



SESSION 2 · 23 SEPTEMBER

Labour migration governance and disability in practice

Moderated by Rebecca Napier-Moore
ILO TRIANGLE Partnerships

Global Forum on Disability, Migration and Forced Displacement (GFDMD)

23-24 September 2026



Accessibility recap

The session will be recorded now

01
Accessibility

02
Captions &
Interpretation

03
Meeting
Participation

04
Guidance for
Speakers

05
Accessible
Presentations



Welcome Remarks

Rebecca Napier-Moore
ILO TRIANGLE Partnerships

Speakers



Ben Thatcher

Disability Migration
Network (DMN)



Matthew Hall

Australian Federation
of Disability
Organisations (AFDO)



Jueon Lee

Duroo – Association for
Public Interest Law



**Dr Eva Anna
Duda-Mikulin**

University of Wrocław



Testimony 3

The video is in Korean language

Will the main room go to the English Channel (for video only)

Everyone else stay where you are



솔직히 저도 어떤 면에서 되고
못 하는 면에서 안 되는지 그거 잘 모르겠어요



Testimony 4



and I lost my job



Disability dimensions of labour migration in the ASEAN region

ILO & DMN, forthcoming

Ben Thatcher

Disability Migration Network (DMN)

Why this matters: Regional context

11M

Migrant workers

Labour migration is a major regional development opportunity.

In 2024, over 11 million migrants reside in ASEAN destinations, including 7 million intra-ASEAN migrants.

16 percent

Global rate

Persons with disabilities comprise roughly 16 per cent of the global population.

Yet persons with disabilities can face different barriers and risks when migrating for work.

Invisible

Policy & data gap

The lived experiences of migrant workers with disabilities remain poorly understood.

They are largely invisible in policy, practice, and data systems.

How did we study this?

ILO-IOM survey (2024)

Quantitative survey | Sample: 1,864 participants

- **Origins:** Cambodia (630), Lao PDR (633), Myanmar (601)
- **Destinations:** Thailand (1,725), Malaysia (139)
- **WG-SS Identification:** 178 participants identified with disabilities.

ILO-DMN survey (2025)

Qualitative study | Sample: 55 participants

- **Origins:** Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand
- **Destinations:** Southeast Asia, Gulf States, amongst others
- **Sub-groups:** Prospective (7), Unsuccessful (3), Pre-existing disability (20), Acquired abroad (25).
- **Identification:** Self-identified as persons with disabilities

Three messages

By the end of this session, three key messages:

01

Persons with disabilities are participating in labour migration.

02

Migration systems create disability-specific barriers.

03

These barriers can accumulate across the journey.



Preparation: informal pathways are common

(ILO-IOM 2024)

8 of 10

informal channels

8 out of 10 migrants with/ without disabilities used informal channels to migrate

37.6 percent

unlicensed brokers

21.4% for persons without disabilities

3.9 percent

direct employer hire

21.0% for persons without disabilities

9.6 percent

Migrated independently*

0.0% among participants without disabilities

*Migrated without using an agency, broker, employer, friends/family or government agency

Why informal pathways become the option

(ILO-DMN 2025)

Economic goals

Seeking better jobs and higher household incomes.

Dignity & autonomy

Pursuing independence, equal treatment, and social standing outside origin communities.

Local exclusion

Responding to exclusion and discrimination in origin country labour markets.

