

Looking back to look forward: Celebrating 10 Years of Research on Migration, Forced Displacement and Superdiversity

Programme Outline¹

14-16 September 2022

Institute for Research into Superdiversity, University of Birmingham, UK

Conference Location: Edgbaston Campus, University of Birmingham, B15 2TT

Getting to Campus: [Directions](#)

Getting around Campus: [Maps](#)

ALL TIMES ARE UTC+1/BRITISH SUMMER TIME.

We use Zoom for online participation. Each room has its own Zoom link.

You can find the Zoom links, Meeting IDs and Passcodes for online participation on page 13 of this document.



Scan the QR Code for programme updates, abstracts, speakers' bios and further information!

| | DAY 1, Wednesday 14 September 2022 | Venue |
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| 12.30-13.30 | Registration and lunch | Teaching and Learning Building Atrium and Room LG03 |
| 13.30-14.00 | Welcome to delegates by Professor Adam Tickell, Vice-Chancellor, University of Birmingham and Professor Nando Sigona, Director of IRiS | Teaching and Learning Building, Room LT1 LIVESTREAM via Zoom |
| 14.00-15.00 | Keynote 1: Professor Steve Vertovec, Max Planck Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity, Germany <i>Superdiversity, complexity and conundrums of categorization</i> Chair: Professor Jenny Phillimore, University of Birmingham | Teaching and Learning Building, Room LT1 LIVESTREAM via Zoom |
| 15.00-15.30 | Coffee break | Teaching and Learning Building Atrium and Room LG03 |
| 15.30-17.00 Panel Session 1 | (1) Superdiversity, racialization and migration infrastructures in Japan and the UK (hybrid) Chair and Organiser: Irina Kuznetsova Miloš Debnár: <i>Superdiversity and racialization in different context: Central and Eastern Europeans in the UK and Japan</i> Simon Pemberton: <i>Superdiversity and its temporalities in shaping migrant 'staying'</i> Nando Sigona, Jotaro Kato and Irina Kuznetsova: <i>Migration infrastructures and the production of migrants' irregularity in Japan and the United Kingdom</i> Taku Suzuki: <i>Beyond Precarity: Survival Tactics among Deportable and Legally Liminal Asylum Seekers in Japan</i> | Muirhead Tower Room G15 Zoom link |

¹ The Programme may be subject to amendments. Correct as at 12 September 2022

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| | <p>(2) Urban communities, identities, interactions (hybrid)</p> <p>Chair: Lisa Goodson</p> <p>Souad Osseiran: <i>Exploring Urban Refugee Settlement in Istanbul: Case of Syrian Refugees</i></p> <p>Rohini Rai: <i>Racialization, its urban spatialization and the making of 'Northeastern' identity in 'world class' Delhi</i></p> <p>Ismintha Waldring, Elif Keskiner: <i>What is happening when contact isn't happening? Comparing the majority-minority cities Antwerp and Rotterdam</i></p> <p>Roshanak Nouralian: <i>Cultural Adaptation of Foreign Students in Vienna and the role of Austrian Migration policy</i></p> | <p>Muirhead Tower Room 113</p> <p>Zoom link</p> |
| | <p>(3) Re-constructing diasporic links across diverse learning spaces: harnessing a translingual and transcultural orientation (hybrid)</p> <p>Chair and Organiser: Vally Lytra</p> <p>Vally Lytra: <i>Re-imagining the nation in the diaspora: negotiating identity and community in a fast-changing linguistic and cultural landscape</i></p> <p>Cátia Verguete: <i>Portuguese language provision in the UK: exploring the tension between internationalisation and local relevance</i></p> <p>Vicky Macleroy: <i>Our Planet Festival: Re-thinking how children and young people connect with their languages, cultures, and communities</i></p> | <p>Alan Walters Room 112</p> <p>Zoom link</p> |
| | <p>(4) The politics and temporalities of migration management</p> <p>Chair: Anna Papoutsi</p> <p>Efrat Ben-Ze'ev: <i>Borders and Bodies: Eritrean Asylum Seekers, sensory experiences, and the journey of escape</i></p> <p>Paladia Ziss: <i>Just a piece of plastic? Bordering, rights-claims and (im)permanence amongst naturalised Turkish citizens of Syrian refugee origin in Turkey</i></p> <p>Josephine Boadiwaa, Veronica Boakye Adade, Richard Osei Bonsu: <i>Vulnerable and Voiceless - 'Losing the pride of African sovereignty through Migration'</i></p> <p>Elif Çetin: <i>The EU and the Politics of Managing Irregular Migration in the Central and Eastern Mediterranean, 2015-2022</i></p> | <p>Alan Walters Room 111</p> <p>Zoom link</p> |
| | <p>(5) Institutions, governance and the management of migration and displacement (hybrid)</p> <p>Chair: Catherine Craven</p> <p>Basma El-Doukhi: <i>Re-thinking Refugee-led organisations: role, impact, capabilities, and obstacles in Middle East host countries: Evidence from Lebanon, Turkey and Jordan</i></p> <p>Lea Baro: <i>Representing diversity, diverse representation(s) – a critical discourse analysis of German diversity policies and their conceptualizations of representation</i></p> <p>Sandhya Kumari: <i>Role of the Supreme Court of India in humanising the Migrants: A Study of post Covid Scenario</i></p> <p>Patrick McGovern, Eiko Thielemann; Omar Hammoud-Gallego: <i>Extending the Liberal Paradox: the role of markets and institutions in offsetting labour market competition from migrant workers</i></p> | <p>Muirhead Tower Room 109</p> <p>Zoom link</p> |
| 17.00 – 17.30 | Coffee break | Alan Walters Atrium |

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| 17.30-19.00 <u>Panel Session 2</u> | <p>(6) Critical and creative approaches to methodologies and research ethics in studying mobility and superdiversity (hybrid)</p> <p>Chair: Stefano Piemontese</p> <p>Franka Zlatic: <i>Neither in nor out: negotiating insiderness and positionality when researching super-diversity</i></p> <p>Nerina Boursinou, Milena Rizzotti: <i>Conducting Research with Migrants Inside Institutional Spaces: barriers, suggestions and ethical considerations</i></p> <p>Christina Fakalou, Roula Kitsiou: <i>Sociolinguistic superdiversity in the Greek asylum linguistic landscape research</i></p> | <p>Muirhead Tower Room G15</p> <p>Zoom link</p> |
| | <p>(7) Immigrant Youth Challenging Stigmas while Negotiating Access and Belonging in the United States (hybrid)</p> <p>Chair: Eric Macias</p> <p>Eric Macias: <i>Challenging 'Social Death' During the Pandemic: "Drop out," Undocumented Youth and the Practice of Racialized Neoliberal Cultural Citizenship</i></p> <p>Irina Chukhray: <i>Immigrant age-at-arrival, social capital, and college enrolment</i></p> <p>Melisa Argañaraz Gomez: <i>The migrant care-centric narrative: emerging care awareness in undocumented youth activism during COVID-19</i></p> <p>Ala Sirriyeh: <i>Emotional reflexivity in undocumented migrant youth activism</i></p> | <p>Muirhead Tower Room 113</p> <p>Zoom link</p> |
| | <p>(8) Migration, vulnerability, and wellbeing*</p> <p>Chair and Organiser: Laurence Lessard-Phillips</p> <p>Lin Fu, Sin-Yi Cheung (co-author): <i>The relationship between healthcare access, material wellbeing, perceived entitlement, and the health of vulnerable migrants in the UK</i></p> <p>Laurence Lessard-Phillips: <i>The wellbeing of migrants at risk of vulnerability: an overview</i></p> <p>Antje Lindenmeyer: <i>Use of resources to improve wellbeing</i></p> <p>Jenny Phillimore: <i>"They just left me" Asylum seekers, health and access to healthcare in initial and emergency accommodation</i></p> <p>*All papers are co-authored by the panel participants (+ Sin-Yi Cheung for the first paper).</p> | <p>Alan Walters Room 112</p> <p>Zoom link</p> |
| | <p>(9) Border spaces and migration infrastructure: camps, detention centres, informal settlements</p> <p>Chair: Nando Sigona</p> <p>Melanie Griffiths: <i>The times of immigration detention: A UK perspective</i></p> <p>Irit Katz: <i>Reconfiguring Modernity's Versatile Architecture of Power and Resistance: Israel-Palestine's Common Cam</i></p> <p>Inka Stock: <i>Timescapes in forced immobility: Theorizing the temporal strategies of migrants in camp-like situations</i></p> | <p>Alan Walters Room 111</p> <p>Zoom link</p> |
| | <p>(10) Intersectionality, superdiversity and local integration (hybrid)</p> <p>Chair: Natasha Nicholls</p> <p>Simon Pemberton, Bircan Ciytak, Gabriella Elgenius, Christiane Falge, Lisa Goodson: <i>Place making and spatial justice in superdiverse neighbourhoods</i></p> <p>Tuba Tayfun Kayalarli: <i>A Mixed-Methods Exploration of Belonging and Integration Among Cypriot-Turkish, Turkish and Kurdish Migrant Women in London</i></p> <p>Himadree Sonowal: <i>On Performing Chineseness: Chinese migrant women at the crossroads</i></p> | <p>Muirhead Tower Room 109</p> <p>Zoom link</p> |

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| | Benedicte Brahic, Ahmad Al-Shahma, Caitlin Nunn, Shoba Arun, Farwa Batool: <i>"From asylum to resettlement: The shifting landscape of refugee service provision in response to UK resettlement schemes"</i> | |
| 19.15-21.00 | Conference Reception – with drinks and refreshments Music by Nifeco Costa | Alan Walters Atrium |

| | DAY 2, Thursday 15 September 2022 | Venue |
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| 8.30-9.00 | Registration | Alan Walters Atrium |
| 9.00-10.30 <u>Panel Session 3</u> | (11) Linguistic citizenship, state policy and localised practice in adult migrant language education (hybrid) Chair: Melanie Cooke James Simpson: <i>Adult migrant language education: Policies and discourses</i> Melanie Cooke: <i>Linguistic citizenship in adult migrant language education classrooms</i> Ben Rampton: <i>Academics and adult migrant language education</i> | Alan Walters Room G03 Zoom link |
| | (12) (Re)thinking Empire, de-colonisation and resistance (hybrid) Chair: Jenny Phillimore Paul Spoonley: <i>Settler Society Superdiversity : A Decolonial Superdiversity</i> Rintu Borah: <i>Heidegger and Migration: A Phenomenological Inquiry into the Socio-Affective Breakdown of a Migrant</i> Linda N. Masi: <i>Ghost Boats and Deadly Border Spaces: Out of Africa, In Pursuit of the European Dream</i> Lyndsey Kramer: <i>Legacy of Empire: broadening and adding to the understanding of colonialism in Europe</i> | Alan Walters Room G11 Zoom link |
| | (13) Hybridity and the politics of belonging in transnational spaces Chair: Catherine Craven Georgios Trantas: <i>Sacred Space, Hybridity and Mutability: Greek-Cypriots in the UK</i> Jae Hyun Park: <i>Racial or Religious Prejudices as Political Remittances of Transnational Refugees: the Case of Burmese Bamar Refugee Returnees</i> Koreana Ko: <i>Creating transnational social spaces within and beyond national borders - a case study of permanently settled older Korean immigrants in the South of England</i> Bircan Ciytak: <i>"We" and "Them" – living in Germany as third-generation German-born Turks</i> NOTE: ROOM CHANGE! | Alan Walters Room 204 Zoom link |
| | (14) Misrecognised Europeans and their responses to prejudice and discrimination Chair and Organiser: Stefano Piemontese and Annavittoria Sarli Olivier Esteves: <i>French Muslims in Global Space: Stigmatisation, Expatriation, Integration</i> Roberta Ricucci: <i>"I never imagined I would become a migrant myself". Stories of mobility among children of immigration born in Italy</i> Giulia Marroccoli <i>"Where are you from? I mean, really". Discrimination and belonging among immigrant descendants: the cases of Turin and Lyon.</i> | Alan Walters Room 111 Zoom link |

