



MIGRATION AND RIGHTS AT THE TIME OF THE ANTHROPOCENE

University of Naples L'Orientale
15 - 16 December 2022



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Background to the Conference

The Conference is part of the research projects "Anthropocene/Capitalocene and International Migration. A Critical Overview" (PRA) and "Framing Environmental Degradation, Human Mobility and Human Development as a Matter of Common Concern" (CLIMCO2) funded by the Swiss National Scientific Foundation.

Anthropocene/Capitalocene and International Migration. A Critical Overview

We intend to investigate the phenomenon of migration in correlation with climate change, environmental degradation and natural disasters, a combination of issues that has gained the attention of the international community and scholars, and which, as underlined by international organizations, will gain ever greater importance in future.

Starting from the state of the art, our aim is to provide a qualitative and quantitative framework for the aforementioned phenomenon, to highlight the difficulties of terminological definition and reconstruct the ongoing debate between maximalists and minimalists.

The investigation will then focus on international and regional documents (both international treaties and soft-law documents) adopted to combat climate change through immigration law and within the framework of human rights law. Our principal aim is to verify the importance they attribute to mobility related to environmental phenomena and assess the strategies they have prepared, first to address it, both in terms of adaptation and mitigation, in order to allow people to stay in their country; second, in terms of resettlement, reception and regulation of legal status where there is no other possibility but to migrate, individually or collectively.

The survey will analyze the strategies prepared by states, also in a comparative approach, in order to offer examples of the regulation of mobility related to environmental and climatic phenomena. We want to focus on international and national jurisprudence aimed at providing some form of protection for people on the move in the aftermath of a natural disaster or because of the impacts of slow and progressive phenomena.

The research is interdisciplinary, and made possible by the collaboration within the research group of jurists, geographers and philosophers.

PI: Fabio Amato

Team Members: Viola Carofalo, Adele Del Guercio, Valentina Grado, Emma Imperato, Anna Liguori.

Framing Environmental Degradation, Human Mobility and Human Development as a Matter of Common Concern

Our growing exposure to catastrophic natural disasters worldwide has paved the way for an increased awareness of the effects of environmental changes. The project aims to go one step further, and inquire about the often overlooked consequence of environmental degradation: human mobility. CLI_M_CO2 aims to approach environmental migration from a fresh perspective, regarding the issue as a 'common concern of humankind'. The project involves a case study in the South Pacific region that focuses on the 'sinking islands' in order to propose a novel approach to migration governance and state responsibility. Funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF), the project runs from 2017 to 2022.

Project leader: Elisa Fornalé

Team members: Rahel Hirschi

Project website: www.climco2.org



Programme

University of Naples L'Orientale

Conference room, II floor, Palazzo Corigliano, Piazza San Domenico, 12, Napoli

**Thursday
December 15
14.30-18.30**

Institutional greetings

Fabio AMATO, University of Naples L'Orientale
Greetings and Introduction on MOMI and PRA

First Panel: *Common Concern, Global Justice and Human Rights Justifications*

Chair: **Elisa FORMALÉ**, University of Bern

- **Arnaud KURZE**, Montclair State University, and **Christopher LAMONT**, Tokyo International University, *Mapping Global Justice: Perspectives, Cases and Practice*
- **Maria GRAHN-FARLEY**, Leeds Beckett University, *Human Rights without the Equality Principle*
- **Luca SALTALAMACCHIA** (Lawyer), *Italy's Pending Climate Litigation*
- **Filippo FANTOZZI** (Climate Litigation Network-Urgenda), *Government Accountability: the Role of Climate Litigation in the Fight for a more Sustainable Future*