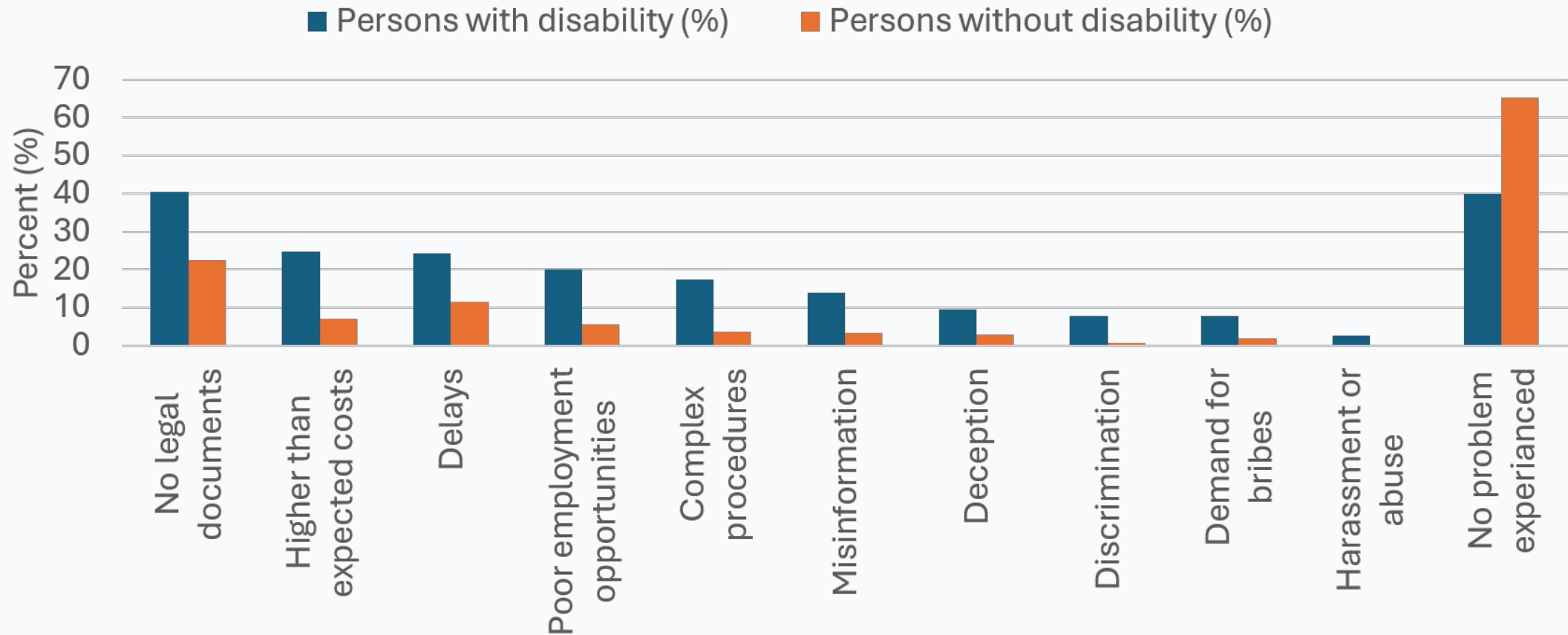
Systemic mistrust

Inaccessible formal recruitment systems drive workers toward brokers and informal pathways.

Process: Higher rates of problems

(ILO-IOM 2024)

Problems experienced in regular/irregular channels by participants with/out disabilities



Why are barriers disproportionate?

(ILO-DMN 2025)

Fitness

Capability can be reduced to medical 'fitness'.

Medicalisation

Additional tests, delays and waivers can add barriers.

Information

Disability rights and support are often missing.

Employment abroad: risks do not disappear

(ILO-IOM 2024)

**30.9
percent**

experiences
consistent with
forced labour

8.4% of migrant
workers without
disabilities.

**29.2
percent**

workplace
discrimination

10.6% among migrant
workers without
disabilities.

**43.2
percent**

work permit
ownership

59.1% of migrant
workers without
disabilities.

**59.6
percent**

7-Day workweeks

44.1% of migrant
workers without
disabilities.

Life abroad: Employer dependency

(ILO-DMN 2025)



Inconsistent inclusion

Support and accessibility are entirely reliant on individual employer goodwill rather than institutional policy.

Shifted burden

Responsibility for workplace adaptation is placed onto the worker rather than the employer providing accommodations.

Reduced bargaining power

Workers face wage gaps with limited recourse.

When disability is acquired abroad

(ILO-DMN 2025)

76 percent

Medical Care

76% received immediate hospital care after acquiring a disability.

24% experienced hospital care delays, primarily driven by employer decisions.

80 percent

Rehabilitation

80% managed to access some level of rehabilitation services.

However, high cost, long distances, language, and information barriers remained highly common.

44 percent

Compensation

44% received any form of financial compensation.

Claims process can take years, and eventual payouts are frequently insufficient or already eroded by accumulated debt.

52 percent

Remained in the destination for **6+ weeks post-discharge.**

Faced severe isolation and lacked formal systems, relying mostly on family, friends, or NGOs.

“I cried all the time. My housemates also cried every time they left, feeling bad for me being alone in the accommodation... I could not even bathe [and I was bedridden]”.