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| | <p>(15) Russia's war on Ukraine and the new politics of refuge Chair: Irina Kuznetsova Oksana Koshulko: <i>New Politics in the 21st Century: Russia's war in Ukraine and Total Changes in the World</i> Priyanka Yadav: <i>Is Europe Suffering a two-sided Brunt of War? A Case Study of Unfolding Russia's Invasion of Ukraine</i> Maria Gatti Racah: <i>The new Russian anti-war migration wave</i></p> | <p>Alan Walters Room 103</p> <p>Zoom link</p> |
| | <p>(16) Visualising and quantifying superdiversity and integration (hybrid) Chair: Laurence Lessard-Phillips Sakura Yamamura, Steven Vertovec: <i>Re-/Viewing urban superdiversity</i> Dirk Geldof & Roxanne Vanhaeren: <i>The spread, speed and scale of superdiversity in Flanders (Belgium) 1990-2020. The opportunities and complexities of making an Atlas Superdiversity based upon population datasets</i> Veronika Strain-Fajth: <i>The role of host country characteristics in immigrant integration: A cross-European analysis</i></p> <p>NOTE: ROOM CHANGE!</p> | <p>Alan Walters Room 112</p> <p>Zoom link</p> |
| | <p>(17) Discourses, representation and refugees – (in)visibility, deservingness and justice (hybrid) Chair: Paladia Ziss Malina Iulia Duta: <i>The Refugees That Come to Romania: the Good, the Bad and the Invisible</i> Müzeyyen Pandir: <i>The construction of Syrian refugee identity by symbolic annihilation</i> Joanna Kostka: <i>Funding migrant integration at the local level - work in progress or policy failure?</i></p> | <p>Muirhead Tower Room 122</p> <p>Zoom link</p> |
| 10.30-11.00 | Coffee break | Alan Walters Atrium |
| 11.00-12.30 <u>Panel Session 4</u> | <p>(18) Rethinking integration: civil society and its role for integration in superdiverse areas (hybrid) Chair and Organiser: Gabriella Elgenius Magda Borkowska: <i>Diverse neighborhoods in the UK and Sweden: are they really civil society deserts?</i> Gabriella Elgenius and Jutta Kawalerowicz: <i>Administrative records versus micro-mapping: the need for mixed methods in civil society research</i> Jenny Phillimore: <i>Trajectories of migrant and refugee civil society activity in superdiverse areas: the importance of a life course approach</i> Gabriella Elgenius: <i>Civil society's role for employability in superdiverse neighbourhoods: a comparative study of Sweden and the UK.</i></p> | <p>Alan Walters Room G03</p> <p>Zoom link</p> |
| | <p>(19) Migration policies and the family: Transformations and challenges (hybrid) Chair: Anna Papoutsis Melanie Griffiths: <i>'Deporting daddy': Mixed-citizenship families in the UK.</i> Rachel Bencheckroun: <i>"Mothering in a hostile environment: Mothers with insecure statuses living in the UK".</i> Colin Yeo: <i>title tbc</i> Felipe Vargas and Mohammed Abdollahi: <i>To Pimp the Asylum Seeker: The Crimmigration Legal System and the Social Dimensions of Trauma in AmeriKKKa</i></p> | <p>Alan Walters Room G11</p> <p>Zoom link</p> |

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| | <p>(20) Social and geographical mobilities and immobilities (hybrid) Chair: Rachel Ayrton Ludmila Igor Bogdan: <i>Migration and immobility in Moldova: social forces behind decisions to stay</i> Ekaterina Vorobeveva: <i>Overcoming a mobility bias in transnational migrant entrepreneurship</i> Camilla Spadavecchia, Mihaela Chelaru: <i>Changes in highly skilled migrants' life satisfaction during the covid-19 pandemic. A comparison between the experiences of EU and non-EU citizens</i></p> | Alan Walters Room 112 Zoom link |
| | <p>(21) Education, social mobility and the transfer of cultural capital (hybrid) Chair and Organiser: Stefano Piemontese and Annavittoria Sarli Christopher Thorén: <i>Experiences of recognition and misrecognition: Muslim students in superdiverse Swedish high schools</i> Zsuzsanna Arendas, Judit Durst, Vera Messing, Noemi Katona: <i>The limits of trading cultural capital: Returning migrant children and their educational trajectory in Hungary</i> Ellen Liptrot, Dr Zana Vathi and Dr Lisa Moran: <i>Intimacies of home learning: shifting power positionalities among asylum seeking and refugee parents and children during COVID-19</i></p> | Alan Walters Room 111 Zoom link |
| | <p>(22) Paradigm shift to superdiversity in entrepreneurship Chair and Organiser: Sakura Yamamura Paul Lassalle, Sakura Yamamura: <i>Approximating entrepreneurial superdiversity: reconceptualizing the superdiversity debate in ethnic minority entrepreneurship</i> Kiran Trehan: <i>Diversity in Entrepreneurship: Uncovering Under-Explored Opportunities</i> Jude Kenechi Onyima, Stephen Syrett, Leandro Sepulveda: <i>Immigrant business in transnational context: the 'break out' process for Nigerian entrepreneurs</i></p> | Alan Walters Room 103 Zoom link |
| | <p>(23) Migration representations and the arts Chair: Amy Burge Amy Burge: <i>Creating precarious empathy through fictional representations of migration</i> Carmen Zamorano Llena : <i>"I'll never let myself die in a strange land that doesn't want me": A Life Course Approach to the Temporal Subjectivities of Older Migrants in Abdulrazak Gurnah's The Last Gift</i> Natasha Nicholls, Marisol Reyes Soto, Gabriella D'Avino: <i>The contribution of arts-based research as a tool for improving the wellbeing of female refugees and asylum seekers</i></p> | Alan Walters Room 204 Zoom link |
| | <p>(24) Politics, governance and mobilisations of diaspora (hybrid) Chair: Bircan Ciytak Catherine Craven: <i>Colonial continuities in Tamil diaspora governance: A practice-based analysis of global entanglements and historical connections</i> Kirsty Hearn: <i>Rhizomatic dependency infrastructures as geographies of care: the humanitarian responses of Sudanese diaspora actors</i> Vijayta Mahendru: <i>Sikh Diaspora and Homeland Politics during the Farmers' Protest in India</i> Ayu Kusumastuti: <i>Why Do Female Domestic Worker Vote Abroad? An Explanation of Political Transnationalism of Indonesian Migrants</i></p> | Muirhead Tower Room 122 Zoom link |
| 12.30-13.30 | Lunch and networking | Alan Walters Atrium |

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| 13.30-14.30 | Keynote 2: Professor Cecilia Menjivar (UCLA and President of American Sociological Association) <i>Immigration Bureaucracies, Categories of Exclusion, and Superdiversity</i> Chair: Professor Nando Sigona | Alan Walters Room G03 LIVESTREAM via Zoom |
| 14.30-15.00 | Coffee break | Alan Walters Atrium |
| 15.00-16.00 | Plenary Session 1: <i>Migrants and refugees in the media</i> . Barbara Serra (journalist), Rob McNeil (Migration Observatory), Nazek Ramadan (Migrant Voice). Chair: Hasan Patel (communications consultant) | Alan Walters Room G03 LIVESTREAM via Zoom |
| 16.00-16.30 | Coffee break | Alan Walters Atrium |
| 16.30- 18.00 <u>Panel Session 5</u> | (25) Key Recommendations for Higher Education Institutions to Support Refugee-Background Students (hybrid) Chair and Organiser: Olivia Issa Olivia Issa: <i>Key Recommendations for Higher Education Institutions to Support Refugee Students: Scholarships and Mentorship</i> Jawad T.: <i>The Importance of an Accessible Application Process</i> Zachariah John: <i>The Welcoming Campus Initiative: Increasing Refugee Access to Higher Education in Washington, DC</i> Miriam Cing: <i>Student Voices for Refugees: a Model for Refugee Student Advocacy at Schools Across the U.S.</i> | Alan Walters Room G03 Zoom link |
| | (26) Student mobilities: alternative to asylum, reproducing structures of exclusion, or both? (hybrid) Chair: Jenny Allsopp Linda Morrice and Rebecca Murray: <i>Ukraine and UK higher education: disrupting or reinforcing the 'higher education border'?</i> Zsuzsanna Arendas and Vera Messing: <i>Conceptualizing student mobilities differently: A global study abroad program, as an opportunity, or (re)production of youth vulnerabilities?</i> Souzan Hussein: <i>Third Country Refugee's admission through Educational Pathways: Case Study of Japanese language schools Program for Syrians</i> Wen-Yu Wu: <i>Waiting and hope for futures: Syrian students' mobilities and temporal strategies in Lebanon and Jordan</i> | Alan Walters Room G11 Zoom link |
| | (27) Sexual and Gender-based Violence from Displacement to Refuge: Findings from the SEREDA Project (hybrid) Chair and Organiser: Jenny Phillimore Sandra Pertek: <i>Reconceptualising violence in forced migration: from sexual and gender-based violence to a violence continuum</i> Lisa Goodson, Jenny Phillimore, Anna Papoutsis, Sandra Pertek, Jeanine Hourani and Sian Thomas: <i>SGBV Survivors' experiences of double disenfranchisement: the role of micro-resistances in a bid for agency, recovery and reconnection with self</i> Jenny Phillimore: <i>Forced migration, sexual and gender-based violence and integration: effects, risks and protective factors</i> Tatiana Morais: <i>Rethinking vulnerability: tensions which aggravate the risk of surviving Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in the country of asylum</i> | Alan Walters Room 112 Zoom link |

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| | <p>(28) Situated identities: going beyond ethno-national divides? Chair: Annavittoria Sarli and Susanne Wessendorf Choen Yin Chan: <i>An Exploration of UK-Chinese Families with Intercultural Intergenerational Relationships</i> Emma Soye: <i>Intergenerational dynamics of superdiversity in East London</i> Rosy Hastir: <i>Intra and Inter-Generation Difference: A Study of Sikh Immigrant Families in Italy</i> Elizabeth Mavroudi: <i>Young people in the Greek, Jewish and Palestinian diasporas and negotiations of identity, politics and difference in spaces of learning</i></p> | <p>Alan Walters Room 111 Zoom link</p> |
| | <p>(29) Constructing diasporic links: Language, identities and belonging Chair and Organiser: Eleni Mariou Kristin Vold Lexander: <i>“Doing family” online: Multilingual, multimodal, mediated practices</i> Petros Karatsareas: <i>Contesting language in diaspora: Greek complementary schools as fields of struggles</i> Adriana Patiño-Santos: <i>Portraits from the diasporic media: Spanish speaking Latin Americans in London</i></p> | <p>Alan Walters Room 103 Zoom link</p> |
| | <p>(30) Interrogating the superdiverse city: advancing critical and creative approaches Chair and Organiser: Katy Bennett Ellen Bishop: <i>Critical reflections on ethnographic research concerned with the Geographies of School Pupils who Speak English as an Additional Language (EAL)</i> Solinda Morgillo: <i>Black methodology and slow spatial research on everyday multiculturalism.</i> Katy Bennett: <i>Digital Geographies of everyday multiculturalism: ‘Let’s go Nando’s!’</i></p> | <p>Alan Walters Room 204 Zoom link</p> |
| | <p>(31) Border governance and humanitarian borderwork (hybrid) Chair: Nando Sigona Erika Herrera Rosales: <i>“It stopped being a place of trust ... but rather a place of persecution”: the governance and bordering practices of humanitarian organisations in Mexico</i> Estefania Castaneda Perez: <i>The Violence of Waiting, Surveillance, and Border Policing: A Discussion of Transborder Mental Health</i> Silvia Pitzalis, Fabio De Blasis: <i>The IOM and the humanitarian borderwork in the Niger</i> (online) Robin Vandevoordt, Larissa Fleischmann: <i>Impossible futures? The ambivalent temporalities of grassroots humanitarian action</i></p> | <p>Muirhead Tower Room 122 Zoom link</p> |
| 18.15-19.15 | <p>Book launch: The Oxford Handbook of Superdiversity edited by Fran Meissner, Nando Sigona and Steve Vertovec with editors and some contributors</p> | <p>Alan Walters Room G11 LIVESTREAM via Zoom</p> |
| 20.00-22.00 | <p>Conference dinner at Austin Court Welcome Address by Prof Richard Black, Pro-Vice-Chancellor and Head of the College of Social Sciences</p> | <p>Austin Court 80 Cambridge Street, Birmingham, B1 2NP</p> |

| | DAY 3, Friday 16 September 2022 | Venue |
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| 8.30-9.00 | Registration | Alan Walters Atrium |
| 9.00-10.30 <u>Panel Session 6</u> | <p>(32) Reconstructing meanings: The role of memory, temporalities and places in human mobility (hybrid)</p> <p>Chair and Organiser: Maria Luisa Di Martino</p> <p>M. Luisa Di Martino: <i>The role of memory in the de/reconstruction process of migrants' identities.</i></p> <p>Laura Alicino: <i>Cartographies of pain. Reconstructing migrant people's memories in Balam Rodrigo's "El libro centroamericano de los muertos"</i></p> <p>Camilla Spaliviero: <i>Promoting the Use of Contemporary Literature by Women Writers of Migrant Origin in the Second Language Classroom. An Italian case study</i></p> <p>Angelo Ishi: <i>Constructing a collective memory: how Nikkei Brazilian migrants are (re)interpreting their "history" in Japan</i></p> | <p>Alan Walters Room G03</p> <p>Zoom link</p> |
| | <p>(33) Arrival Infrastructures as infrastructures of transit, temporariness and settlement (hybrid)</p> <p>Chair and Organiser: Susanne Wessendorf</p> <p>Discussant: Tamlyn Monson</p> <p>Malte Gembus: <i>'That's where we go for help' – a school and a community centre as arrival spaces for newcomers in East London.</i></p> <p>Carolien Lubberhuizen: <i>Permanent temporary newcomers – A temporal lens on arrival infrastructures for and by migrant workers in agricultural areas in the Netherlands and Belgium</i></p> <p>Shila Anaraki: <i>Obscuring guest-host relations in the network of temporary shelters and homes</i></p> | <p>Alan Walters Room G11</p> <p>Zoom link</p> |
| | <p>(34) Digitalisation, institutions, belonging and bordering (hybrid)</p> <p>Chair: Michaela Benson</p> <p>Sunyoung Park, Dr. Warda Belabas: <i>How does digital public service delivery affect migrants' sense of belonging?</i></p> <p>Marie Godin, Mihai Călin Bica: <i>The EUSS and the digitalization of everyday bordering: the case of Roma people in the UK</i></p> <p>Kuba Jablonowski: <i>A glitch, a fissure, a feature: digital bordering and transactional status in the EU Settlement Scheme?</i></p> <p>Mariangela Veikou: <i>Reclaiming Citizenship in the Digital Condition</i></p> | <p>Alan Walters Room 112</p> <p>Zoom link</p> |
| | <p>(35) Thinking and fostering young people's social participation in a culturally plural context (hybrid)</p> <p>Chair: Annavittoria Sarli and Stefano Piemontese</p> <p>Siavash Bakhtiar: <i>Intercultural Skills: A Reflexive Approach to the Training of Sociocultural Workers</i></p> <p>Valerio Ferrero and Anna Granata: <i>Becoming Italian. The crucial role of pedagogy in promoting a reform of citizenship law</i></p> <p>Alessio Surian: <i>The "involuntary generation": A critical thematic analysis of the New Italian Generation's Manifesto</i></p> | <p>Alan Walters Room 111</p> <p>Zoom link</p> |