Debate

**Friday
December 16
10.00-13.00**

Second Panel: *Climate change and migration*

Chair: **Fabio AMATO**, University of Naples L'Orientale

- **Anna CASAGLIA**, University of Trento, *Climate Security, Mobility and Borders*
- **Giovanni BETTINI**, Lancaster University, *Towards Climate Nomadism? Displacement and escape on a moving planet*
- **Katherine RUSSO**, University of Naples L'Orientale, *The Representation of 'Exceptional Migrants' in News Media Discourse: A Critical Discourse Analysis of Climate-induced Migration and Crisis Politics*
- **Timo SCHMIDT**, Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD), *Policies, Practices and Progress: Addressing Human Mobility in the Context of Disasters, Climate Change and Environmental Degradation*
- **Andrew BALDWIN**, Durham University, *The Other of Climate Change: Racial Futurism, Migration, Humanism*

Debate

Abstracts and Biographies of the Speakers



Andrew Baldwin



The Other of Climate Change: Racial Futurism, Migration, Humanism

Andrew Baldwin is an associate professor of human geography in the Department of Geography, Durham University. His work examines the intersections of race and geography with a focus on epistemological dimensions of climate change and human migration. His current work unpacks the urbanisation of climate migration discourse using psychoanalytic knowledges about race and racism, with an emphasis on the concept of 'climate apartheid' and its myriad geographies. Baldwin is the author of *The Other of Climate Change: Racial Futurism, Migration, Humanism* (Rowman and Littlefield 2022) and is the co-editor of *Life Adrift: Climate Change, Migration, Critique* (with G. Bettini; Rowman and Littlefield, 2017) and *Climate Change, Migration, and Human Rights: Law and Policy Perspectives* (with D. Manou, D. Cubie, A Mihr, and T.Thorp; Earthscan-Routledge, 2017).

Abstract

The paper develops the idea that the figure of the climate change migrant is not a thing in the world but a form of other unique to the geohistorical moment of climate change that has been invented to shore up western humanism at the very moment the Anthropocene calls humanism into question. The paper explores this proposition in relation to a recurring methodological motif found repeatedly throughout the discourse on climate change and migration in which researchers and powerful institutions claim that climate change is never the exclusive cause of migration, but the outcome of a complex mix factors of which climate change is simply one of many. The paper develops the idea that this so-called turn to complex reasoning, or the outright refusal of determinism, mimics the logic of 'not racism' and 'race denialism' which are today the primary narrative means by which racism finds expression. This aspect of the argument draws from current research in race critical analysis. It also presses on the wider implications of the argument for how we might comprehend the politics of climate change today.

Giovanni Bettini



Towards Climate Nomadism? Displacement and escape on a moving planet

Giovanni Bettini is Senior Lecturer at the Lancaster Environment Centre, Lancaster University, in the UK. In his research Giovanni has been investigating how environmental change - in its planetary but uneven character, and entangled with a series of contemporary 'crises' and historical legacies - is generating new spaces, modes of governance, subjectivities and forms of resistance. He has published extensively on the links between climate change and human mobility, and more recently on the role of 'the digital' in reshaping adaptation, resilience and justice. He is Associate Director of CeMoRe - Centre for Mobilities Research.

Abstract

How will climate change intersect with human migration? As the question gained traction in recent years, the figure of the climate migrant / refugee has become an emblematic, presaging symptom of the climate emergency and its multiple ramifications. It is striking that, in the face of the epochal planetary changes and turbulences that are expected, few are the attempts to re-imagine how (im)mobility might or should look like once climate change kicks in. In academia, policy, advocacy campaigns, but also in novels, documentaries, movies, the climate-migration nexus has usually been envisioned recurring to a recombination of elements of today's mainstream discourses on migration and its governance. The default tendency has been to project current patterns of human mobility into a direr future, rather than imagining new ones. What should be seen as an open political question about planetary habitability, mobilities, and ultimately justice, is reduced to a projection into the future of today's constrained geographies of mobilities and unequal socio-ecological constellations. Building on a series of critical contributions and on the notion of climate mobilities, this intervention works on the figuration of 'climate nomadism' (as introduced by Deleuze and others) in order to problematise currently dominant understanding of climate migration. The idea or rather provocation of 'climate nomadism' thereby aims to contribute untangling how future mobilities are imagined from the deadlock of current framings.