“I couldn't leave the house, so I asked friends and acquaintances to buy food for me... When they were going out (my friends), because I couldn't move around well, I was left behind”.

When disability is acquired abroad

(ILO-DMN 2025)

Work & Income

76% did not return to work in the country of destination.

24% resumed employment, mostly with current employers under reduced hours, pay, or modified duties.

Continuity of Care

While most accessed emergency or surgical care, continuity of care was weak, with little structured support after hospital discharge.

"I was at my friend's house. They prepared food before going to work and left it beside my bed."

The Invisible Phase

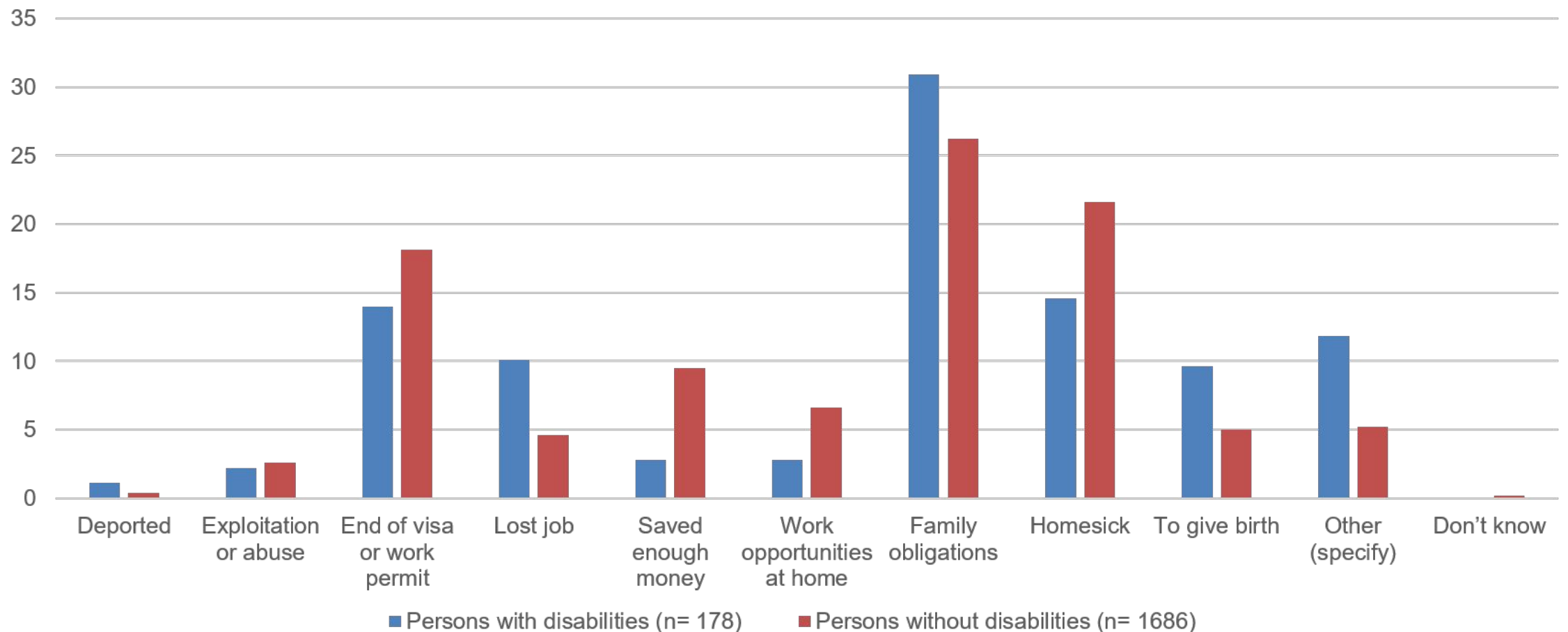
- Limited post-hospital support leaves workers in limbo.
- Isolation and mental health distress emerge as major impacts.
- Families bear long-term caregiving and financial debt.

"My family had to sell our house to pay for healthcare."