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| | <p>(36) Citizenship regimes, rights and statelessness</p> <p>Chair: Paladia Ziss</p> <p>Catherine Craven and Nando Sigona: <i>Transnational political mobilisation after Brexit: From Citizen's to migrant's rights</i></p> <p>Maria Gabriella Trovato: <i>Citizenship, spatial inequality and right to the landscape</i></p> <p>Laavanya Kathiravelu, Dr Jaafar Alloul: <i>Superdiversity, temporality and the (geo)politics of 'integration': Interrogating differential inclusion among second-generation migrants in non-Western citizenship regimes</i></p> <p>NOTE: ROOM CHANGE!</p> | <p>Alan Walters Room 103</p> <p>Zoom link</p> |
| 10.30-11.00 | Coffee break | Alan Walters Atrium |
| 11.00-12.00 | <p>Plenary Session 2: <i>Human rights narratives in the UK's hostile environment</i>. Colin Yeo (immigration and asylum barrister), Gulwali Passarlay (writer and activist), Dr Agnes Woolley (Birkbeck University), Chair Dr Jenny Allsopp</p> | <p>Alan Walters Room G03</p> <p>LIVESTREAM via Zoom</p> |
| 12.00-13.00 | Lunch | Alan Walters Atrium |
| 13.00-14.00 | <p>Plenary Session 3: <i>The borders of migration studies</i>. Prof Carlos Vargas Silva (University of Oxford), Prof Michaela Benson (Lancaster University), Prof Mette Louise Berg (UCL) and Prof Nando Sigona (University of Birmingham). Chair: Dr Laurence Lessard Phillips</p> | <p>Alan Walters Room G03</p> <p>LIVESTREAM via Zoom</p> |
| 14.00-14.30 | Coffee | Alan Walters Atrium |
| 14.30-16.00 <u>Panel Session 7</u> | <p>(37) Forced displacement, mental health and resilience (hybrid)</p> <p>Chair: Jenny Phillimore</p> <p>Kathleen Rutledge: <i>Suffering, Faith & Well-Being Among Muslim Women Affected By The ISIS Conflict In Iraq: The Role of Faith in Coping and Recovery and What This Means For Humanitarian Response</i></p> <p>Sandra Iman Pertek: <i>Rethinking resilience: Adapted religious coping mechanisms among forced migrant survivors of sexual and gender-based violence</i></p> <p>Sara Alsaraf: <i>Findings from a Community-Based Participatory Research (CBPR) Inquiry into the Mental Health Impact of the Asylum Process with Migrants in the UK.</i></p> | <p>Alan Walters Room G03</p> <p>Zoom link</p> |
| | <p>(38) Boundary-making, axes of differentiation and superdiversity (hybrid)</p> <p>Chair: Lisa Goodson</p> <p>Hideki Tarumoto: <i>Considering Migration and Radicalism in the Superdiversity Era</i></p> <p>Sara Jones & Oxana Bischin: <i>Capturing Superdiversity: Entangled Memories in Urban Space</i></p> <p>Maren Rohe: <i>"I'm not a migrant, I'm here voluntarily" or "I'm a migrant, too": Poles and Germans in the UK</i></p> <p>Ayla Torun: <i>Discussing the migration with the narrative possibilities of cinema: Immigrants and refugees in Turkish cinema</i></p> | <p>Alan Walters Room G11</p> <p>Zoom link</p> |

| | | |
|-------------|--|---|
| | <p>(39) Policies, practices and experiences of racialisation and marginalisation in post-Brexit Britain</p> <p>Chair: Elena Zambelli</p> <p>Csilla Hajnal-Smith: <i>Racialisation of Eastern European migrants in Brexit Britain</i></p> <p>Elena Zambelli, Michaela Benson: <i>Race, migration and time in Brexit research - Mixedness as method and analytic</i></p> <p>Alicja Kaczmarek: <i>How postcolonial Europe is reflected in UK's Migration Policy and Practice</i></p> <p>Laurence Lessard-Phillips & Nando Sigona: <i>Second-generation EU Scots: national and social origins influences</i></p> | <p>Alan Walters Room 112</p> <p>Zoom link</p> |
| | <p>(40) Eight years of the population displacement in Ukraine: policies; bordering, lived experiences, and lessons for 2022</p> <p>Chair and Organiser: Irina Kuznetsova</p> <p>Vlad Mykhnenko, Elliot Delahaye, Nigel Mehdi: <i>Understanding forced internal displacement in Ukraine: insights and lessons for today's crises</i></p> <p>Lidia Kuzemska: <i>Two waves of internal displacement in Ukraine: similarities and differences in the state responses in 2014 and 2022</i></p> <p>Oksana Mikheieva: <i>Bordering and citizenship: lived experiences of displaced from Ukraine's war-torn territories</i></p> <p>Irina Kuznetsova: <i>Mental health, forced displacement and necropolitics: Understanding the long-term implications of internal displacement in Ukraine</i></p> | <p>Alan Walters Room 111</p> <p>Zoom link</p> |
| | <p>(41) Innovation, Impact, Integration – migration research and policy advocacy in Scotland's devolved policy context.</p> <p>Organiser: Helen Baillot</p> <p>Chair: Marcia Vera-Espinoza</p> <p>Emmaleena Käkelä: <i>Using a Community Advisory Board model to explore gender-based violence and influence policy action and change</i></p> <p>Nicole Vidal: <i>Research in the era of COVID-19 – how rapid response research can capture experiences of marginalised social groups at times of social upheaval</i></p> <p>Leyla Kerlaff, Helen Baillot, Arek Dakessian: <i>Putting research into practice - using visual tools to explore and represent the role of social connections in refugee integration</i></p> <p>Pinar Aksu & Dylan Fotoohi: <i>Advocating for an alternative model of asylum support and provision in Scotland's devolved context</i></p> | <p>Alan Walters Room 103</p> <p>Zoom link</p> |
| 16.15-16.45 | Wrap up and conclusion | <p>Alan Walters Room G03</p> <p>Zoom link</p> |

For the latest programme updates, complete abstracts, speaker's bios and further useful information scan the QR code!



Zoom links to meeting rooms

| Room | Link/Meeting ID/Passcode |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Teaching & Learning Building LT 1 | https://bham-ac-uk.zoom.us/j/86343608226?pwd=cWMxOG4zbkJGSnhPTCs3enFnNWtVUT09 |
| | Meeting ID: 863 4360 8226 |
| | Passcode: 716743 |
| Muirhead Tower G15 | https://bham-ac-uk.zoom.us/j/84352153242?pwd=WUFLZzZ0VXF1Q2VCRTJ2UWszQXdYdz09 |
| | Meeting ID: 843 5215 3242 |
| | Passcode: 781335 |
| Muirhead Tower 109 | https://bham-ac-uk.zoom.us/j/81923594878?pwd=UmloQ2RtbnRLRC9YakVMUnRXSIRPQT09 |
| | Meeting ID: 819 2359 4878 |
| | Passcode: 265363 |
| Muirhead Tower 113 | https://bham-ac-uk.zoom.us/j/81606095838?pwd=UXFHUkp1L1haaGhWc2tmUXRka0lOQT09 |
| | Meeting ID: 816 0609 5838 |
| | Passcode: 266305 |
| Muirhead Tower 122 | https://bham-ac-uk.zoom.us/j/84892352052?pwd=SERkVEdyZzQ3dWI1djlJVkdJK0VWQT09 |
| | Meeting ID: 848 9235 2052 |
| | Passcode: 280898 |
| Alan Walters G03 | https://bham-ac-uk.zoom.us/j/88480064110?pwd=eIQvY21DbmRGMXZMY2Z0Tm1sRFISQT09 |
| | Meeting ID: 884 8006 4110 |
| | Passcode: 137999 |
| Alan Walters G11 | https://bham-ac-uk.zoom.us/j/85253199271?pwd=d2VHYVlyMkZuVE1lKzlrQm8vZXVPdz09 |
| | Meeting ID: 852 5319 9271 |
| | Passcode: 573485 |
| Alan Walters 112 | https://bham-ac-uk.zoom.us/j/82293520712?pwd=djhmRDRYeWtNKzZVRW5ZbnplQThiQT09 |
| | Meeting ID: 822 9352 0712 |
| | Passcode: 499247 |
| Alan Walters 111 | https://bham-ac-uk.zoom.us/j/85710467407?pwd=eVBNTWN5d0Mzek5KQnNDd2d5dXZrZz09 |
| | Meeting ID: 857 1046 7407 |
| | Passcode: 696793 |
| Alan Walters 103 | https://bham-ac-uk.zoom.us/j/88271441831?pwd=L2o0bzIPK1NKUWhNemZicnBGbEM5Zz09 |
| | Meeting ID: 882 7144 1831 |
| | Passcode: 104742 |
| Alan Walters 204 | https://bham-ac-uk.zoom.us/j/85847310500?pwd=eG45UTZ6M3dYaDVOR1lodlRnMTl0dz09 |
| | Meeting ID: 858 4731 0500 |
| | Passcode: 792802 |

PANEL OVERVIEW

Note: All keynotes and plenaries will be livestreamed for online delegates. Panels shaded in green include online speakers.

| Date | Panel Session | Muirhead Tower G15 | Muirhead Tower 113 | Alan Walters 112 | Alan Walters 111 | Alan Walters 103 | Alan Walters 204 | Muirhead Tower 109 |
|----------|---------------------|---|--|---|---|------------------|------------------|--|
| Wed 14/9 | PS 1 15.30-17.00 | (1) Superdiversity, racialization and migration infrastructures in Japan and the UK: the NODE UK Japan network round table (hybrid) Chair: Irina Kuznetsova <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Miloš Debnár • Simon Pemberton • Nando Sigona/Jotaro Kato/Irina Kuznetsova; • Taku Suzuki | (2) Urban communities, identities, interactions (hybrid) Chair: Lisa Goodson <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Souad Osseiran • Rohini Rai • Ismintha Waldring/Elif Keskiner; • Roshanak Nouralian | (3) Re-constructing diasporic links across diverse learning spaces: harnessing a translingual and transcultural orientation Chair: Vally Lytra <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vally Lytra • Cátia Verguete • Vicky Macleroy | (4) The politics and temporalities of migration management Chair: Anna Papoutsi <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efrat Ben-Ze'ev • Paladia Ziss • Josephine Boadiwaa/Veronica Boakye Adade/Richard Osei Bonsu • Elif Çetin | n/a | n/a | (5) Institutions, governance and management of migration and displacement (hybrid) Chair: Catherine Craven <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basma El-Doukhi • Lea Baro • Sandhya Kumari • Patrick McGovern, Eiko Thielemann; Omar Hammoud-Gallego |
| | PS 2 17.30-19.00 | (6) Critical and creative approaches to methodologies and research ethics in studying mobility and superdiversity (hybrid) Chair: Stefano Piemontese <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Franka Zlatic • Nerina Boursinou, Milena Rizzotti • Christina Fakalou, Roula Kitsiou | (7) Immigrant Youth Challenging Stigmas while Negotiating Access and Belonging in the United States (hybrid) Chair: Eric Macias <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eric Macias • Irina Chukhray • Melisa Arganaraz • Ala Sirriyeh | (8) Migration, vulnerability, and wellbeing Chair: Laurence Lessard-Phillips <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lin Fu/ Sin-Yi Cheung • Laurence Lessard-Phillips • Antje Lindenmeyer • Jenny Phillimore | (9) Border spaces and migration infrastructure: camps, detention centres, informal settlements Chair: Nando Sigona <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Melanie Griffiths • Irit Katz • Inka Stock | n/a | n/a | (10) Intersectionality, superdiversity and local integration (hybrid) Chair: Natasha Nicholls <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tuba Tayfun Kayalarli • Himadree Sonowal • Benedicte Brahic, Ahmad Al-Shahma, Caitlin Nunn, Shoba Arun, Farwa Batool • Simon Pemberton, Bircan Ciytak, Gabriella Elgenius, Christiane Falge and Lisa Goodson |

