



Universitat  
Pompeu Fabra  
Barcelona



## **GRITIM – Research in Progress**

1 December 2022, 12pm – 2pm

UPF campus Ciutadella, Mercè Rodoreda building, 24.009 ([map](#))

**Nena Mocnik**, Maria Skłodowska Curie EUTOPIA-SIF COFUND Postdoctoral Fellow,  
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### **Can too ethical be unethical? Conducting field research with vulnerable groups between bureaucratic regulations and scientific innovation**

It is essential for the field work researchers to scrutinize all aspects of the research project involving vulnerable or traumatized individuals to prevent unethical practices, abuse, or further traumatization. Ethic Commission reviews are usually helpful in guiding researchers toward responsible and safe research conduct, however, rigid data protection regulations and sometimes conflicting demands in terms of policies and guidelines at different institutional levels, put in question established ethnographic/anthropological methods and research practices, and overall production of knowledge. While field research should by no means cause any harm, strict limitations might impose collecting data in supervised, controlled and regulated environments only, and therefore risks producing biased and unbalanced research outcomes. This presentation reflects on the gaps between ‘procedural’ and ‘practical’ ethics faced by researchers when conducting field research with vulnerable populations, by addressing topics like anonymisation, power imbalance, consent, trust building, financial/time limitations etc. Methodological and ethical struggles will furthermore be illustrated by the experience from the presenter’s past and present field research work, including female victims of war rapes, and female refugees.

**Evrin Çınar**, visiting PhD fellow from Yeditepe University, Turkey, [evrimcinar1@gmail.com](mailto:evrimcinar1@gmail.com)

### **The nexus of migration policy building process and public accountability: A comparative analysis between Turkey and Spain as a multi-layered case study**

The overwhelmingly high volume of human movement in the last decade brought the term migration to states’ political agenda. New political and social steps occurred by destination and transit states due to a high number of migration flows to Europe and its periphery regions. As international migration becomes more Mediterranean-oriented, the migration-related policies in the region are focused on the states in the region, since they have become more vital actors to deal with the reality of a high number of migrants. In this regard, the comparison of migration policies between Turkey and Spain gives an essential opportunity to reach a general analysis of how the tools of public accountability determine migration policies in the region. Localization of migration caused the provision of more humanitarian-oriented policies, where it is visible to measure the quality of democratic governance and public accountability. The level of accountability opens channels to evaluate the main characteristics of two states in a method of intra-regional comparison.