Anna Casaglia



Climate Security, Mobility and Borders

Anna Casaglia is professor of political geography at the University of Trento. She holds a PhD from the University of Milano Bicocca. She is interested in bordering processes and migration management, the relationship between conflict and space, the spatial aspects of power relations, and right-wing populism. She published the book "Nicosia beyond partition. Complex geographies of the divided city" and several articles in international geography journals. She is the Vice-President of the Association for Borderland Studies.

Abstract

The present climate scenario is considered as a "threat multiplier" and framed, at the political level, as a security issue, by looking at diverse menaces related to the changing conditions of life on earth. This happens specifically in relation to climate change's presumed primary or secondary outcomes, such as geopolitical instability, conflicts, or so-called environmental migration. At the same time, the politicisation of concepts such as those of environment, climate change, and global migration is reinforcing "boundaries of collective identity, behaviour, political activity, security and, most importantly, power and resource distribution" (Chaturvedi & Doyle 2015: 134). This presentation discusses the increasing relevance of nation state borders as a defence from threats arising from climate change apocalyptic scenarios, especially with regard to mobility.

Filippo P. Fantozzi



Government Accountability: the Role of Climate Litigation in the Fight for a more Sustainable Future

Filippo P. Fantozzi (LLM) is a climate change law specialist, engaged in the global climate litigation movement since 2017. He has been international coordinator and member of the legal strategy team of Notre Affaire à Tous, the environmental justice NGO that filed and won L’Affaire du Siècle, the first climate case against the French government. He is currently a Legal Associate at the Climate Litigation Network, an international project of the Urgenda Foundation, which brought the ground-breaking climate case against the Dutch government. The Network supports organisations, communities and lawyers engaged in legal strategies targeting States’ failure to tackle the climate emergency.

Abstract

The Urgenda Climate Case against the Dutch Government was the first in the world in which citizens established that their government has a legal duty, under human rights law, to prevent dangerous climate change. On 24 June 2015, the District Court of The Hague ruled the government must cut its greenhouse gas emissions by at least 25% by the end of 2020, compared to 1990 levels. The ruling, upheld by the Dutch Supreme Court in 2019, required the government to immediately take stronger action on climate change. Despite scientific consensus on the urgent need to drastically reduce GHG emissions, existing mitigation policies are highly inadequate to tackle the climate emergency. As such, States’ climate inaction and delay pose an existential threat to the enjoyment of human rights. Inspired by the successful precedent established by the Urgenda climate case, communities around the world are taking their governments to court over their inadequate climate ambition. In recent years, climate litigation has become an increasingly powerful instrument to enforce or enhance governments’ climate commitments. Many courts around the world have by now followed the example of the Dutch courts, including in Belgium, Colombia, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Ireland, Pakistan and Nepal. These precedents are part of a global wave of “systemic climate mitigation cases”, targeting governments’ structural failure to protect the population from dangerous climate change. While putting the State’s climate inaction under the spotlight, these cases also show how litigation can foster a proactive and stronger involvement of citizens in the fight for a more sustainable future.

Maria Grahn-Farley



Human Rights without the Equality Principle

Maria Grahn-Farley is a professor of law at Leeds Law School, UK. She earned her JurKand from Gothenburg University, Sweden, and her LL.M. and S.J.D. from Harvard Law School, USA. Her research within human rights focus on child rights and postcolonial theory.

Abstract

Human rights, identity constructions, and climate justice come together in the Paris Agreement. This Agreement gave rise to an unprecedented level of treaty-based individual claims. These claims have been filed in national, regional, and international forums across the world. This result was the intention of the drafters of the Paris Agreement: to generate a bottom-up force to motivate States to take action to address climate change. One unfortunate aspect of the Paris Agreement, however, is that it is the only human rights treaty under the UN umbrella without a formal protection from discrimination and instead it takes on a vulnerability approach. What does it mean when human rights depart from the equality principle in favor of the vulnerability framework?