| Date | Panel Session | Alan Walters G03 | Alan Walters G11 | Alan Walters 112 | Alan Walters 111 | Alan Walters 103 | Alan Walters 204 | Muirhead Tower 122 |
|----------|---------------------|---|---|--|---|--|--|---|
| Thu 15/9 | PS3 9-10.30 | (11) Linguistic citizenship, state policy and localised practice in adult migrant language education (hybrid) Chair: Melanie Cooke <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Melanie Cooke • James Simpson • Ben Rampton | (12) (Re)thinking Empire, de-colonisation and resistance (hybrid) Chair: Jenny Phillimore <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paul Spoonley • Rintu Borah • Linda N. Masi • Lyndsey Kramer | (16) Visualising and quantifying superdiversity and integration (hybrid) Chair: Laurence Lessard-Phillips <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sakura Yamamura, Steven Vertovec • Dirk Geldof & Roxanne Vanhaeren • Veronika Strain-Fajth | (14) Misrecognised Europeans and their responses to prejudice and discrimination Chair: Stefano Piemontese and Annavittoria Sarli <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Olivier Esteves • Roberta Ricucci • Giulia Marroccoli <p>Session 1 of Marie Curie panel series: Racialised Young Europeans Negotiating Power and Identities</p> | (15) Russia's war on Ukraine and the new politics of refuge Chair: Irina Kuznetsova <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oksana Koshulko • Priyanka Yadav • Maria Gatti Racah | (13) Hybridity and the politics of belonging in transnational spaces Chair: Catherine Craven <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Georgios Trantas • Jae Hyun Park • Koreana Ko • Bircan Ciytak | (17) Discourses, representation and refugees – (in)visibility, deservingness and justice (hybrid) Chair: Paladia Ziss <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malina Iulia Duta • Müzeyyen Pandir • Joanna Kostka |
| | PS4 11-12.30 | (18) Rethinking integration: civil society and its role for integration in superdiverse areas (hybrid) Chair: Gabriella Elgenius <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gabriella Elgenius • Jenny Phillimore • Jutta Kawalerowicz • Magda Borkowska | (19) Migration policies and the family: Transformations and challenges (hybrid) Chair: Anna Papoutsis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Melanie Griffiths • Rachel Benchebkroun • Colin Yeo • Felipe Vargas and Mohammed Abdollahi | (20) Social and geographical mobilities and immobilities (hybrid) Chair: Rachel Ayrton <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ludmila Igor Bogdan • Ekaterina Vorobeve • Camilla Spadavecchia, Mihaela Chelaru | (21) Education, social mobility and the transfer of cultural capital Chair: Stefano Piemontese and Annavittoria Sarli <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christopher Thorén • Zsuzsanna Arendas, Judit Durst, Vera Messing, Noemi Katona • Ellen Liptrot, Dr Zana Vathi and Dr Lisa Moranchec <p>Session 2 of Marie Curie panel series: Racialised Young Europeans Negotiating Power and Identities</p> | (22) Paradigm shift to superdiversity in entrepreneurship Chair: Sakura Yamamura <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paul Lassalle, Sakura Yamamura • Kiran Trehan • Jude Kenechi Onyima, Stephen Syrett, Leandro Sepulveda | (23) Migration representations and the arts Chair: Amy Burge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amy Burge • Carmen Zamorano Llena • Natasha Nicholls, Marisol Reyes Soto, Gabriella D'Avino | (24) Politics, governance and mobilisations of diaspora (hybrid) Chair: Bircan Ciytak <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catherine Craven • Kirsty Hearn • Vijayta Mahendru • Ayu Kusumastuti |
| | PS 5 16.30-18.00 | (25) Key Recommendations for Higher Education Institutions to Support Refugee-Background Students (hybrid) Chair: Olivia Issa <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Olivia Issa • Jawad T. • Zacharia John • Miriam Cing | (26) Student mobilities: alternative to asylum, reproducing structures of exclusion, or both? (hybrid) Chair: Jenny Allsopp <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linda Morrice, Rebecca Murray • Souzan Hussein • Wen-Yu Wu • Zsuzsanna Arendas and Vera Messing | (27) Sexual and Gender-based Violence from Displacement to Refuge: Findings from the SEREDA Project Chair: Jenny Phillimore <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sandra Pertek • Lisa Goodson, Jenny Phillimore, Anna Papoutsis, Sandra Pertek, Jeanine Hourani and Sian Thomas • Jenny Phillimore • Tatiana Morais | (28) Situated identities: going beyond ethno-national divides? Chair: Annavittoria Sarli and Susanne Wessendorf <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choen Yin Chan • Emma Soye • Rosy Hastir • Elizabeth Mavroudi <p>Session 3 of Marie Curie panel series: Racialised Young Europeans Negotiating Power and Identities</p> | (29) Constructing diasporic links: Language, identities and belonging Chair: Eleni Mariou <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kristin Vold Lexander • Petros Karatsareas • Adriana Patiño-Santos | (30) Interrogating the superdiverse city: advancing critical and creative approaches Chair: Katy Bennett <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Katy Bennett • Ellen Bishop • Solinda Morgillo | (31) Border governance and humanitarian borderwork (hybrid) Chair: Nando Sigona <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erika Herrera Rosales • Estefania Castaneda Perez • Silvia Pitzalis, Fabio De Blasis • Robin Vandevoordt, Larissa Fleischmann |

| Date | Panel Session | Alan Walters G03 | Alan Walters G11 | Alan Walters 112 | Alan Walters 111 | Alan Walters 103 | Alan Walters 204 | Muirhead Tower 122 |
|----------|---------------------|---|---|--|--|--|------------------|--------------------|
| Fri 16/9 | PS 6 9-10.30 | (32) Reconstructing meanings: The role of memory, temporalities and places in human mobility (hybrid) Chair: M. Luisa Di Martino <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M. Luisa Di Martino • Laura Alicino • Camilla Spaliviero • Angelo Ishi | (33) Arrival Infrastructures as infrastructures of transit, temporariness and settlement (hybrid) Chair: Susanne Wessendorf <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tamlyn Monson (discussant) • Malte Gembus • Carolien Lubberhuizen • Shila Anaraki | (34) Digitalisation, institutions, belonging and bordering (hybrid) Chair: Michaela Benson <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sunyoung Park, Dr. Warda Belabas • Marie Godin, Mihai Călin Bica • Kuba Jablonowski • Mariangela Veikou | (35) Thinking and fostering young people's social participation in a culturally plural context Chair: Annavittoria Sarli and Stefano Piemontese <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Siavash Bakhtiar • Valerio Ferrero/ Anna Granata • Alessio Surian <p>Session 4 of Marie Curie panel series: Racialised Young Europeans Negotiating Power and Identities</p> | (36) Citizenship regimes, rights and statelessness Chair: Paladia Ziss <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catherine Craven and Nando Sigona • Maria Gabriella Trovato • Laavanya Kathiravelu, Dr Jaafar Alloul | n/a | |
| | PS 7 14.30-16.00 | (37) Forced displacement, mental health and resilience (hybrid) Chair: Jenny Phillimore <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kathleen Rutledge • Sandra Iman Pertek • Sara Alsaraf | (38) Boundary-making, axes of differentiation and superdiversity (hybrid) Chair: Lisa Goodson <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hideki Tarumoto • Sara Jones & Oxana Bischin • Maren Rohe • Ayla Torun | (39) Policies, practices and experiences of racialisation and marginalisation in post-Brexit Britain Chair: Elena Zambelli <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Csilla Hajnal-Smith • Elena Zambelli, Michaela Benson • Alicja Kaczmarek • Laurence Lessard-Phillips & Nando Sigona | (40) Eight years of the population displacement in Ukraine: policies; bordering, lived experiences, and lessons for 2022 Chair: Irina Kuznetsova <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irina Kuznetsova • Vlad Mykhnenko • Oksana Mikheieva • Lidia Kuzemska | (41) Innovation, Impact, Integration – migration research and policy advocacy in Scotland's devolved policy context. Chair: Marcia Vera-Espinoza <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emmaleena Käkälä • Nicole Vidal • Leyla Kerlaff, Helen Baillot, Arek Dakessian • Pinar Aksu & Dylan Fotoohi | n/a | |

Keynotes

All keynote speeches will be livestreamed for online delegates.

Wednesday, 14 September: 14.00-15.00, LT1, Teaching and Learning Building

Keynote 1: Professor Steve Vertovec (Max Planck Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity, Germany): *Superdiversity, complexity and conundrums of categorization*

Chair: Professor Jenny Phillimore, University of Birmingham

Thursday, 15 September: 13.30-14.30, G03 Alan Walters Building

Keynote 2: Professor Cecilia Menjivar (UCLA and President of American Sociological Association): *Immigration Bureaucracies, Categories of Exclusion, and Superdiversity*

Chair: Professor Nando Sigona

Plenaries

All plenaries will be livestreamed for online delegates.

Thursday, 15 September: 15.00-16.00, G03 Alan Walters Building

Plenary Session 1: *Migrants and refugees in the media.*

Panelists: Barbara Serra (journalist), Rob McNeil (Migration Observatory), Nazek Ramadan (Migrant Voice).

Chair: Hasan Patel (communications consultant)

Thursday, 15 September: 18.15-19.15, G11 Alan Walters Building

Book launch: The Oxford Handbook of Superdiversity edited by Fran Meissner, Nando Sigona and Steve Vertovec with editors and some contributors

Friday, 16 September: 11.00-12.00, G03 Alan Walters Building

Plenary Session 2: *Human rights narratives in the UK's hostile environment.*

Panelists: Colin Yeo (immigration and asylum barrister), Gulwali Passarlay (writer and activist), Dr Agnes Woolley (Birkbeck University).

Chair Dr Jenny Allsopp.

Friday, 16 September: 13.00-14.00, G03 Alan Walters Building

Plenary Session 3: *The borders of migration studies*

Panelists: Prof Carlos Vargas Silva (University of Oxford), Prof Michaela Benson (Lancaster University), Prof Mette Louise Berg (UCL) and Prof Nando Sigona (University of Birmingham).

Chair: Dr Laurence Lessard Phillips

Book of Abstracts

Panel 1: Superdiversity, racialization and migration infrastructures in Japan and the UK (hybrid)

Irina Kuznetsova (Chair, University of Birmingham, UK)

It is well known that both Japan and the United Kingdom (UK) face similar economic challenges, which are exacerbated by ageing societies, labour shortages and issues around integrating migrants. While the UK has a longer history of large-scale in-migration, currently both countries are now accepting similar numbers of migrants per year. In both the UK and Japan one common discourse is that many migrants are in the country 'illegally'. The panel discusses the role of migration infrastructures and the production of migrants' irregularity in both countries focusing on infrastructures of entry, settlement and exit, and casting a comparative light on the mechanisms that produce precarious and expendable migrant lives in relation to access to labour and labour conditions, access and quality of housing and law enforcement. Then, utilising a 'superdiversity' and temporalities lenses, the panel unpacks the differences that make impact strategies of migrant staying. The panel also critically discusses the post-colonial approaches to whiteness and limited understanding of diversity along ethnic lines. It argues for contextual understanding of race and its intersections with gender and social locations in the UK and Japan.

The NODE UK|Japan network is led by the University of Birmingham's Institute for Research into Superdiversity and Waseda University's Institute for Asian Migrations.

Miloš Debnár (Ryukoku University, Japan): *Superdiversity and racialization in different context: Central and Eastern Europeans in the UK and Japan*

This paper explores different ways in which global and local hierarchies intersect with migration and historical context by comparing the racialization of white migrants in Western and non-Western settings characterized by migration induced superdiversity. Based on research on Central and Eastern European migrants in Japan, the paper deploys superdiversity as a conceptual tool that allows us to describe and recognize the multiple diversification of migration to Japan in recent decades and raise important questions on relevant concepts and theories. Whereas Japan has still relatively small migrant population, the concept of superdiversity has been identified as having a potential to contest its ethno-nationalist self-perceptions and provide new insights into the complex experiences and integration of migrants (Phillimore et al., 2021). The paper analyses the experience of Central and Eastern European migrants as relatively privileged white migrants and utilizes findings from comparison of the way they are being racialized in Japan and UK (Zorko & Debnár, 2021) or in other non-Western contexts (Lan 2022). The paper critically engages with Western theories and post-colonial approaches to whiteness and limited understanding of diversity along ethnic lines. It argues for contextual understanding of race and its intersections with gender and social locations. Recognition of such intersections and consequent superdiversity is a first step in developing effective policies (Vertovec 2007).