Return & reintegration

(ILO-IOM 2024)

Reason for returning to country of origin (percentage) (n = 178 with disabilities vs. n = 1,686 without disabilities)



Why acquiring disability changes everything

(ILO-DMN 2025)

Migrated with a disability

- More likely to return **voluntarily**
- **Family reasons** were the main reason for return
- More likely to view migration as a **success**
- Used migration earnings to **start businesses** and support families

Acquired disability abroad

- More likely to be **forced to leave**
- **Loss of employment** after injury
- **Greater debt**, dependency and health costs
- Higher risk of **isolation** and loss of confidence

Reflections for the Forum

01 Persons with disabilities are already migrating

- Seeking jobs, higher incomes and support families
- Seeking dignity, independence and equal opportunities
- Often despite discrimination and exclusion at home

02 Disability remains invisible within migration systems

- Disability rarely considered in migration information, recruitment and support systems
- Medical screening often focuses on "fitness" rather than capability

03 Risks accumulate across the migration journey

- Higher risk of exploitation and discrimination
- Loss of work, income and legal status after acquiring a disability
- Limited continuity of care can lead to social isolation and economic struggles

Disability is not the barrier. Inaccessible systems are.

What does this mean for governance?

Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)

- **Equality & non-discrimination** — protection from discriminatory recruitment, employment and services
- **Accessibility & reasonable accommodation** — accessible information, procedures, workplaces and services
- **Freedom of movement** — disability should not restrict the right to move
- **Work & employment** — equal opportunity, fair conditions and retention
- **Independent living & participation** — support to live and participate in the community

Applies to persons with disabilities, regardless of migration status

International Labour Standards (ILS)

- **C.97 — Migrant Workers:** equal treatment and social protection
- **C.111 — Discrimination:** equality in employment and occupation
- **C.143 — Migrant Workers:** protection of migrant workers and equality of treatment
- **C.159 — Vocational Rehabilitation:** rehabilitation, employment and retention

Relevant across recruitment, employment, disability acquisition and return

Fair Recruitment of migrant workers with disabilities

Fair Recruitment of migrant workers with disabilities

AVAILABLE LANGUAGES

- English
- French
- Spanish

DIRECT LINK

<https://www.ilo.org/publications/technical-report-fair-recruitment-migrant-workers-disabilities>

Scan to access the report



Use your phone camera to scan

Thank you

20 stories of migrant workers with disabilities

Disability Migration Network (DMN)

<https://disabilitymigrationnetwork.com/migration-stories/>

Scan to Read the Stories



Use your phone camera to scan



How migration policy intersects with broader disability inclusion in Australia

Matthew Hall

Australian Federation of Disability Organisations (AFDO)



5 minute BREAK

<<5:00>>

REGISTER

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Access to Justice for Migrants with Disabilities

A Double Barrier, and the Work Still Ahead

This talk will be in Korean

Ju-eun Lee, Attorney

DUROO — Association for Public Interest Law

Network for the Rights of Migrants with Disabilities

Where Disability and Migration Intersect



Persons with Disabilities

The right to be understood in court, and to express one's own will

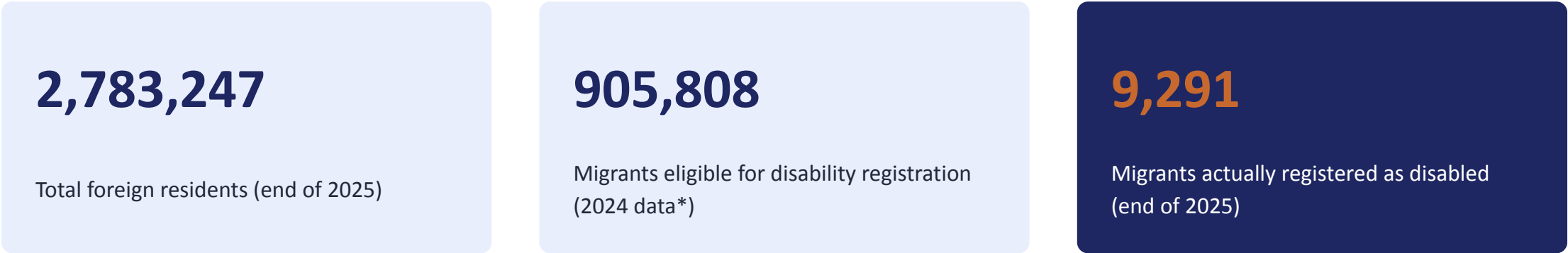


Migrants

The right to understand proceedings, and defend oneself, in one's own language

Migrants with disabilities, caught in between, belong fully to neither system when they face the justice process.