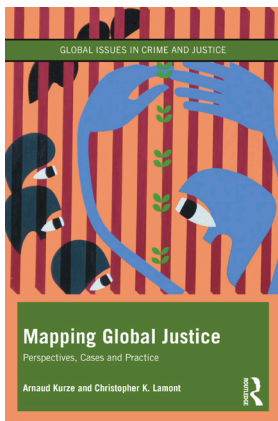
Arnaud Kurze and Christopher Lamont



Arnaud Kurze Is a Global Fellow at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars and Associate Professor of Justice Studies at Montclair State University

Christopher Lamont is Assistant Dean and Associate Professor of International Relations at Tokyo International University in Japan

Mapping Global Justice: Perspectives, Cases and Practice



This talk offers an opportunity to capture the concept of global justice from an innovative and much needed wholistic perspective. Persistent international conflicts, increasing inequality in many regions or the world, and acute environmental and climate-related threats to humanity call for a better understanding of the processes, actors, and tools available to face the challenges of achieving global justice.

The authors provide a broad and multidisciplinary survey of global justice, bridging the gap between theory and practice by connecting conceptual frameworks drawing from case studies and practical challenges. Connecting these critical aspects to larger moral and ethical debates is essential for thinking about large, abstract ideas and applying them directly to specific contexts.

They sketch key debates from across philosophy, postcolonial studies, political science, sociology, and criminology. Other fundamental issues, which the authors evoke, include the origins of global justice and the development of the human rights agenda. Moreover, their talk connects a number of pressing issues, such as peacekeeping and post-conflict studies; global poverty and sustainable development; global security and transnational crime; and the nexus between environmental justice, public health and well-being.

Rather than providing a blueprint for the practice of global justice, this talk problematizes efforts to cope with many justice-related issues. This pedagogical approach is designed to map the difficulties that exist between theory and praxis, encourage critical thinking and fuel debates to help seek alternative solutions.

Katherine E. Russo



The Representation of Climate-induced Migration in News-based Risk Communication Discourse: A Critical Discourse Analysis of the Climate 'Crisis'

PhD University of New South Wales (Sydney), is Associate Professor at the University of Naples "L'Orientale". Her research interests include Critical Discourse Analysis, Language Variation and Change, Audio-visual and Translation Studies, Media Discourse, Post-colonial, Whiteness and Gender Studies. She is the author of several articles and book chapters regarding the evaluation of climate-induced migration in news and institutional discourse. She has published three monographs *Practices of Proximity: The Appropriation of English in Australian Indigenous Literature* (2010), which won the ESSE Book Award for in 2012, *Global English, Transnational Flows: Australia and New Zealand in Translation* (2012) and *The Evaluation of Risk in Institutional and Newspaper Discourse: the Case of Climate Change and Migration* (2018).

Abstract

Recent studies have foregrounded the role of news-based risk communication discourse in the political management of "crises" (Wodak 2022). Indeed, the recontextualization of climate change risk communication in news outlets is vital to the political management of 'crisis' (Russo 2018). Yet it must be noted that the conditions of crisis management (i.e. severe peril and time pressure), shift its communicative function: it ceases to inform readers on the scientific debate on potential and possible risks in order to support public policy decisions and persuade the lay public to adopt certain behaviours swiftly (Lipsy 2020). Moreover, it intensifies its use of rhetorical strategies of legitimization to increase broad social mobilization around a common goal and to enable the construal of a cohesive and undivided vision of the future (Cap 2017; Wodak 2022).

Based on the premise that the power of news media discourse lies in the repetition and incremental effect of images and language patterns, the paper closely enquires into the representation of climate-induced migration in news media risk communication discourse. The analysis will provide significant insights on how news media discourse shapes social knowledge, scripts and repertoires regarding climate-induced migration.

