

Bitter Oranges

African Migrant Workers in Calabria

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The working conditions of African labourers in Calabria are characterised by severe precariousness, exploitation and poor remuneration, which lead to deplorable living conditions: Thousands of migrant workers are living in unheated tent camps and makeshift barracks. Social anthropologists Diana Reiners, Gilles Reckinger, and the photographer and social scientist Carole Reckinger inquired the migrant workers' daily realities, their day-to-day survival, their life stories, and perspectives.¹

INTRODUCTION

The catastrophic living and working conditions of the orange pickers in Calabria are widely unknown to the general public. The Bitter Oranges project combines documentary photography, self-representation and short captions explaining the economic and political conditions that provide a framework for the visual ethnographic material. The goal of the visual ethnographic exhibition is to show the widely ignored working and living conditions of African migrants in southern Italy to a broad public all over Europe, responding to one of the urgent needs people expressed: to overcome the structural and epistemological violence of their hidden and unseen exploitation. The participatory approach of this visual anthropological study further aims at rendering »voicing« possible. Giving people who are ostracised and forced to live at the margins of European society a possibility to present themselves and give them a possibility to gain public attention, this exhibition contributes to a decolonised gaze, putting a focus on people's agency despite the slave-like conditions that are imposed on them structurally.

¹ | A more detailed version of this account has been published in *Visual Ethnography* 5 (1), 2016. For further information see URL: www.bitter-oranges.com.

CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT

The Bitter Oranges project, which started in 2012, was funded by the Luxembourg Ministry of Culture, Higher Education and Research, the Luxembourg National Research Fund as well as the University of Innsbruck. It was a continuation from past research projects by the researchers on migration, precariousness and the European border regime (Reckinger 2013; Reiners 2010). It addresses some *desiderata* in recent sociological and anthropological research about boat migration to southern Italy by ethnographically following migrants after they were brought from Lampedusa to the Italian mainland and by trying to understand how the control of migration movements on national and EU levels as well as precarious labour markets are intertwined.

The exhibition »Bitter Oranges. African Migrant Workers in Calabria« was first launched on 02 December 2014 at Abbaye Neumunster Cultural Centre, Luxembourg. It has since been shown in different places in Europe, North America, and Senegal.

BITTER ORANGES

Thousands of boat people arrive in Italy every year, widely overstressing the access to housing facilities and state support. More and more migrants, including asylum seekers as well as refugees, are left to their own devices. To survive, they have no other choice than to seek seasonal day-to-day labour on fruit and vegetable plantations in southern Italy. The declining sales prices for oranges in the 1990s forced Calabrian small-scale farmers to increasingly employ migrant seasonal workers from eastern Europe on lower wages in order to remain competitive. A new reservoir of even cheaper labour became available with the increasing number of boat migrants from Africa a decade later. In recent times, the situation has become even more critical with the heavy influx of refugees and the Schengen area falling apart with more and more nation states closing their borders – thus making it impossible for migrants to leave Italy.

African harvest workers are hired on a daily basis without legal contracts. On average, a daily wage for 12 to 14 hours work amounts to 25 Euro. Competition is intense and most only find work a few days a month, resulting in monthly incomes ranging from 100 to 300 Euro.

LITERATURE

Reckinger, Gilles (2013): Lampedusa. Begegnungen am Rande Europas. Wuppertal.

Reiners, Diana (2010): Verinnerlichte Prekarität. Jugendliche MigrantInnen am Rande der Arbeitsgesellschaft. Konstanz.

Reiners, Diana / Reckinger, Carole / Reckinger, Gilles (2016): Bitter Oranges. African Migrant Workers in Calabria. In: Visual Ethnography 5 (1).



Left side: Photo taken by Carole Reckinger

Access to running water is only available in four outdoor sanitary containers. The capacity of the camp is by far insufficient to accommodate around 3000 workers during the harvest season. A sprawling slum area built out of plastic sheets and other available material has developed around the camp city. Hygienic conditions are disastrous. The orange harvest is a last resource for many migrants that have not managed to find decent work anywhere else in Italy. A new slum has developed a few hundred meters further in and around an abandoned industrial building since 2015/16. Those who cannot afford to migrate within Italy at the end of the harvest season to find other seasonal work remain there during the hot summer months. With no available jobs, many of them suffer from hunger and malnutrition.

Right side: Photo taken by Carole Reckinger

Most of the workers live in emergency shelters that were built outside town, in a remote industrial area. The distance to the heart of the city was intended: After an uprising in 2010, when African migrants protested against exploitation and recurrent assaults by local youth, the workers were forced out of town and the abandoned factories where they had lived so far were demolished. Many workers returned shortly afterwards, as no alternative harvest work was available during the winter season. Italian civil defence provided tents for a maximum of 500 people, but neither electricity nor any organisational or administrative institutional structure was provided.







Right side: Photo taken by Carole Reckinger

R. has one of the few fridges in the tent city and sells some typical African ingredients, besides canned food and drinks. To buy the former, she regularly takes a train to Naples, 400 km to the north.

Left side: Photo taken by I.

The mobile phone is an indispensable possession. It serves as a connection to the family, a way to share information with each other, and as a replacement for a residential address. The migrants are notified by the authorities by phone if they need to pick up or renew their documents. Often, family members who depend on the support of the migrants call several times a day asking them to send money.

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Umkämpfte Bewegungen nach
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[transcript]