

**The panel titled ‘Anthropology of Global Migration Governance’** featured three presentations which explored the topic of migration in the post-Soviet space from different perspectives. Based on her fieldwork in Tajikistan, Malika Bahovadinova (Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic) discussed the nexus between migration management by international organisations and statebuilding in this country. She argued that while on a discursive level international organisations see these two processes as separate, in practice migration management projects, which promote a vision of a unified, incapable state, influence statebuilding. In turn, Karolina Kluczevska (University of St Andrews, United Kingdom) analysed knowledge production on migration at international organisations. Taking an International Organisation for Migration’s (IOM) report on vulnerabilities of Tajik labour migrants as a case study, she argued that in development settings, produced knowledge is often subordinated to financial needs of international organisations and geopolitical interests of foreign donors. Finally, Oleg Korneev (University of Paris-13, France) analysed the practices of creating and disseminating expert knowledge on migration across various stakeholders through formation of communities of practice initiated by international organizations. In particular, he explored an increasing importance of Regional Consultative Processes in setting trends in migration governance in the post-Soviet region and beyond.

**The roundtable titled ‘Migration and Development (M&D): Ongoing Field Contestations and Anthropological Critique’** was led by Oleg Korneev (University of Paris-13, France) and Karolina Kluczevska (University of St Andrews, United Kingdom). The participants discussed how the M&D paradigm within global migration governance is seen by various actors, including donors, sending and receiving states, academics, practitioners and migrants themselves, in the post-Soviet space and beyond. Sergey Abashin (European University at St. Petersburg, Russia), who opened the discussion, offered an anthropological perspective critical of the paradigm. He insisted that it is impossible to univocally assess whether migration fosters development since migration in the post-Soviet space is characterised by uncertainty and change, especially because a very limited period has passed since the first major waves of economic migration in this region. In a similar vein, Rano Turaeva (Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology / Leibniz Institute of Regional Geography, Germany) argued that, paradoxically, migrants’ perspectives are absent in policy-making processes linking migration and development. Elena Kim (American University of Central Asia, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan) urged to deviate from an economic understanding of development, which in the case of M&D focuses on the vital importance of migrants’ remittances for development of local communities, and pay more attention to the link between migration and human development. Ayse Caglar (University of Vienna, Austria) built upon Kim’s contribution by further unpacking the concept of development, as well as the concept of remittances, including social and political ones. Since M&D projects are located in either hotspot areas or privileged districts in migrant-sending countries, she invited to pose questions such as development by whom, of whom and where.

Karolina Kluczevska argued that although practitioners, academics and civil servants use the same terms (such as M&D), they often mean very different processes. Refocusing the discussion on migration, Svetlana Dzardanova (OSCE Academy in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan) reminded that the migrants' population in the post-Soviet space is not uniform and therefore stressed the importance of taking individual stories as a unit of analysis in assessing the link between M&D in the region. Finally, bringing in global governance perspective, Oleg Korneev invited to reflect how the same donors often not only foster migration for development paradigm but also seek to use development aid in order to prevent migration, which has been particularly evident in policies of the European Union towards major countries of migrants' origin in Africa and other regions.