Luca Saltalamacchia



Italy's Pending Climate Litigation

Luca Saltalamacchia is a civil lawyer specialized in human rights protection, environmental and climate litigation. On behalf of associations and movements, he has followed a number of cases of human rights violations perpetrated by Italian multinationals against local populations as a result of projects with a strong environmental impact. In May 2017, he introduced on behalf of a Nigerian community the first litigation in Italy against a parent company for environmental devastation committed by one of its subsidiaries abroad. In January 2021 he launched on the behalf of 5 migrants the dispute against the State, a private shipowner and a captain of a ship concerning the collective refoulement of migrants to Libya by the private vessel "Asso 29". This is the first case of this kind against non-Statal actors In recent years, he has delved into the issue of climate change, being specialised in climate litigation by founding the "Rete Legalità per il Clima", a network of lawyers experienced in climate change. This network drafted the legal documents of all climate litigation launched in Italy, namely: - the "Giudizio Universale" - the specific petition proposed to the NCP for the OECD Guidelines against the climate impacts of intensive livestock farming - the specific petition proposed to the NCP for the OECD Guidelines against the climate impacts of ENI's industrial plan.

Abstract

There are 3 climate litigations launched in Italy, The "Giudizio Universale", the climate lawsuit against the State: On June 5, 2021, 24 NGOs and 179 individuals filed suit alleging that the Italian government, by failing to take actions necessary to meet Paris Agreement temperature targets, is violating fundamental rights, including the right to a stable and safe climate, the right to life, to health, to a safe environment a to private life. The action seeks a declaration that the government's inaction is contributing to the climate emergency. The procedure against the climate impacts of intensive livestock farming: On 6/12/2021, the "Rete Legalità per il Clima" submitted to the National Contact Point a specific instance addressed to multinational companies operating in the field of intensive livestock farming in Italy. The action aims to initiate a procedure directed mainly at verifying and challenging the compatibility with the climate emergency of the practice of intensive livestock farming. The procedure against the climate impacts of ENI's industrial plan: On 14/2/2022, a group of Italian environmental movements and the entire Green Group in the European Parliament submitted a climate-related complaint to the National Contact Point of the OECD alleging the inadequacy of the business plan pursued by the oil company ENI.

Timo Schmidt



Policies, Practices and Progress: Addressing Human Mobility in the Context of Disasters, Climate Change and Environmental Degradation

Timo works as Associate Policy Officer in the Secretariat of the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD). His focus within the PDD Secretariat is on supporting the implementation of policy frameworks related to human mobility in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation, in particular the Global Compact for Migration and the Global Compact on Refugees. Before joining the PDD Secretariat, Timo worked in Brussels for the Migration Policy Institute (MPI) Europe as well as in Jerusalem with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Program of Assistance to the Palestinian People. He holds a Master's degree in Migration Studies from the University of Oxford and a Bachelor's degree in International Studies from Leiden University.

Abstract

In a field as cross-cutting and complex as human mobility in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation, analyzing policy development can be a daunting task. In December 2018, the adoption of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM), provided the opportunity to tackle this challenge: for the first time, UN Member States made specific commitments to address the drivers that compel people to leave their countries of origin in disaster and climate change contexts, and to protect and assist those on the move. Yet, in the absence of a dedicated monitoring and reporting framework, and of globally consolidated baseline information on applicable national instruments and practices, analysing the progress made in implementing these commitments remains a challenge. To support such efforts, the report on 'Implementing the Commitments Related to Addressing Human Mobility in the Context of Disasters, Climate Change and Environmental Degradation' reviews provisions relevant to governing human mobility in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation, with the aim to establish a preliminary baseline against which future progress can be measured. This report is an integral part of a tool consisting of an indicators-based Analytical Framework, a global database of national and regional policies and legislation.