Simon Pemberton (Keele University, UK): *Superdiversity and its temporalities in shaping migrant 'staying'*

Whilst considerable research and attention has focused on the role of immigration policy in attracting foreign migrants in order to address issues such as weak economic growth, population decline and labour shortages, less attention to date has explored the influences shaping the retention of such individuals. As such, a focus on migrant 'staying' is fundamental to the effectiveness of using foreign labour to address labour supply challenges. Through drawing upon research conducted recently in the

UK and Japan – and where common concerns have been raised over the implications of long-term demographic trends for national labour markets – this paper explores the influences shaping migrant staying. Utilising a ‘superdiversity’ lens, the paper unpacks the difference or differences that make a difference to strategies of migrant staying. In turn, the temporal dimensions of superdiversity are brought to the fore, and the relative importance of (superdiverse) places vis a vis changing migrant biographies, networks and assets and ‘anchors’ in the retention of migrant labour.

Nando Sigona (University of Birmingham, UK), Jotaro Kato (Affiliation?) and Irina Kuznetsova (University of Birmingham, UK): *Migration infrastructures and the production of migrants’ irregularity in Japan and the United Kingdom*

The paper examines the migration infrastructures and pathways through which migrants move into, through and out of irregular status in Japan and the UK and how these infrastructures uniquely shape their migrant experiences of irregularity at key stages of their migration projects. Our analysis brings together two bodies of migration scholarship, namely critical work on the social and legal production of illegality and the impact of legal violence on the lives of immigrants with precarious legal status, and on the role of migration infrastructures in shaping mobility pathways. Drawing upon in-depth qualitative interviews with irregular and precarious migrants in Japan and the UK collected over a ten-year period, this article develops a three-pronged analysis of the infrastructures of irregularity, focusing on infrastructures of entry, settlement and exit, casting a comparative light on the mechanisms that produce precarious and expendable migrant lives in relation to access to labour and labour conditions, access and quality of housing and law enforcement, and how migrants adapt, cope, resist or eventually are overpowered by them.

Taku Suzuki (Denison University): *Beyond Precarity: Survival Tactics among Deportable and Legally Liminal Asylum Seekers in Japan*

The paper examines how asylum seekers in Japan, whose applications for refugee recognition have been denied, attempt to survive with a severely limited legal status as “provisionally released” migrants. Based on my interviews with asylum seekers who are detained by the Immigration Service Agency (ISA), those who are temporarily released by ISA but denied basic economic and social rights, and local supporters who help these asylum seekers, as well as participant-observations of their daily struggles, this paper suggests that while it is undeniable, as many migration scholars have claimed, that these “deportable” (Nicholas De Genova) migrants with “liminal legality” (Cecilia Menjívar) face tremendous hardship just to survive in their migratory destinations, it is crucial for migration scholars to pay attention to how asylum seekers and their allies find legal gray areas and blind spots in the existing state bureaucracy to make their lives possible. In so doing, the paper attempts to expose how they discover and exploit the cracks within the state bureaucracy, which secures the precarious migrants’ “right to have rights” (Hannah Arendt), with creativity, persistence, or avoidance, depending on their situations. Attempting to open up a discursive space beyond the discourses of precarity (Anne Alison) and cruelty of optimism (Lauren Berlant) that have been pervasive among the existing scholarship on deportable and legally liminal migrants, the paper seeks to explore theoretical and practical strategic options to secure the right to move and resettle among those who are excluded from transnational mobility due to “militarized global apartheid” (Catherine Besteman).

Panel 2: Urban communities, identities, interactions (hybrid)

Chair: Lisa Goodson

Souad Osseiran (Koç University, Turkey) (online): *Exploring Urban Refugee Settlement in Istanbul: Case of Syrian Refugees*

Syrian refugees are dispersed unevenly across Turkey with higher refugee concentrations in key provinces. In Istanbul, Syrian refugees are settled in different neighbourhoods across Istanbul with some districts hosting high numbers. The concentration of refugees in specific neighbourhoods influences dynamics, relations and economies. This paper examines the districts of Fatih and Esenyurt - the former one of the historic neighbourhoods of Istanbul and the latter newly added to the city in 2008 – which are home to many Syrian refugees and many non-Syrian refugees and migrants. Relying on qualitative data focusing on Syrian refugees' experiences living in these two superdiverse neighbourhoods, and by analysing policies and practices at national and local levels, this paper examines the ways migration policies concerning refugee residence are impacting urban refugees in two spaces of arrival in Istanbul. This study comes at a time when Turkey is developing new policies and measures to govern refugee and non-citizen presence at the district level in the face of rising social tension concerning refugee presence.

Rohini Rai (online, Brunel University London, UK): *Racialization, its urban spatialization and the making of 'Northeastern' identity in 'world class' Delhi*

The neoliberal transformation of Delhi into a 'world class city' has increasingly attracted migrants from India's North-Eastern and Himalayan borderlands, who are collectively racialized as 'Northeasterns' and face racism in the city. This paper draws from urban ethnographic research and provides a spatial analysis of racialization in the form of a three-way argument– First, it examines the incorporation of 'Northeastern' migrants within Delhi's service sector economy and highlights external/structural racialization that constructs them as the city's racialized 'service providers'. Second, it examines place-making and 'race'-making processes, showing how migrants employ agency that leads to their self-racialization, which is spatialized in a distinct socio-spatial formation– the 'urban village'. Third, it argues that, because of racial-spatial processes, the 'Northeastern' emerges as racialized urban identity which is nonetheless peripheralized as the postcolonial power-relation between frontier citizens and Indian nation is reproduced in the city, resulting in their 'othering'. Thus, this paper examines links between racialization, urban spatialization and racialized identity formation in a postcolonial, neoliberal, Southern city through the case of 'Northeastern' migrants in Delhi.

Ismintha Waldring (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Netherlands), Elif Keskiner (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Netherlands): *What is happening when contact isn't happening? Comparing the majority-minority cities Antwerp and Rotterdam*

In the past decade various large cities in western Europe have become so-called 'majority-minority' cities: cities in which all ethnic groups -including the country's majority group without a migration background- are numerically a minority. To what extent, with whom, how and why residents living in these majority-minority city contexts interact has received ample attention, with a particular focus on inter-ethnic contacts. In this paper, which is based on 40 semi-structured interviews with majority-minority neighborhood residents without a migration background in Antwerp (Belgium) and Rotterdam (the Netherlands) that we conducted for the Becoming a Minority research project, we acknowledge on the one hand that there are residents without a migration background who attempt to establish contact with neighborhood residents with a migration background. Yet, we specifically focus our attention on understanding why some residents without a migration background living in majority-minority neighborhoods experience difficulties in establishing inter-ethnic contacts in their neighborhoods. We show in this paper how the respective national societal discourses on and resulting images of people with a migration background in Belgium and the Netherlands resonate in the stories shared by our respondents. And how in turn these images of the "Other" can draw up (or cement

existing) social boundaries between residents without a migration background and residents with a migration background. It is through the drawing up of these social boundaries that residents without a migration background refrain from interactions with neighborhood residents with a migration background. And it is because residents without a migration background refrain from interactions with resident with a migration background that the existing images of the “Other” are allowed to remain intact."

Roshanak Nouralian (online; University of Vienna, Austria): *Cultural Adaptation of Foreign Students in Vienna and the role of Austrian Migration policy*

"Intercultural and interdisciplinary studies are absorbing topics in applied linguistics. Cultural proximity and migration policy play a significant role in the Migrants' cultural adaptation to the host society. Among various migrant groups, international students expose to extensive psychological and socio-cultural changes in the host country. In this regard, Iranian students in Vienna may face barriers due to the low cultural proximity between Iranians and Austrians. This study aims to identify the obstacles Iranian students at universities in Vienna face in their cultural adaptation to Austrian society. Answering this question, a mixed-method approach entailing a qualitative stage of research through focused group discussion and individual interviews; as well as a quantitative stage; has been designed. Both the collection and analysis of quantitative; and qualitative data will apply for triangulation and a deep understanding of the subject. As an intersectional study, this research focuses on migration policy, race, language, and political economy issues. Experiences of Iranian students concerning the German language and cultural adaptation show that the acceptance factor in the host society plays a higher role than their different ethnic backgrounds in Iran. In this presentation, the achieved results from the qualitative phase focusing on the role of the Austrian Migration policy on the Iranian students' lives, concerning language policy and political economy; and psychological issues will be discussed.

Panel 3: Re-constructing diasporic links across diverse learning spaces: harnessing a translingual and transcultural orientation

Chair and Organiser: Vally Lytra (Goldsmiths University, UK)

"Diaspora communities worldwide are undergoing massive transformations due to heightened linguistic and cultural diversities and mobilities and increased linguistic and social inequalities (Curdtt-Christiansen & Li, 2021). Yet, dominant paradigms of language education are often based on static representations of language, culture and identity and monolingual and prescriptivist pedagogical and language assessment models. In our recently published book 'Liberating Language Education' (Lytra et al, 2022) we push against such hegemonic ideologies about how identities and communities should be understood and how languages should be taught. We propose a translingual and transcultural orientation to language and pedagogy that expands our conceptualisation of language to include other semiotic resources and complexifies ordered categorisations of community and belonging, foregrounding tension, messiness, and unpredictability. In our panel, we draw on this vision of language education and an understanding of diaspora as 'lived experience' to explore how learners and teachers co-construct learning environments that reflect their desires, and multiple worlds and create possibilities to redefine diaspora communities, locally, translocally, and transnationally. Vally Lytra investigates how collective narratives of belonging that undermine the reification of languages and cultures and normative ethnocultural identities might be constructed. Cátia Verguete illustrates the increased use of technology and digital tools in a transnational community language provision and considers the significance of local knowledge in this era of digital mediation. Vicky Macleroy examines the process of multilingual digital storytelling and how young people rethink what it means to belong to a community and make connections across a wider digital community.

Vally Lytra (Goldsmiths University, UK): *Re-imagining the nation in the diaspora: negotiating identity and community in a fast-changing linguistic and cultural landscape*

Community schools play a key role in sustaining language, culture, history, and memory for the next generation in the diaspora (Blackledge & Creese 2010). The commemoration of history and heritage through national celebrations is often mobilized as a powerful tool for the reproduction of ethnocentric national narratives and the development of monolithic ethnocultural identities that often collide with students' situated negotiations of emergent multilingual and multicultural identities in diasporic contexts (Lytra, 2014; Simpsi, 2014; Voskou, 2021). This presentation builds on work exploring the internal diversities within Greek diaspora communities and their community schools documented in Lytra (2022). More specifically, I examine how teachers in a Greek community school in Switzerland sought to reconcile fixed with more fluid and expansive notions of language, identity, and community by connecting commemorative celebrations to students' lived experience and knowledge systems embedded in diverse spatial-temporal contexts. Teachers proposed an alternative way of imagining the nation that foregrounded less known accounts of Greek nation-building and presented them in new ways.

Cátia Verguete (Goldsmiths University, UK): *Portuguese language provision in the UK: exploring the tension between internationalisation and local relevance*

The Portuguese language provision offered by the Camões institute in the UK is a particularly interesting case for multilingual language planning and policy research, situated as it is at the intersection of national and international educational policies and practices, state institutions and policy agents at various levels of social and institutional activity. It is a language provision that complies with a particular legal framework which is centrally formulated in Portugal and is then (re)-created, interpreted, and appropriated (Johnson, 2013) by a network of teachers and their administrators in their day-to-day interactions with local head teachers, teachers, pupils, and parents. Analysis of the official language policies for Portuguese language abroad reveals significant ideological and structural changes over the years. Shifting national and international, historical, political, and socio-cultural contexts have seen language policy discourses progress from endorsing language maintenance to promoting language internationalisation. Drawing on data from my doctoral ethnographic study examining Portuguese overseas language policies and the processes leading to their implementation in schools in England (Verguete, 2022a), as well as on subsequent surveys and a teacher-led documentary, this paper complements and extends the reflection initiated in my chapter in our book 'Liberating Language Education' (Verguete, 2022b). The focus here will be on how the increase in the use of digital tools spawned by the social distancing measures during the Covid-19 pandemic can contribute to supporting the maintenance of Portuguese as one of the languages of a peripatetic and interconnected emigrant community of the twenty-first century (Li Wei, 2018) while concomitantly contributing to a broader multilingual education that is of local interest and relevance.

Vicky Macleroy (Goldsmiths University, UK): *Our Planet Festival: Re-thinking how children and young people connect with their languages, cultures, and communities*

This presentation builds on ideas interrogated in our book, 'Liberating Language Education' where Chung and Macleroy (2022) look at what happens when young people begin to frame stories from their communities through the lens of a camera. We argued that the process of digital storytelling could open up new spaces for young people to explore identities and rethink belonging and language in the digital age. In this talk, I focus on the 'Our Planet Festival' (2021) that brought together films from around the world (created during the pandemic) as part of the Critical Connections project. There were 20 languages included in the digital stories of young participants (6-17 years old) across 16 educational institutions and 7 countries. These stories are creative, but also critical of the status quo.