How Many Migrants with Disabilities Remain Outside the System?



Disability Registration Rate — About One-Fifth of Korean Nationals



Applying the Korean-national rate (5.1%) would predict about 46,200 registrants. In reality, only 9,291 are registered (rising to 9,703 by June 2026).

Before access to justice can even be discussed, this population is largely invisible to statistics and policy.

*A 2025 breakdown by visa status has not yet been published; the eligible-population figure uses the latest available (2024) data. Sources: Ministry of Justice statistics bulletin (Dec. 2025); Ministry of Health and Welfare data (via Rep. Seo Mi-hwa's office, reported Sept. 2026); methodology follows Park Ji-hwan, "Status of Disability Registration Among Foreign Nationals (2020-2024) and Its Implications" (2025)

Access to Justice — The Right to Know, Understand, and Exercise

Under the spirit of CRPD Article 13, States must ensure persons with disabilities have effective access to justice on an equal basis with others, through procedural and individualized accommodations. This must apply equally to persons with disabilities who have a migration background.

Three Layers of Barriers to Access to Justice



Language Barrier

Without interpretation or translation, the process itself cannot be understood



Communication Barrier

Legal language and documents aren't conveyed to suit cognitive or developmental needs



Status Barrier

Excluded from support because of residency status or nationality

For migrants with disabilities, these three barriers operate simultaneously and compound one another — intersectional discrimination.

The Right to an Interpreter Exists — But



Legal Basis

Criminal Procedure Act, Art. 180 (Interpretation)

“The statements of a person who does not understand Korean shall be interpreted by an interpreter.”

Under international human rights law, the right to a fair trial (ICCPR Art. 14) also includes the right to interpretation.



The Reality Gap

- Designed mainly around criminal trials — civil, administrative, and early investigation stages are blind spots
- Translation of written documents (e.g. summary orders) is not a legal obligation
- Whether and how well interpretation is provided is left to individual courts and investigators

In the end, the ‘right to an interpreter’ exists on paper, but the norm is silent on when, how, and by whom it will be guaranteed.

A Summary Order in Korean Only, a Seven-Day Deadline



Mr. A, a migrant worker from Cambodia, received a **summary order from the Incheon District Court imposing a fine of 5 million won**. Unable to understand the Korean-only order, **he missed the seven-day deadline to request a formal trial**. His later petition to restore that right was denied, and he now faces the risk of deportation.

“A right that exists in law only matters once the person concerned can actually understand and exercise it.”

— The core of the access-to-justice problem

111 migrant and human rights organizations have called for mandatory translation of court documents into defendants' native languages.

No Safety Sensor, Two Fingers Lost



Ms. B, a 20-year-old Thai national, had worked for a year at a manufacturing plant as an undocumented worker dispatched through a labor broker. On the day of the accident, her employer told her to **operate a machine she rarely used — a cutting press with no safety sensor**. The moment she placed the product in, the slide came down onto her right hand, and **the tips of her third and fourth fingers were severed**.

“Undocumented status does not exempt an employer from its duty of care or liability for damages.”

— Yet only after her side secured a promise that no one would be reported for undocumented status could a labor inspection be requested, to prevent further accidents to co-workers

Korea's Supreme Court has held that even an undocumented migrant's lost earnings may be calculated using Korean domestic wage data for the period they were likely to keep working here (Supreme Court, Case No. 98-Da-25825).

Unpaid Wages for Migrant Workers: A Crisis That Can No Longer Wait



“Unpaid wages owed to migrant workers top 100 billion won for the first time”

Ministry of Employment and Labor data, Sept. 2025

As migrant workers have become a core part of Korea's industrial workforce, unpaid-wage claims against them have grown alongside — now too large a problem to leave unaddressed.



“Cheating workers out of wages and sending them home is a national disgrace”

President's remarks at a Cabinet meeting, Sept. 2, 2025

The issue has grown serious enough that the President personally ordered it resolved, and it has already caused diplomatic friction with some countries.



“Employers who don't want to pay wages are reporting migrant workers so they get detained”

National Human Rights Commission of Korea survey, 2024

Current rules detain foreign nationals slated for deportation regardless of any wage-theft claim — and some employers exploit this, deliberately triggering a report and detention to avoid paying.