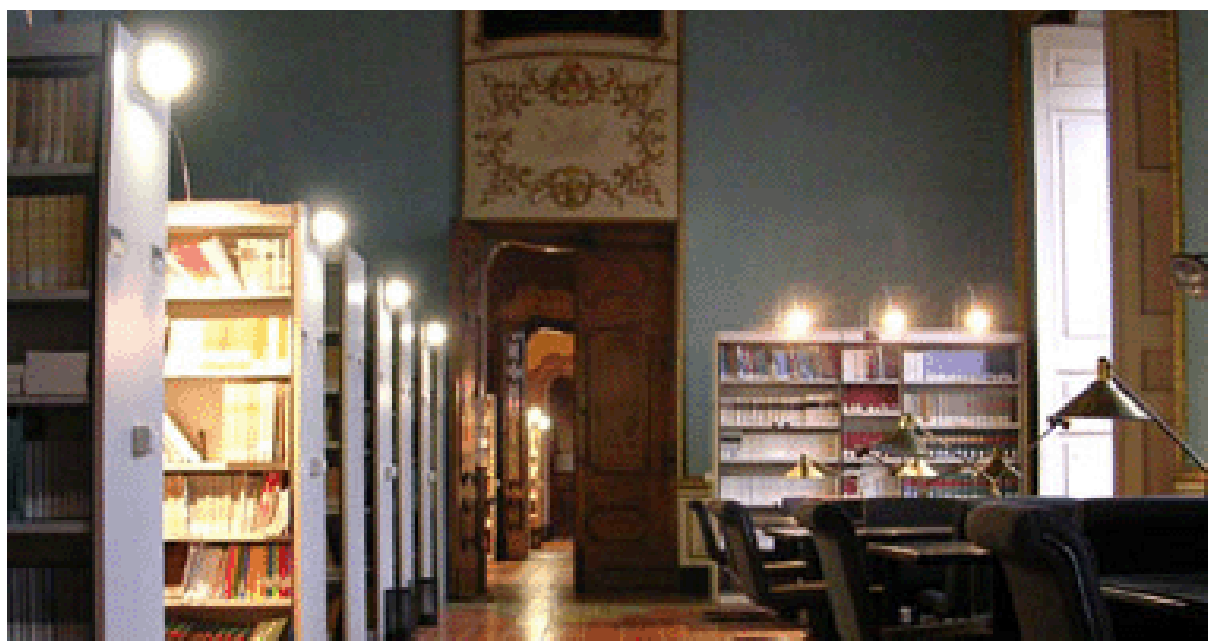
Co-organizing Partners



The University of Naples “L’Orientale”



The University of Naples “L’Orientale” (the Orientale University) has its beginnings in the Chinese College founded by Matteo Ripa, a lay priest and missionary worker who lived between 1711 and 1723 in the court of the Manchu Qing Emperor Kangxi. Upon his return to his homeland, he founded the “Chinese College” in Naples in 1732. The University is the oldest school of Oriental Studies in Europe. With its rich tradition in languages, cultural and social studies, from Europe to Asia, and from Africa to the Americas, since its very foundation our University has represented a pivotal Centre of Studies whose aim is to highlight the differences as well as the points of contact between cultures. From the very beginning, the Orientale University has been engaged in intense international cultural relations, constantly collaborating with diverse academic institutions of other countries, thus, providing its students with an education able to meet the demands of the modern world.



CONTACTS

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MOMI: Mobility, International Migration Center for cultural elaboration



Migratory flows, together with their effects (spatial, economic, social, cultural ...) represent a plural phenomenon, mutable yet simultaneously central to the interpretation of the contemporary world. Knowledge of their processes and consequences on places of arrival, departure and transit cannot be separated from the necessity of a multidisciplinary approach. MoMi aims to deepen the fields of enquiry that are particularly active in the three departments of the University putting them in contact and cross-fertilizing them while remaining attentive to the simultaneity of local and global inflections. In the light of the emerging forms that migration processes are taking, beyond the rhetoric of an 'emergency', it is necessary to reflect on: the new scenarios and structures of the fields of migration that are currently emerging; on the interpretative tools needed to understand the socio-economic dynamics that push people to move; on the lexicon and multidisciplinary theoretical approaches: on the growing value assumed by immaterial capital and the transnational communication networks; on the transformation processes in the places of departure, arrival and transit set in motion by migrants and refugees as collective actors along different scales. These are areas in which the University appears well equipped to ensure a plurality of cultural and disciplinary perspectives.



CONTACTS

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Website: www.unior.it/ateneo/19017/1/about-momi.html

World Trade Institute

The World Trade Institute (WTI) is a leading academic institution dedicated to teaching and research focused on international trade and investment regulation and economic globalisation and sustainability. As a centre of excellence at the University of Bern with an international, interdisciplinary focus, it explores the interconnections between the fields of law, economics and political science. The institute was founded upon the conclusion of the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the advent of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 1995. It was established in 1999 to train future practitioners and researchers from all over the world and to strengthen research capacities in areas that have an increasing impact on people's lives. The financial crisis in 2008 showed the importance not only of a stable and open multilateral trading system under the auspices of the WTO but also organisations and agreements promoting regional integration.