We are often frustrated by the lack of imagination and time given in our current educational systems to local languages and cultures and how to form lasting bonds across communities (Anderson & Macleroy, 2021). In reconstructing diasporic links across diverse language spaces, I focus on 3 bilingual Arabic-English digital stories created in London and Cairo that look at Arabic language, culture and belonging in critical, creative, and humorous ways. Congratulations, you have won a sheep! (Community School, Cairo) interrogates belonging and being part of a community; Mehneshy (NGO, Cairo) imagines responding to a newcomer in the community; and Our Planet Through Art (Arabic Complementary School, London) investigates belonging to a wider global community. Finally, I examine how the online festival brought these young Arabic-English digital storytellers together.

Panel 4: The politics and temporalities of migration management

Chair: Anna Papoutsi

Efrat Ben-Ze'ev (Ruppin Academic Center, Israel): *Borders and Bodies: Eritrean Asylum Seekers, sensory experiences, and the journey of escape*

"Much of the literature on irregular migration and border-crossing focuses on the intersection between states, policies, and the migrants. The ""bare lives"" of irregular migrants are often viewed from a vertical angle. This paper will explore this movement horizontally, through the embodied experience of the migrants, their sense of proximity between life and death, and the ways through which they interpret these retrospectively. The journey is considered here through adversities facing one's body – hunger, thirst, being hidden in packed pickup trucks and airless containers, and for those less lucky, being sold to owners of torture camps established to raise ransom money. Asylum seekers describe a journey in which their condition shifts between two opposite ends -- on the one hand, being highly dependent on their accumulated knowledge, fitness, and resourcefulness, while on the other hand, being out of control, merely an object handled by others. The paper explores the quick changes from one condition to another, and its manifestations in the body and the senses. The study, using in-depth interviews as its main method, was conducted with Eritrean asylum seekers in Israel, Ethiopia and Norway, between 2013 and 2019. Special attention is given to border-crossings of the Egypt-Israel border between 2006 and 2012. It also incorporates the analysis of media reports, court affidavits, films and publications by human rights' organizations, as well as participant observations in Tel Aviv and the Holot's detention center (which operated between 2013 and 2017).

Paladia Ziss (University of Birmingham, UK): *Just a piece of plastic? Bordering, rights-claims and (im)permanence amongst naturalised Turkish citizens of Syrian refugee origin in Turkey*

Naturalisation in a new country is considered one of the most sustainable "durable solution" for refugees. When they become citizens, refugees presumably reacquire protection of a state and concomitant access to equal rights. Turkey does not provide a regular pathway to citizenship, or permanent residence, for the over 4 million refugees from Syria, Afghanistan and other places in its territory. Yet, the Turkish government has been granting citizenship on a discretionary basis to several hundred thousands of forcibly displaced Syrians. Drawing on a larger qualitative PhD project on the politics of time in urban protracted displacement in Germany and Turkey, this paper examines the effects of naturalisation on and experiences of Turkish citizens of Syrian refugee origin in Istanbul. Citizenship may provide refugees with improved ability to claim certain rights, including some forms of mobility; yet, naturalised Turkish citizens of Syrian refugee origin report ongoing experiences of discrimination as "Syrians" and the (in)ability to access rights on an equal basis to other "Turkish" Turkish citizens. Thus, citizenship fails in its promise to provide futural stability and a permanent

solution to displacement results. Citizenship is not unified but rather acts as a hierarchical and temporal bordering practice of the state in which inclusion on paper coexist with exclusion in practice.

Josephine Boadiwaa, Veronica Boakye Adade, Richard Osei Bonsu (all omaniae Ghana/Belgium): *Vulnerable and Voiceless - 'Losing the pride of African sovereignty through Migration'*

Every day, hundreds of unaccountable African youth are confidently tricked into modern day slavery through irregular migration. Majority are been sent to Italy, Spain, Morocco, Israel through the desert crossing the Mediterranean sea by the human smugglers and traffickers while others were misled to Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Lebanon. The trend of these irregular migration represents one of the biggest humanitarian tragedies, rendering most African youths who were intellects and vision holders to be hopeless and vulnerable within the scope living as undocumented migrants and slaves for which they constitute the greater work force of their nation. Twenty-first (21st) century promises to be a new age of migration. African migrants will risk all certain to death to reach Europe, their dreamland of greener pastures 'the land of Paradise', eighty percent (80%) will be confronted with death while the twenty percent (20%) do make it but are soon confronted with shattered dreams and unattainable expectations. These brain-drain have been a major challenge to both African and European governments on the growing negative effect of the 80% undocumented African migrants been displaced while the gap between documented and undocumented migrants keep growing by 90% yearly, exception of those who survived the deadly voyage. African migrants faces various decree of inhumane treatment when caught up by the law as Illegal immigrants which create adverse conditions resulting in mentally, physiologically and emotional trauma before been forced to return to their country of origin

Elif Çetin (Yasar University, Turkey, and University of Cambridge, UK): *The EU and the Politics of Managing Irregular Migration in the Central and Eastern Mediterranean, 2015-2022*

Controlling irregular migration in the Mediterranean remains a challenge for the European Union. Building on previous research, this paper focuses on migration, Search and Rescue and disembarkation activities in the Central and Eastern Mediterranean over the past seven years. Social construction of migration as a source of risk and threat in Europe has been conditioning both national and supranational responses to migrant arrivals in general, and to irregular arrivals in particular. An investigation of policies pursued by the EU and the front-line EU Member States, such as Italy and Greece, reveal that these actors are primarily motivated to keep 'unwanted' migration, in the form of irregular migration, away from their territorial borders. There is evidence that individual Member States have engaged, at times apparently with the connivance of Frontex (the European Border and Coastguard Agency) officers, in pushing people back from their frontiers or even from inside them to neighbouring countries, such as Libya and Turkey, as a form of deterrence and in order to keep numbers down. This not only breaks the legal obligation to allow a claim of asylum to be made and recorded but also might endanger lives, especially at sea. In addition, fighting migrant-smuggling is a top priority in Europe, and it includes targeting NGOs rescuing migrants in order to discourage migrants to take perilous journey across the Mediterranean and to prevent their departures from Libya and Turkey.

Panel 5: Institutions, governance and the management of migration and displacement (hybrid)

Chair: Catherine Craven

Basma El-Doukhi (University of Kent, UK): *Re-thinking the Refugee-led organisations: role, impact, capabilities, and obstacles in Middle East host countries: Evidence from Lebanon, Turkey and Jordan.*

"My proposed research on the role of Refugee-Led Organizations in providing protection and assistance for displaced communities in the Middle East, draws on ten years of humanitarian work and my own lived experiences as a refugee. The findings will illuminate the contribution of displaced people as catalysts for sustainable and transformative change, challenge hostile environment narratives and inform effective response to forced displacement. My experiences show that the immediate task of feeding, sheltering and keeping displaced people safe is typically organised through mutual aid (helping each other) rather than by external assistance from wealthier countries and that the effective support can only be achieved in close partnership with displaced people. 'Localisation' and inclusion of refugees in their own development fulfils the "leave no one behind" fundamental principle underlying Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals which potentially provides an opportunity to engage with refugee-led community organisations (RLOs). RLOs may be more effective, efficient, and legitimate in their responses compared to humanitarian actors. RLOs in Lebanon provide shelter, educational and protection assistance to displaced people. This project aims to move from anecdotal evidence to research-based findings that illuminate the nature of refugee-led organizations and the factors conditioning their impact and response. My project will meet 16 and 17 of the UN sustainable development goal(s) which are; promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development. Both goals acknowledge that the successful and sustainable development agenda requires inclusive and sustainable partnerships, solidarity and cooperation that ensures the respect of human rights as a key to build more effective and inclusive solutions through reinforcing people's leadership, ownership and autonomy in crises and humanitarian situations, rather than creating equivalent structures. RLOs succeed in growing and establishing themselves as important providers of social protection and assistance achieving both goals."

Lea Baro (DEZIM Institute, Germany): *Representing diversity, diverse representation(s) – a critical discourse analysis of German diversity policies and their conceptualizations of representation*

Germany can be described as a post-migrant country where 26% of the population have a history of migration. People with experiences of migration, discrimination, or racism are still underrepresented with less than 12% in public office (Statistisches Bundesamt, 2021). Diversity policies are on the rise with little advances in actual political representation, especially in institutions. This critical discourse analysis aims to shine light on this lack of representation despite policy efforts by investigating how migrant representation is constructed in German discourse. Using the discourse historical approach, it shows how migrant representation is conceptualized and what this can tell us about the current lack of representation. Special attention is paid to the ways in which representation is constructed within diversity and integration policies. It also analyzes the actors in this field with their varying perspectives on diversity, how representative claims differ and where boundaries of political participation and representation are drawn. Migrant organizations also recognize that representation is long overdue and as a response the federal conference of migrant organizations (BKMO) has proposed a federal participation law which includes quotas for public administration and publicly funded organizations. The critical discourse analysis is supplemented and contextualized using fieldwork data collected while accompanying the ongoing efforts of making this federal participation law a reality. Taken together this study offers a new perspective on representation of migrants in Germany by mapping conceptualizations of representation and diversity as well as in- and exclusions beyond elected office

Sandhya Kumari (Galgotias University, India) (online): *Role of the Supreme Court of India in humanising the Migrants: A Study of post Covid Scenario*

The sudden lockdown of the whole of India imposed from 24th of March, 2020 limited the movement of the whole population of 1.38 billion. While some of us have stocked the basic necessities, in spite

of the Indian Government did suggest otherwise. The lockdown denied the people living on margins the opportunities to work, alongside no facilities were provided in a planned manner. Some state government still took scant measures, in the form of shelter, food, etc. The poor migrants were keen to see their own family, wanted to live with their family members back home. The distance was not short but farther like, 500 kms to 1000 or more kilometres. They did not lose hope and moved on foot in the scorching heat on the summer, with their young kids and a few necessities. When the issue was brought to the notice of the Supreme Court of India, it brushed it aside saying that it is a matter best suited to the executive function. After a lot of hue and cry through print and audio-visual media, and pressure built by social activists and public spirited lawyers the Court empathised with the migrant workmen and took cognisance of the matter. It slowly and steady guided the executive to take certain measures for the benefit of not only these poor migrants but also monitored the same. In this backdrop, the purpose of this paper is to gauge the extent of the efforts of the Court took in favour of these migrants, and assess the gap. The paper would highlight therefore the issues, like, firstly, the migrants' issues in India, Supreme Court of India's role in establishing the faith in the highest court of the country, its role in ensuring measure to be initiated and followed in favour of the migrant workers and their family members and its balancing act of separation of powers while working towards the rule of law. The study would be doctrinal based on the newspaper articles, case-laws, scholarly articles, reports of national and international agencies among others. The hypothesis of the study is that the Supreme Court has been instrumental in dealing with the issues of migrant workers.

Patrick McGovern (London School of Economics and Political Sciences, UK), Eiko Thielemann; Omar Hammoud-Gallego: *Extending the Liberal Paradox: the role of markets and institutions in offsetting labour market competition from migrant workers.*

"Hollifield's 'liberal paradox' sets out the expectation of a drive towards increased protectionism in the migration policies of liberal states due to populist majoritarian politics that instrumentalizes concerns about economic, security, identity, etc. It also argues that this restrictive political logic can be expected to be at least partly counter-balanced by demands for openness (by business) in liberal market economies. If so, we might expect to see variations according to different varieties of capitalism (liberal vs. coordinated market economies), particularly when it comes to labour market controls. We also consider whether liberal constraints on policy-making are the result of liberal institutions at the international level, such as regional legal frameworks (e.g. EU Directives). Here we might expect to observe variations due to states relative propensity to 'opt out' of supranational legal commitments. To test these perspectives, we analyse the development of measures to prevent competition by migrant workers – such as labour market tests, salary thresholds and waiting periods – over the 1990-2015 period in two LMEs that have 'opted out' of the EU's Justice and Home Affairs pillar – the UK and Ireland – and two Coordinated Market Economies that opted in - Austria and Germany. Compared to border controls, the developments of measures to prevent labour market competition by migrant workers has been relatively neglected. Our research finds that variation shifts radically by immigration category rather than by country and shows how different liberal institutions affect migration categories differently. Our study contributes to the recent literature on migration policy development in Europe.

Panel 6: Critical and creative approaches to methodologies and research ethics in studying mobility and superdiversity (hybrid)

Chair: Stefano Piemontese

Franka Zlatic (University of Nottingham, UK): *Neither in nor out: negotiating insiderness and positionality when researching super-diversity*

"Following methodological de-nationalism and implementing super-diversity methodologically makes it challenging to talk about insiderness that would apply equally to all participants. My PhD research follows individual migrants, i.e. those who have moved alone, of various national and ethnic origins and their settlement in the UK. In this paper I will discuss how taking a step back from an ethnic or national lens in migration research brings a new scope on the reflexivity and auto-ethnography involved. Mullings (1999) highlights that interviewer and the interviewee co-create and negotiate their positions constantly during the encounter and I discuss how being a migrant myself, being a woman, a PhD student, a Croatian, has influenced my research experience. My partial insiderness has allowed me to gain access to my participants, establish rapport and ease the process of sampling and recruitment, but it also made me vulnerable, sensitive and it affected the course of my fieldwork. Additionally, the dichotomy of inside and outside is inherent to methodological nationalism (Nowicka and Cieslik, 2014:2), which provides further justification for that the insiderness present in this research cannot be talked about in a singular way (see Boccagni and Schrooten, 2018). I discuss how that experience made me acknowledge the exposure and potential prevalence of my personal and migrant side of social reality which ultimately affected the power relations during the interview. I will, therefore, offer a rationale for situating reflexivity as an important process and analytical strategy for creating new knowledge within migration studies research.

