables young people to play an effective role in society. Founded in 1989, it aims to empower people, particularly the young and disadvantaged, with the knowledge, skills and understanding to engage positively with their communities.

We are looking for a passionate and committed person to lead on a new project that works with young people from refugee and asylum backgrounds. This role is an opportunity to be part of the Citizenship Foundation's innovative work to support stronger communities, helping people to address complex social issues using peaceful and democratic means. You will manage a new project that brings together young asylum seekers and refugees with their peers from established communities to work jointly on issues of common concern. The aim will be to help young people develop political literacy skills and bring about real and lasting social change.

To meet this challenge the right candidate will possess an understanding of issues faced by refugees and asylum seekers; the political structures within the UK; experience of training young people and adults and skills in mediation and peaceful conflict resolution. We hope that you will also bring or develop a sense of the importance of empowering young people with political literacy skills to help them in positively shaping their own lives and our wider society. Application is by application form and covering letter. To request a full job description, person specification and application form, please contact Oliver Debono on: 020 7566 4141 or email [recruitment@citizenshipfoundation.org.uk](mailto:recruitment@citizenshipfoundation.org.uk) or download them from our website: [www.citizenshipfoundation.org.uk/jobs](http://www.citizenshipfoundation.org.uk/jobs)

The closing date for applications is 31<sup>st</sup> July 2009. Interviews will be held on the week beginning 10<sup>th</sup> August 2009. For an informal discussion about this role, please contact Ade Sofola

#### ❖ **VACANCIES – Medical Justice**

##### **Referrals Manager (full-time) - £26,016**

To assess and respond to referrals for Medical Justice, and to be responsible for the management and development of the referrals process.

Closing date : Monday 6th July 2009

Interviews : Friday 10th July 2009

##### **Audit & Research Worker (part-time) - £26,016 pro-rata**

To work with the Medical Justice Audit Committee to collect and analyse information and outcomes gathered from Medical Justice activities, and to write reports as a basis for working for change in policy and practice in detention centres.

Closing date : Monday 24th August 2009

Interviews : Monday 7th September 2009

##### **Administration & Finance Worker (part-time) - £22,730 pro-rata**

To support the organisation by providing administrative and financial support to other staff and the management committee to help achieve Medical Justice's objectives, including providing assistance to implement and monitor internal Medical Justice governance procedures.

Closing date : Monday 24th August 2009

Interviews : Tuesday 8th September 2009

Medical Justice is a network of volunteer medical professionals, lawyers, ex-detainees that helps detainees in UK immigration detention centres obtain medical evidence and legal representation to progress their cases. We deal with about 500 cases a year, negotiate policy changes in response to medical abuse we expose in detention centres, raise public awareness, undertake media work, and train medics and befrienders who visit detainees. Founded in 2005 by an ex-detainee, Medical Justice has secured access to medical care that had been previously denied to hundreds of detainees, many of whom have been released. This has been achieved through the dedication of volunteers and despite very little funding. Today, Medical Justice is a thriving network with about 40 active and regular volunteers. It has one paid worker and a small office in Finsbury Park, London. We have an application pending with the Charities Commission.

Having recently secured two 3 year grants from charitable trusts, Medical Justice is now able to pay the salaries of three further workers. Medical Justice offers an exciting opportunity to join a small but very dynamic team and to play a key role in developing the strategic direction of the organisation, taking Medical Justice to the next level.

Job descriptions and application forms ;

<http://www.medicaljustice.org.uk/content/view/762/100/>