CONTACTS

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Conference Scientific and Organization Committees





Fabio Amato

Fabio Amato is full professor of Geography at University of Naples L'Orientale (Italy). He is president of study center MoMi (Mobility, International Migration). His research concentrates on urban and social geography. The theme of migration and the transformation of Italian urban space have been a leitmotif in his studies, recently he conducted research in Niger. In more recent years he has focused on the questions on the evolution of social geography theory and on issues of cultural geography with reference to the issues of popular geopolitics.



Adele Del Guercio

Adele Del Guercio is researcher (RTD-B) at the University of Naples "L'Orientale" (Department of Human and Social Sciences, IUS/13-International Law), where she is professor of European Union Law, EU External Relations and International Environmental Law. She is also the coordinator of the workshop "Climate change and human mobility in the time of the Anthropocene/Capitalocene". She has published a monograph entitled "The Protection of Asylum Seekers in International and European Law", and numerous articles on human rights, the right of asylum, the protection of minor migrants, the rights of LGBTQ+ people. She is member of the PRA (University Research Project) "Anthropocene/Capitalocene and international migrations. A critical reading", and Vice-president of the research centre MOMI (Mobility, International Migration).. She is PI of the Research Unit (University of Naples L'Orientale) of the PRIN project "MOBS - Mobilities, solidarities and imaginaries across the borders: the mountain, the sea, the urban and the rural as spaces of transit and encounters" (coordinator: L. Queirolo Palmas, University of Genova). Since 2021 she has been an Expert on International Protection and Human Rights, appointed by UNHCR and deployed in the Territorial Commission of Naples



Elisa Fornalé

Since January 2017, Elisa Fornalé has been a Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF) Professor at the World Trade Institute (WTI), University of Bern. She holds a law degree from the University of Trento, Italy, and a PhD in law from the University of Palermo, Italy, and she specialises in international law, human rights, migration and environmental humanities.

She is the Principal Investigator of the project “Framing Environmental Degradation, Human Mobility and Human Development as a Matter of Common Concern” (CLI_M_CO2), which is exploring the adverse impacts of climate change through a pilot case study in the Small Pacific Island States. Until April 2019 she was involved in the Horizon 2020 project CLISEL: Climate Security with Local Authorities, which addressed the local dimension of the climate change–security nexus.

She is an appointed member of the Advisory Committee of the Platform on Disaster Displacement; a member of the International Law Association (ILA) Committee on International Law and Sea Level Rise; and of the COST Action on Drylands facing change: interdisciplinary research on climate change, food insecurity, political instability (CA 16233).

More recently, she took up the position of Gender Coordinator of the Gender Team at the WTI and initiated the Gender Lecture Series – Know the GAP.

Previously, as the recipient of a Marie Curie Intra-European Individual Fellow award, she conducted a research project on regional migration governance at the Jean Monnet Centre for Excellence for Migration Law at the Radboud University, Nijmegen (2015–2016).



Anna Fazzini

Anna Fazzini is a post-doctoral researcher in International Law at the University of Naples L'Orientale. She is currently carrying out her research within the PRA 'Anthropocene/ Capitalocene and international migration: a critical overview'. Her research areas mainly concern international migration law and environmental law. She obtained a PhD with a thesis entitled 'The Externalisation of Border Controls and the Responsibility of European States: the Case of Italy-Libya' (tutor: prof. Anna Liguori). International projects in which she took part include the Network Jean Monnet 'Migration and Asylum Policies Systems (M.A.P.S)', involving ten European universities. She is also a member of the Editorial Board and referee for the internationalist area of the LCE online journal 'La cittadinanza europea.'. Among the conferences she attended: the first Doctoral Colloquium of the Academy of Law and Migration (ADiM) 'Migration and the State of Law' held in Catania in 2019, as the winner of a call for papers with a presentation entitled 'Can the Strasbourg Court stop the drift? The 'Sea Watch' case of 6 November 2017'; the conference 'Outsourcing and cooperation with third countries', with a presentation entitled 'The applicability of ECHR in the externalization of borders framework: some observations on the notion of jurisdiction'; the Final Conference of the Network M.A.P.S. 'Migration and Asylum Policies Systems: the way forward', organised by the University of Naples L'Orientale in May 2022, with a presentation entitled 'Protecting Environmental Migrants: Ways Ahead'.