Nerina Boursinou (University of St Andrews, UK), Milena Rizzotti (University of Leicester, UK): *Conducting Research with Migrants Inside Institutional Spaces: barriers, suggestions and ethical considerations*

Since the escalation of the 2015 border crisis, we have witnessed the implementation of a hostile migration regime aiming to halt mobilities at various levels. On the one hand, crimmigration policies (Aas and Bosworth, 2011) push migrants from the Global South within Spaces of Confinement, such as immigration detention and prisons. On the other hand, migrant-led struggles and the international solidarity movement employ creative everyday practices of (un)bordering and resistance. Multidisciplinary research conducted with migrants has shed light on these tensions and has also highlighted a general difficulty in approaching participants within controlled and securitised settings. Furthermore, often unauthorized migrants feel pressured to replicate specific standardised narratives in order secure governmental protection and avoid risk of deportation (Godin and Donà, 2016; Hoyle et al., 2011; Mai, 2013). Against this background, the paper brings together findings from fieldwork in Italy with Nigerian women both convicted of trafficking as well as from fieldwork in detention centers and refugee camps in Greece. Specifically, it advances reflections on matters of access by discussing implications of physical inaccessibility to participants as well as imaginary access to their narratives, especially when they challenge the State's physical and moral borders. Finally, the paper highlights the importance of re-imagining research practices towards the creation of safer spaces for/of research which can facilitate the emergence of meaningful solidarities and organic narratives, as a way of challenging bordering practices.

Christina Fakalou (University of Thessaly, Greece), Roula Kitsiou (University of Thessaly, Greece) (hybrid): *Sociolinguistic superdiversity in the Greek asylum linguistic landscape research*

"This paper argues for theoretically and analytically re-tooling the concept of superdiversity as taken up in sociolinguistics (Blommaert & Rampton 2011; Blommaert 2015; Arnaut 2016) in linguistic landscaping research focusing particularly on the Greek asylum context. Whilst from 2015 onwards Greece faced substantial increase in the number of applications for international protection (Gill & Good, 2019); Linguistic landscape scholarship has largely ignored the superdiverse domain of asylum.

By situating itself at the intersection of the sociolinguistic take on superdiversity and linguistic landscape research, this paper urges for a new direction in conceptualizing and methodologizing the study of a Greek asylum physical locale in order to capture the complex realities inherent in it. This necessitates, a) incorporating ethnography; b) accounting for the multimodal barrage of semiotic signs; c) considering the dynamic interplay of orthographic scripts; d) drawing attention to spatiotemporal arrangements; e) addressing linguistic ideology and social agency. Looking beyond the Greek asylum locale, additionally, this nexus provides a formidable potential for the further development of sociolinguistic theory on infusing superdiversity and linguistic landscape research.

Panel 7: Immigrant Youth Challenging Stigmas while Negotiating Access and Belonging in the United States (hybrid)

Eric Macias (chair and organiser, State University of New York at Albany, USA)

This panel offers an interdisciplinary perspective to a variety of interrelated issues faced by immigrant youth in the United States. The papers proposed add nuance and a critical perspective to the existing literature that focuses on immigrant youth. While it is important to highlight immigrant youth's criminalized experiences and transitions into adulthood, as scholarship has previously done, the papers here focus on centering youth agency as they challenge myopic discourses and narratives which often depict youth as either good or bad immigrants. For instance, one paper highlights storytellers' narrative and activism to show young people's dual experience of social neglect and belonging in the country they migrated to as children. A second essay examines youth's political identity development through family-centered and community-focus care practices. A third paper highlights undocumented youth's negotiation of visibility and inclusion by providing their host community an important contribution in the height of the COVID-19 global pandemic. Lastly, an essay exploring the 1.5 generation immigrant youth's college search process and enrollment, provides insight to an important issue that impacts immigrants educational attainment in the country. Collectively, these essays contribute by enhancing our understanding of immigrant youth's agency in a myriad of settings that drive their efforts in negotiating access and belonging in the United States."

Eric Macias (State University of New York at Albany, USA): *Challenging 'Social Death' During the Pandemic: "Drop out," Undocumented Youth and the Practice of Racialized Neoliberal Cultural Citizenship*

Undocumented young people who do not graduate or 'drop out' of high school often become vulnerable targets of anti-immigrant discourses and attacks. However, the ways in which undocumented and 'drop out' youth challenge the negative stigma and exclusion that follows them has been underexamined. Instead of focusing on undocumented youth's deviancy and criminalization, this paper highlights undocumented youth agency in claiming a sense belonging and highlighting their deservingness to be included as productive members of their host communities during the global pandemic. More specifically, the paper highlights undocumented youth's work as essential workers offering support and sustaining their communities despite their experienced exclusion. I draw from in-depth interviews with 10 young people to examine the ways in which undocumented youth challenge "social death" (Cacho 2012) and the labels that often stigmatize their experiences. In addition, the paper furthers the understanding of "cultural citizenship" (Rosaldo 1997; Ong 1996; Rosaldo 1989; Flores and Benmayor 1997) suggesting that young people use their employment and community volunteer opportunities—which are only available to them because of their criminalized and racialized experiences—to practice what I consider a racialized neoliberal cultural citizenship.

Irina Chukhray (University of California Davis, USA): *Immigrant age-at-arrival, social capital, and college enrollment*

Driving the present study is the largely understudied college information search process among immigrant youth, defined as those who are foreign born and who came to the US under the age of 18 (often termed the 1.5 generation). The search process is when students seek out multiple sources for information about college (i.e., social capital resources). Understanding mechanisms that impact immigrant youths' educational attainment will inform educational policy and practitioners, such as high school counselors, as well as helping to increase immigrant youths' attainment. Using nationally representative data from the High School Longitudinal Study:2009, this study analyzes immigrant students' college enrollment outcomes three years after high school completion and contributes to the literature by disaggregating foreign-born students into age-at-arrival groups. Findings indicate that, contrary to theory, age-at-arrival does not predict college-going. Additionally, access to social capital resources does not predict college-going among immigrant youth, where for example, speaking to a high school counselor about college-going does not significantly improve later arrivals' college enrollment. To supplement this quantitative study, I will also share preliminary results from my ongoing qualitative work where I interview 1.5Gen immigrant youth about experiences during high school (e.g., with counselors and others) that supported and/or constrained their college-going pursuits as well as how 1.5Gen youths' sense of belonging affected their college-information search practices.

Melisa Argañaraz Gomez (University of Maryland, Baltimore County, USA) (online): *The migrant care-centric narrative: emerging care awareness in undocumented youth activism during COVID-19*

This paper contributes to political geographies of undocumented migrant youth involved in local movements to secure their community's well-being during the pandemic. Through conversations with youth, this paper examines how their activism emerged from their own experiences and inability to protect their own families and fulfill their own aspirations. Following migrant social movement scholars and geographies of care, I argue that youth caring experiences contribute to developing a political and collective identity that shaped narratives of deservingness based on care. These narratives challenge youth exclusion and construction of the other thereby changing discourses that depict them as undeserving in the public arena. This paper pays close attention to youth development of political identities and practices in their everyday actions for social change. Their political identities emerged from: care practices during the pandemic, their care awareness, and from involvement in political action to transform their lives. These findings advance conversations on children and youth political geographies, immigration, and youth social movements scholarship.

Ala Sirriyeh (Lancaster University, UK): *Emotional reflexivity in undocumented migrant youth activism*

Emotions play a significant role in drawing people into activism and in defining activist experiences. Contributing to scholarship on the ethical imperative of centring migrant voices and leadership in migrant rights struggles, I consider the role of emotions in challenging, facilitating and sustaining migrants' engagement in activism and how emotions shape migrant trajectories through activism. Through the case of undocumented youth activism in California, I explore how undocumented young people drew on practices of emotional reflexivity to navigate the complicated emotional register produced through activism as they reviewed their participation in the undocumented youth movement and their activist trajectories. I suggest that the cultivation of storytelling spaces, cultures and practices with undocumented youth spaces supported and enhanced young people's capacity for engaging in emotional reflexivity. Young people drew on practices of emotional reflexivity as they attempted to carve out expansive, dynamic, and creative modes of activism that adapted to their

shifting emotional needs and circumstances, while helping them to configure practices of care within the movement.

Panel 8: Migration, vulnerability, and wellbeing

Chair and Organiser: Laurence Lessard-Phillips, University of Birmingham, UK

This panel showcases the work undertaken for the 'Vulnerability; Migration, and wellbeing: investigating experiences, perceptions, and barriers' project, funded by the Nuffield Foundation. The aims of the project are to examine the wellbeing status of groups at risk of vulnerability, with a focus on undocumented migrants and asylum seekers, and identify the factors that shape this, using a mixed methods approach. The wellbeing of these groups, which is thought to be worse than the general population but where very little data on this exists, is of great concern for research, policy, and practice. Moreover, there are significant barriers to accessing care and treatment that have been identified and require further examination. Analysing data provided by the project partner Doctors of the World UK from 2011-2018 and 2020-2021, a period with great changes due to immigration policy changes and the pandemic, the papers comprised in this panel highlight the overall results of the project (Lessard-Phillips), with a special emphasis on the relationship between health and healthcare access, material wellbeing, and entitlements (Fu); the wellbeing of asylum seekers in institutional accommodation (Phillimore); and the use of resources for wellbeing improvement (Lindenmeyer).

*All papers are co-authored by the panel participants (+ Sin-Yi Cheung for the first paper).

Lin Fu (presenting author) (University of Birmingham, UK). *The relationship between healthcare access, material wellbeing, perceived entitlement, and the health of vulnerable migrants in the UK*

Background: The number of foreign-born migrants in the United Kingdom (UK) has increased dramatically in the last 15 years. Whilst all migrants are entitled to free emergency care and primary care health services, they face multiple barriers in practice, such as denied General Practitioners (GP) registration, especially for undocumented migrants or asylum seekers.

Methods: This study uses pooled individual-level data from Doctors of the World UK (DOTW UK) between 2013 and 2018. Composite variables were calculated to measure material wellbeing, healthcare experiences and perception of healthcare coverage for migrants. Controlling for demographics, accommodation types, emotional support, and length of stay, we conducted Binary Logistic regressions to estimate the impact of these composite variables on general/physical/psychological health, respectively.

Results: 3710 service users were studied. Descriptive analysis shows that around two-thirds were undocumented migrants. There is a high proportion (46.4%) of adults aged between 26 and 39. The majority of service users (88.2%) were residents living in London. Up to half of them (44.8%) were residents in the UK for over 5 years. Binary Logistic regressions indicated that healthcare access, material wellbeing, and perceived entitlement exhibit positive and statistically significant relationships with migrant health.

Conclusions: We identified that migrants are likely to have good health status if having better healthcare access, material wellbeing, or perceived entitlement. It is important to consider the impact of such determinants on vulnerable migrants, and find ways to support access to healthcare, raise awareness of the healthcare system, and meet basic health needs.

Laurence Lessard-Phillips (presenting author) (University of Birmingham, UK): *The wellbeing of migrants at risk of vulnerability: an overview*

This paper showcases the overall work of the project, which focuses on the wellbeing profiles of migrants at risk of vulnerability and the factors influencing their health and wellbeing in the 2011-2018 period, as well as the particular challenges that the pandemic has raised for such population. The specific research questions that the paper aims to tackle are those linked to the project: What is the wellbeing profile of individuals at risk of vulnerability? How does wellbeing vary across groups, areas, and over time? What factors affect the wellbeing of individuals at risk of vulnerability? How do these factors vary across groups? What barriers to wellbeing can be identified? What are the challenges encountered when trying to survey groups at risk of vulnerability? What changes can be made to available tools to improve this? This paper aims to provide broad answers to these questions by showcasing results based on an ambitious mixed methods programme of work that involves analysing unique questionnaire and free-text data on service users of Doctors of the World UK (DOTWUK), as well as interviews with DOTW UK volunteers. The paper also serves as an introductory overview for the other papers presented during the panel, which will delve deeper into the research questions tackled by the overall project. Results will highlight new knowledge and evidence about a generally excluded population on which very little data exists, but with very considerable wellbeing needs, from academic, policy, and practice perspectives.