But the problem doesn't end with unpaid wages — what happens once someone is detained?

Once Detained, Defending Your Own Rights Gets Harder

41%

of detained workers gave up trying to recover unpaid wages, having no outside help while detained

— Board of Audit and Inspection report, 2021

“I think I'd rather give up the wages I'm owed and go home than stay detained this long.”

— Interview with a detained migrant worker owed unpaid wages, 2026

“I just want to get my money and go home quickly.”

— Interview with a detained migrant worker owed unpaid wages, 2026

Endure long detention, or give up the wages and go home? International bodies, including the UN, have urged Korea to resolve the detention of migrant workers.

Rights Must Remain Accessible, Even in Detention



1

Facility Visits & Interpretation

Facility visits, guidance on procedures, interpretation support, and help with outside communication and release procedures must be provided, so detainees can understand and exercise their rights on their

own



2

Free Legal Assistance

Free legal assistance — litigation and representation in Ministry of Employment and Labor complaint procedures — must be provided, so detainees can still recover unpaid wages while in detention



3

A Collaborative Network

A collaborative network across legal aid, interpretation, and migrant-worker support organizations must be built, and the experience and outcomes of individual cases must be accumulated and shared

Detention should never be the obstacle that blocks a wage claim — migrant workers deserve to keep their rights fully intact on the way home.

Even With Interpreters — Quality and Capacity Fall Short



Unqualified Interpreters

Marriage migrants, graduate students, and other non-professionals often interpret — leading to errors such as translating both 'arrest warrant' and 'detention warrant' identically



Conflicts of Interest

In a 2017 unpaid-wages suit, an acquaintance of the employer served as interpreter, distorting the plaintiff's testimony until a later re-investigation



Severe Staff Shortages

A single refugee-status interpreter often serves many applicants — for minority languages (e.g. Bengali), the ratio can reach about 1 per 55 applicants



A Divided System

The Ministry of Justice (refugee screening) and the courts (trials) each recruit interpreters separately — duplicating budgets, weakening expertise and consistency

Mistranslation is itself a human rights violation, and it drives appeals and retrials that waste judicial resources.

The Minimum Duty Set by the Anti-Discrimination Act



Anti-Discrimination Act, Article 26

Judicial and administrative bodies must provide reasonable accommodations so that persons with disabilities can use judicial procedures and services on an equal basis with others.



Statement Assistance System

A system that assigns trained assistants to help victims with disabilities, or child victims, of sexual violence or child abuse communicate during investigation and trial.

Limits Coverage is confined to 'victims' — suspects, defendants, and civil or administrative cases fall outside its scope. Even the disability-verification procedure remains unclear, with no manual for different disability types. And under the Anti-Discrimination Act, when there are two or more grounds for discrimination, the law applies only if disability is recognized as the primary cause.

2026: The First General Rule of Its Kind



Directive on Access to Justice and Judicial Support for Persons with Disabilities, Older Persons, Pregnant Women, and Others

In effect since Jan. 1, 2026 · Elevates earlier guidelines into the first general directive of its kind by a state institution



Access-to-Justice Centers

Establishment and operation



Priority Windows & Support Officers

Plus assigned assistants



Facility & Information Access

Assistive devices provided

Most provisions, however, are framed as discretionary ("may") rather than mandatory.

13 CASE STUDY

“You Have Won” — From 27 Pages to 4

In 2026, the Seoul Administrative Court issued the first '**Easy Read**' judgment since the directive took effect, in a case brought by Mr. A, a person with an intellectual disability, seeking to overturn a **denial of his disability registration**. The 27-page judgment was reworked into a 4-page version using images and plain language, with AI tools cutting production time and cost.

Significance Regarded as the first ruling to reflect the 'social model of disability' — interpreting disability not as an individual's medical condition, but as arising from interaction with the social environment.



A meaningful step forward — but so far, progress has only reached 'plain Korean.'

Two Systems, Yet No One Sits at Their Overlap

Limits of the Judicial Support Directive

- Discretionary ("may") language — left to each judge's discretion
- No appeal process when support is denied or reduced
- Inadequate budget for support-personnel allowances
- Uneven rollout of regional Access-to-Justice Centers

Limits of Interpretation for Migrants

- Designed around criminal trials — civil, administrative, early-stage cases are blind spots
- No unified certification system for interpreter expertise
- Split between the Ministry of Justice and the courts — duplicated budgets, understaffing
- Severe shortage of minority-language interpreters



Nowhere in the directive do the words 'migration background,' 'foreign national,' or 'language' appear.