Valentina Grado

Valentina Grado (PhD in International Law) is Associate Professor in International Law at the University of Naples L'Orientale, where she teaches the general course of Public International Law and the Law of International Organizations. Her scientific research focuses (i.a.) on the governance of natural resources in conflict and post-conflict situations; human rights, labour and environmental standards in global value chains.



Anna Liguori

PhD in European Law, Diploma of Advanced European Studies (College of Europe-Belgium). Before joining academia, she worked in international law firms (Rome and Naples) and for the Council of Europe (Strasbourg-France). She is currently Associate Professor of International Law at the University of Naples "L'Orientale". She is member of the Steering Committee of the Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence on Migrants' Rights in the Mediterranean (2014-2017) and Staff Member of the Jean Monnet Network "MAPS - Migration and Asylum Policy Systems. Weaknesses, Shortcomings and Reform Proposals" (2018-2022).

Her research interests concern in particular migration, asylum, human rights, climate change and the responsibility of States and International Organizations. She is a member of SIDI (Italian Society of International Law), of ADIM (Accademia "Diritto e Migrazioni") and of ASGI (Associazione Studi Giuridici sull'Immigrazione). Her publications include a book on "Le garanzie procedurali avverso l'espulsione dello straniero" (Editoriale Scientifica, 2008) and a book on "Migration Law and the Externalization of Border Controls. European State Responsibility" (Routledge, 2019).



Viola Carofalo

Viola Carofalo was born in Naples on 30/06/1980; she is researcher (RTD-B) at the University of Naples "L'Orientale" (Department of Human and Social Sciences, M-fil/03 area - Moral philosophy) and member of the PRA (University Research Project): "Anthropocene / Capitalocene and international migrations. A critical reading" (P.I. Prof. F. Amato)

Her fields of research are ethics, the question of recognition and the construction of identity in intercultural contexts. She has published three monographs: on the Martinican philosopher Frantz Fanon (Un pensiero dannato. Frantz Fanon e la politica del riconoscimento - Mimesis, 2013), on the South African Nobel Prize winner J.M. Coetzee, focusing on the relationship between philosophy, literature and otherness (Dai più lontani margini. J.M. Coetzee e la scrittura dell'Altro - Mimesis, 2016), on Simone Weil's philosophical thought (Pensare in tempo di sventura. Saggio sulla filosofia di Simone Weil - Orthotes 2020).



Emma Annamaria Imparato

PhD in Environmental law (University of Naples-University of Montpellier).

She is currently Associate Professor of Public law at the University of Naples L'Orientale.

She has participated in workshops, conferences, and Summer Schools in Italy and abroad, and in international projects, as member of the PRIN "Decision-Making in the Age of Emergencies. New Paradigms in Recognition and Protection of Rights" (2021-2024) and as Principal investigator of the Project MAECI on "Il patrimonio culturale come fattore identitario. Il dialogo tra Italia, Honk Kong e Sudafrica" (2019-2021).

Her research interests concern in particular human rights, climate change, and environmental law. Among the international conferences she attended was the Annual Conference of European China Law Studies Association at Faculty of Law, organized by the University of Copenhagen with a Paper on "Climate change litigation in Asia between human rights and dignity".

Her publications include articles such as "Climate change litigation in Asia between human rights and dignity. The Chinese case and the public interest", "I diritti della Natura e la visione biocentrica tra l'Ecuador e la Bolivia", and "The right to life passes through the right to a healthy environment: jurisprudence in comparison".