<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>5:00 PM</td>
<td>Welcome remarks and introduction of speakers for the first panel “Impacts of COVID-19 on research into Latin America” by chair Robert Mason</td>
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<tr>
<td>5:10 PM</td>
<td>“Brazilians on the Gold Coast: COVID-19 impacts on research” by Rafael Azeredo</td>
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<td>5:20 PM</td>
<td>“Doing Historical Documentary Research in Pandemic Times in Chile” by Felipe Hidalgo Kawada</td>
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<td>“Informal settlements of Valparaiso: The more you fight them, the more they succeed” by Christine Bailey Catalan</td>
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<td>Question and answer session with the panelists</td>
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<td>Introduction of speakers for the second panel “The future of Latin American studies in Australia” by co-chair Fernando Bayer</td>
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<td>“Reclaiming my Indigenous roots on un-ceded land: transcribing and integrating counter archives” by Paula do Prado</td>
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<td>“Latin American migration to Australia: A Systematic Literature Review” by Bernardo Tomás Dewey</td>
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<td>7:00 PM</td>
<td>Round table discussion moderated by chair Robert Mason</td>
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<td>Closing remarks</td>
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Abstracts for the Panel “Impacts of COVID-19 on research into Latin America”

Brazilians on the Gold Coast: COVID-19 impacts on research
Rafael Azeredo

This presentation focuses on the impacts of COVID-19 on a PhD research that explores the Brazilian migration to Australia and the Brazilian community on the Gold Coast, Queensland. The Brazilian migration to Australia has increased exponentially in the past decades, and the region of the Gold Coast is one of the main destinations for Brazilian migrants. Rafael’s PhD research consists of an ethnography of this group, with an emphasis on migration trajectories and temporalities. Until 2019, a significant part of this community was composed of students of short duration courses, mostly within the ELICOS and VET sectors, who often resided in Australia for less than a year. With Australian borders virtually closed since early 2020, however, the profile of the community has changed, once the ‘newcomers’ do not exist anymore. This presentation explores this research topic and the impacts of COVID-19 on the community profile and on the research project.

Doing Historical Documentary Research in Pandemic Times in Chile
Felipe Hidalgo Kawada

In the context of global health education reforms, Chile has promulgated a number of policies justified on the promotion of health and the reaching of a comprehensive education. For this reason, my doctoral research is focused on the discursive analysis of education policies enacted to combat contemporary health issues in Chile. The methodological design is based on a Latin American Decolonial Feminist Perspective, opting for a documentary research, collecting historical documents and current official health education policies. In this presentation, I will explore about the complexities of doing historical documentary research in a country which is facing not only a dramatic sanitary crisis but –at the same time– a political and social crisis, which has emerged on the public sphere since the 18th October of 2019 hitherto. Finally, the idea of being a researcher in the crisis as being a researcher of the crisis is discussed.

Informal settlements of Valparaiso: The more you fight them, the more they succeed
Christine Bailey Catalan

The growth of cities has generated an important problem in regards to the distribution of space. The rapid expansion of cities has left in many cases, little room for proper urban planning. New configurations and forms of space ownership have emerged (Clichevsky, 2000), and informal settlements have become a distinctive feature of many Latin American cities. The city of Vina del Mar is home to Chile’s biggest shanty town: Campamento Manuel Bustos. This campamento is not only known for its size, but also for the tenacity and determination of its people, which have been fighting to improve their village for years. The recent pandemic has made this town also famous for proving once again that in times of extraordinary circumstances, the only way these households survive is by helping each other. Community kitchens have provided food for families most in need. In places where government aid has proven insufficient and even non-existing, community leaders have worked hard to stir up the necessary attention to their needs and demands, which in turn, has resulted in coordinating and organising aid for the community.
Abstracts for the Panel “The future of Latin American studies in Australia”

Reclaiming my Indigenous roots on un-ceded land: transcribing and integrating counter archives
*Paula do Prado*

This practice-led research maps my own journey as an artist-researcher and the tensions in reclaiming self/culture as a woman of colour and migrant whilst acknowledging complicity in the ongoing colonial project that is so-called Australia. Working predominantly in tejido/weaving combining crochet, coiling and beading, the resultant forms become visual document to thinking through de-colonial strategies. This practice-led research is anchored in the intersection of my ancestral lineages including African Bantu, Portuguese, Spanish and Indigenous South American heritage.

Previous research has greatly benefited from field study in Uruguay, Argentina and Brazil, however due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, this is now an unlikely option. For this research, reclamation and decolonisation are explored in relationship to ancestral trees: Ombú (*Phytolacca dioica*), Jacarandá (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*) and Silk Floss (*Ceiba speciosa*), living archives who grow (and thrive) on this land far removed from their native Latin American origins.

Latin American migration to Australia: A Systematic Literature Review
*Bernardo Tomás Dewey*

The Australian Bureau of Statistics shows that between 2000 and 2019 the Latin American migration to Australia increased by 262%. This percentage does not consider a great proportion of ‘floating’ migrants on temporary visas that are invisible to the official statistics. The Latin American migration studies in Australia produced 91% of publications in these last twenty years but until now, this body of knowledge has not been reviewed. In this first attempt, this article presents a critical review of 59 single publications – including 34 journal articles, 16 book chapters and 9 PhD theses. The findings advise that the study of migration flows is governed by quantitative approaches that explain the migration process by pointing out ‘push and pull’ factors. More significantly, this paper reveals the need to move from a Latin-American centred analysis to one that considers the specificities of this whole region and the diversity and motion that is part of the migration process. Finally, this systematic review highlights the need to conduct qualitative studies to explore how the increase of temporary visas is intersecting with the everyday life of these migrants.