People Left in the Gap Between Two Systems



Judicial support officers and assistants cannot communicate in foreign languages, and interpreters have no understanding of or training in disability.



Disability verification and residency-status verification proceed as entirely separate processes, neither anticipating the other's requirements.



As a result, people miss deadlines without understanding what is happening, have their credibility as witnesses doubted, and see their right to a defense and a fair hearing substantively hollowed out.

None of this shows up in the statistics — it is not even known how many of the 9,291 registered migrants with disabilities have ever gone through a judicial proceeding.

A Decade of Repeated International Criticism

2014

UN CRPD Committee, 1st Review of Korea
First recommendation to repeal Article 32 of the
Disability Welfare Act

2022

UN CRPD Committee, 2nd-3rd Review
Concern over "insufficient effort," urging
immediate action on social security access for
migrants with disabilities

2025

UN CERD Committee, 20th-22nd Review
Urging special attention so non-citizens with
disabilities can access support

Core basis CRPD Article 5 (equality and non-discrimination)'s concept of intersectional discrimination, together with Article 13 (access to justice), must be applied equally to persons with disabilities who have a migration background.

Connecting Two Separate Systems at Their Overlap



1

Explicit Inclusion

Explicitly include persons with disabilities with a migration background in the Anti-Discrimination Act and Judicial Support Directive



2

Dual-Expertise Staffing

Build a matching system at Access-to-Justice Centers for staff who combine interpretation and disability-support skills



3

One-Stop Intake

Provide guidance on both disability and residency-status verification together at the point of application

From 'Accommodation' to 'Obligation' and 'Remedy'



Make It Mandatory

Convert the directive's 'may' language into binding obligations



Create an Appeal Process

Specify a procedure and timeline for challenging denied or reduced support



Design Support as the Default

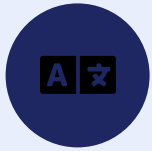
In written procedures like summary orders, provide disability/migration screening and reasonable accommodation by default — not only on request



Expand Easy Read

Extend the plain-language judgment format into multiple languages

Without People and Funding, There Is No Right



Unify Judicial Interpretation

Consolidate interpreter certification now split between the Ministry of Justice and the courts, and improve working conditions



Expand Statement Assistance

Extend the system beyond victims to the full range of criminal proceedings involving migrants with disabilities, including as suspects and defendants



Make Funding the Norm

Pay support-personnel allowances as a matter of course, and expand regional Access-to-Justice Centers



Access to Justice Is Not a Courtesy — It Is the Substance of the Right to a Fair Hearing

No blind spots should remain wherever identities intersect.

Thank You

Ju-eun Lee · Duroo · Network for the Rights of Migrants with Disabilities

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Ukrainian women in Poland: matters of gender, disability and work

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Uniwersytet
Wrocławski



NARODOWE CENTRUM NAUKI

Presentation scope:

- Research context
- Research aim, objectives and methodology
- Sample and participants
- Findings and implications

The context:

- Due to the ongoing armed conflict in Ukraine and the full-scale Russian aggression, Poland has received many new forced migrants in the last few years (since the 22nd February 2022).
- Most of those recent war migrants comprise women and children (and older people which falls outside the scope of this paper).
- This paper focuses on Ukrainian migrant mothers who arrived in Poland with their disabled children.
- Issues of work-life balance, care practices and physical as well as mental health are considered.
- Due to their circumstances, they need to navigate two national systems - health and immigration. These two systems remain largely separate and complicate their settlement; though it is the third sector that appears their main port of call for support.

The project:

- This paper is a result of a new research project funded by the National Science Centre in Poland (2022/47/D/HS6/00519).
- This is a three-year, qualitative empirical research entitled: “**Intersectionality of migration, disability and gender in contemporary Poland**”.
- Research methods:
 - individual (77) and group interviews (2FG=7) with people who have both migration and disability experience
 - key informant interviews (10)
- Thematic analysis
- Today reporting selected findings

Perspectives on the new country setting and circumstances

- Many forced migrants = never wanted or planned to move
"like blind in a new place"
- Many thought they'd stay only for a while...
- Many seem 'settled in mobility' but wish they could go back
- Some still prefer not to get invested as they just wait to go back

It was a process: grief and sense of loss; realisation of the new normal; adaptation/adjustment; relative settlement

"We really miss home, everyone wants to be home, but we have nowhere to go back to"

The conflation of gender and care with migration and disability

- The more to the West you move, the more developed welfare state and greater understanding around diversity and inclusivity;
- Being a migrant is a challenge and when you add disability and language barriers and having to navigate new and different systems, then that is really problematic;
- „Children are like anchors” – when they are ill, you can’t work;
- Have „children like that” in order not to work – curious excuse;
- „The war caused a lot of disabilities” – the country will have to adjust to that & develop more inclusive policy/practice.

Migration, disability, gender and work

- Traditional gender roles were apparent.
- The situation is more complex for women due to caring responsibilities and that they often undertake these especially in relation to children with disabilities and then also need to secure paid work; women tied to their parents more – only free to move when relieved of that responsibility (e.g. when mother died they moved to PL);
- The disabled child is like an anchor, the mother feels as if she is marked – in the sense of added difficulties (language barrier; new country systems; ongoing conflict in home country; + complex health needs).

Quotation:

Mother of a child with Down syndrome:

“For example, I had many more negative experiences in Ukraine than here. (...) Our society in Ukraine is probably still not prepared, not ready to accept people with disabilities. It’s a shame, but now, with the war, we’ve had a large number of disabled people. So, I think this situation will change now and improve. For example, here, I see adults with disabilities, and they are doing well in society. No one looks at them or says, "Oh, go away, you’re contagious," or anything similar.”

Films:

The 5 short films are the product of a collaboration between Eva Duda, Azad Heydarov and his team together with the Wrocław NGO scene (please see film credits). They were produced for the purpose of a research project:

'Intersectionality of migration, disability and gender in contemporary Poland' funded by the Polish National Science Centre (ref: 2022/47/D/HS6/00519) which was led by dr Eva Duda and undertaken at the University of Wrocław between 2023-2026.

<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLBJnoJW4qkzk>

Relevant published works:

- Duda-Mikulin, E.A. (2025) Researching and communicating migration and disability. On disabled migrants and the importance of doing research *about, for and with* them. ***Culture & Society***.
- Duda-Mikulin, E.A. & Głowacka, M. (2025) 'We are all disabled' One British Pakistani man's struggle navigating his identities. ***Social Identities***. 1-18 DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1080/13504630.2025.2503350>
- Rzepnikowska, A., Duda-Mikulin, E.A. (2025). Poland's Right-Wing Constructions of the Others at the Polish-Belarussian Border (2021–2023). In: Novais, R.A., Christofolletti, R. (eds) ***The Palgrave Handbook on Right-Wing Populism and Otherness in Global Perspective***. Global Political Sociology. Palgrave Macmillan, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-77868-1_13
- Duda-Mikulin, E.A. (2024) The Intersections between Migration and Disability: Narratives by EU Migrants to the UK, Disabled British People and Disabled EU Migrants. ***Social Sciences***. 2024, 13(9), 493; <https://doi.org/10.3390/socsci13090493>
- Duda-Mikulin, E.A. & Głowacka, M. (2023) 'I haven't met one': disabled EU migrants in the UK. Intersections between migration and disability post-Brexit. ***Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies***. DOI: [10.1080/1369183X.2023.2206007](https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2023.2206007)
- Duda-Mikulin, E.A., Scullion, L., Currie, R. (2020) Wasted humans in scapegoat Britain: overlaps and departures between disability studies and migration studies. ***Disability & Society***. doi: [10.1080/09687599.2019.1690428](https://doi.org/10.1080/09687599.2019.1690428)

Thank you for listening 😊

Eva Duda

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Eva Anna Duda, PhD
Migration, Diversity, Inclusivity,
Social Communication and Medi...





Q&A and discussion

Moderated by: Rebecca Napier-Moore
ILO TRIANGLE Partnerships

- **Ben Thatcher**
- **Matthew Hall**
- **Ju-eun Lee**
- **Dr Eva Anna Duda-Mikulin**

GFDMD · 23–24 September 2026



End of Session 2

Please return tomorrow for Session 3, 4 and 5.

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