Antje Lindenmeyer (presenting author) (University of Birmingham, UK): *Use of resources to improve wellbeing*

This paper draws on the results of the qualitative analysis of free text notes made by case workers. These include a summary of how and why they moved to the UK, how they are currently housed, and, if applicable, the health problem for which they are seeking help. The picture that emerges from these notes is one of difficulty in many aspects of life but for many also of resilience and being able to draw on the help of others. While the main themes of material resources, safe housing and social support are shaped by the questions asked by the case worker, they also mirror essential needs for human wellbeing. For service users with a more positive experience, resources and social support were shared especially between family members and friends. Those with a more problematic experience found it difficult to earn enough money to live on. While the sharing of resources shows strong links to a country of origin, it could be implied that having to leave family behind and/or conflict (broadly defined) could also be detrimental to wellbeing. While the nature of the data limits the conclusion that can be made on the links between resources and individuals' state of wellbeing, this analysis shows that many individuals at risk of vulnerability were also resourceful and formed strong supportive relationships with family members and friends. For those who lack these relationships, peer or created social support could be very important to improve wellbeing and help with access to healthcare.

Jenny Phillimore (presenting author) (University of Birmingham, UK): *"They just left me" Asylum seekers, health and access to healthcare in initial and emergency accommodation*

In the UK since 2019 there has been a vast increase in the number of asylum seekers living in initial/contingency accommodation including hotels and repurposed Ministry of Defence (MoD) barracks with current estimates reaching over 37,000 people. The use of such accommodation has been widely described as inhumane and yet the new Borders and Immigration Bill will make wider use of institutionalised housing for asylum seekers. In this paper we use qualitative and quantitative data to examine the effects of living in such accommodation on asylum seekers' health and access to healthcare. We find that accommodation conditions were not meeting basic human standards, which contributed to poor health. This included poor food, access to basic sanitary products, inability to store medication or have professionals visit to provide care. People reported a significant mental health impact of the loneliness, isolation and feelings of being imprisoned engendered by the conditions. Service users presented with a broad range of health needs, many people required intensive support

to access and navigate the system which often took weeks or months of delays in access to care. People were unable to get prescriptions, medical care for pregnancy and children, referrals to specialists and ongoing support for medical conditions both chronic and acute. People did not know how to get and pay for medication they were prescribed. We conclude that the use of such accommodation should be avoided and asylum seekers housed in communities where they have access to a GP and free medication and services.

Panel 9: Border spaces and migration infrastructure: camps, detention centres, informal settlements

Anna Papoutsis (Chair and organiser, University of Birmingham, UK)

In an increasingly hostile political climate and along violent geographies, a formal and informal spatial infrastructure has emerged, which undergirds, supports and conditions migrant mobility along these varied corridors. Our panel sets out to rethink the camp as a space that is not only internally dynamic and in constant dialogue with its surroundings but as a space that is integral to a regional, national and ultimately global infrastructure of (im)mobility. This physical and symbolic infrastructure consists of various nodes, fused together by fluid and adaptable migration corridors which shape the migratory journey and condition migration. Camps and camp-like spaces have been studied in isolation focusing on their internal spatio-temporal dimensions and materialities, as well as their organisation and the humanitarian governance of care and control that marks them. Another strand of research has studied camps in relation with time, and in how they relate (in their permanent temporariness) with their surroundings and most significantly with cities, and how they become meaningful places, of everyday life, belonging, political participation and civic membership. Our panel aims to set a new research agenda and methodological lens that captures the ‘fil rouge’ of the constellation of camps and camp-like spaces and the connections between the different spaces and sites in the Global North and the Global South. Central to this agenda is an understanding of camps as nodes and corridors as systems that connect them all together, forming a complex and dynamic infrastructure of mobility.

Melanie Griffiths (University of Birmingham, UK): *The times of immigration detention: A UK perspective*

Abstract to follow

Irit Katz (University of Cambridge, UK): *Reconfiguring Modernity’s Versatile Architecture of Power and Resistance: Israel-Palestine’s Common Camp*

Focusing on the geopolitical complexity of Israel–Palestine and the dramatic changes it has experienced during the past century, *The Common Camp: Architecture of Power and Resistance in Israel–Palestine* (2022) explores the region’s extensive networks of camps and their existence as both a tool of colonial power and a makeshift space of resistance. This paper discusses the book’s main points, examined through Israel–Palestine’s broad range of historical and ethnographic materials. Locating the camp as a socio-political and material entity standing at the core of modern societies, this paper examines this singular yet versatile entity based on the genealogy of its forms, uses, logics, and transformations in Israel-Palestine and beyond. It explores the camp and its multiple appearances and functions since the early colonial Zionist and British Mandate period, through Israel’s nation-building process and the Palestinian displacement it caused, and the camp’s neo-colonial, post-colonial, and de-colonial appearances as part of the struggle over this contested territory. Find Irit Katz’ new book here: <https://www.upress.umn.edu/book-division/books/the-common-camp>

Inka Stock: *Timescapes in forced immobility: Theorizing the temporal strategies of migrants in camp-like situations.*

In recent years, a number of migration scholars have documented the existence of veritable “waiting zones” in different countries inside and outside the European Union, where migrants are becoming forcibly immobilised along their migration trajectory without being able to settle permanently. While some of these “forced immobilities” are taking place in camp-like conditions, others are simply “stuck” in places they never initially wanted to travel to. Taking these experiences as a starting point, I want to think through the theoretical links between time and space in migrants’ lives. I describe how peoples’ sense of space connects with their sense of time and creates “timescapes” that can take different forms. While much research has documented the disciplinary effect of migration regulations on migrants’ sense of time, I want to focus instead on the ways in which migrants react to these conditions by enacting specific practices that are geared to challenge timescapes which are imposed upon them. Drawing on my research with immobilised migrants in Morocco, I show how people use community life, leisure time and family practices to link past, present and future into coherent temporal frames of reference which are important for identity construction and strategies of social positioning in camp-like situations. By focusing on time and temporality instead of space and borders, I hope to open up new ways of thinking about the value of place-making for peoples’ sense of being in the world. Such an approach may be useful for thinking through the existential aspects of migration.

Panel 10: Intersectionality, superdiversity and local integration (hybrid)

Chair: Natasha Nicholls (University of Birmingham, UK)

Simon Pemberton (Keele University, UK), Bircan Ciytak (University of Birmingham, UK), Gabriella Elgenius (University of Gothenburg, Sweden), Christiane Falge (University of Applied Sciences, Bochum, Germany) and Lisa Goodson, (University of Birmingham, UK): *Place making and spatial justice in superdiverse neighbourhoods*

This paper explores the relationship between place making and spatial justice in superdiverse neighbourhoods. Through drawing on recent work undertaken in the UK, Sweden and Germany it provides important new insights into the dialectical relationship that exists between spatial justice and place making, and the implications for the development of more gender-aware housing and urban planning responses in neighbourhoods subject to increasing migration-driven super-diversification. This is important as work to date has overwhelmingly focused on such themes in relative isolation, and with little reference to how place-making and spatial justice come together to shape the experiences of more vulnerable residents in superdiverse contexts. Furthermore, the paper also moves beyond traditional spatial justice concerns relating to the spatial distribution of resources to critically examine the opportunities, challenges and barriers which exist for engaging and empowering residents in place making processes in order to meet both their material and emotional needs.

Tuba Tayfun Kayalarli (University of Roehampton, UK) (online): *A Mixed-Methods Exploration of Belonging and Integration Among Cypriot-Turkish, Turkish and Kurdish Migrant Women in London*

"Recent migrations from Turkey change the socio-economic characteristics of the Cypriot-Turkish, Turkish and Kurdish (hereafter 'CTK') communities in London. CTK women were previously characterised as disadvantaged with lower education, socio-economic levels and language proficiency but newcomers have relatively higher levels of education, economic status, and language capability. This research seeks to answer and fill the gap on migration of this new elite group, with comparing their sense of belonging and integration with the disadvantaged CTK women. With a mixed-methods approach this PhD study combines cross-sectional survey design (N=305) with qualitative interviews (in progress) with CTK women who live in London. This presentation compares findings relating to two groups: CTK women who have a work permit (Ankara Agreement or Business sponsorship) (N=87, 36%)

and those who are naturalised as British citizens (N=90, 37.8%). Preliminary results of the quantitative data analysis indicates that the level of linguistic integration ($t=.040$, $p<.05$) and social integration ($t=.001$, $p<.05$) is significantly higher for the naturalised participants compared to participants with a work permit, whereas for psychological integration there is not a statistically significant difference between the two groups. Nonetheless, there could well be other factors (i.e., duration of living, age of participants) that affect the preliminary results. For this reason, at this stage, the results give only an indication of a likelihood of a difference between groups. In this presentation, I will complement these findings with examples from ongoing semi-structured interviews to reflect on further dimensions of belonging and integration not captured through quantitative data. As study progresses, with comparing these two groups of women, I aim to explore their feeling of integration and sense of belonging, keeping in mind of the different characteristics they have. This approach will enable me to identify the disadvantages and advantages both groups experience and utilise this knowledge for other similar groups and communities of London.

Himadree Sonowal (Jawaharlal Nehru University, India) (online): *On Performing Chineseness: Chinese migrant women at the crossroads*

"In recent years, Chinese migrants have become a significant group in the United Kingdom. Chinese women, in particular, confront the challenge of performing Chineseness while conforming to the host country's culture. Chinese women stand at the intersections of complexities of gender, race and migration in a host country. Chinese women are required to play a variety of roles in both public and private life. They managed to keep a sense of modernism in the public domain while performing the stereotypical attributes of a Chinese woman in the private sphere. As a result, my research will focus on the junction of numerous experiences as a Chinese woman migrant in the United Kingdom. I will also elaborate on how these Chinese women, in order to maintain such a degree of balance in the public and private domain, cultivate a paradoxical self which becomes a central tenant of the migrants."

Benedicte Brahic, Ahmad Al-Shahma, Caitlin Nunn, Shoba Arun, Farwa Batool (all Manchester Metropolitan University, UK): *"From asylum to resettlement: The shifting landscape of refugee service provision in response to UK resettlement schemes "*

After the Taliban took control of Kabul and the majority of Afghanistan, UK Prime Minister Boris Johnson announced a scheme to resettle 20,000 people in the United Kingdom through the Afghanistan Citizens Resettlement Scheme. This follows a similar scheme for refugees from Syria from 2015 to 2020 and reflects a wider move in the UK towards government-controlled refugee resettlement in the context of increasing political hostility towards irregular migration and onshore asylum claims. The trend towards resettlement as the UK government's preferred pathway for protection comes with a transformation in the demographics of refugees arriving in the UK, with families and women at risk being key beneficiaries of these schemes. This ongoing shift presents new opportunities and challenges for organizations that deliver services to refugees, with an increased focus on whole-of-family support and longer-term integration needs. Drawing on findings from a knowledge exchange workshop bringing together migration scholars, community members as well as service providers from across North West England involved in delivering the Syrian Vulnerable Persons Resettlement Scheme and those projected to deliver the Afghanistan Citizens Resettlement Scheme, this paper considers expectations, needs, experiences and outcomes from an embedded localised perspective. With an intersectional focus on age-, ethnicity- and gender-related aspects of resettlement, this paper contributes to wider debates on the impact of UK refugee policies and provides new insights into the changing nature of refugee service provision.

Panel 11: Linguistic citizenship, state policy and localised practice in adult migrant language education (hybrid)

Chair: Melanie Cooke (King's College, London, UK)

"Since 2001, responses of the British state to migration-driven superdiversity have ranged from the 'managed migration' and citizenship testing regime of New Labour to the increasingly hostile environment created by a succession of Conservative administrations. The English language – and the need for migrants to acquire it – has been central to these policies, and adult migrant language education in the form of ESOL classes has been used regularly in their implementation, most notably through the insertion of citizenship teaching into ESOL practice following the Nationality, Asylum and Immigration Act in 2002 and, more recently, language testing for citizenship and the teaching of 'British Values' across the adult and further education sectors. There is, however, an important distinction to be made between this notion of citizenship – top-down, prescribed, state-centric and concerned with promoting national identity, national language and national security – and citizenship as a multilingual, participatory, dialogic and emergent practice. This panel addresses the issue of citizenship, state policy and localised practice in adult migrant language education from three perspectives. The first paper draws attention to how language education for adult migrants as an aspect of adult education has suffered neglect in national policy in England. The second paper considers the potential in ESOL pedagogy for the fostering of 'linguistic citizenship' (Stroud 2001). The third paper asks how best academic work can engage with adult migrant language education in the UK."

James Simpson (HKUST) (online): *Adult migrant language education: Policies and discourses*

In the UK's current policy landscape, where is adult migrant language education? In practice and in policy, language education for adult migrants focuses on the teaching and learning of English, as the dominant language in most parts of the UK, and on the area of education known as English for Speakers of Other Languages, ESOL. In national policy and media rhetoric, migrants are consistently exhorted to use English, sometimes to the exclusion of other languages: their multilingualism is regarded as a problem. ESOL in the UK is thus co-opted into a discourse of homogeneity (Blommaert & Verschueren 1998) informed by a monolingualist or one-nation-one-language ideology (Joseph 2006, Piller 2015) which sees the learning of the dominant language as something required for integration, and its use as a gatekeeper for immigration. Conversely, the failure of a migrant to learn that language points to an unwillingness to integrate, a corresponding failure to repay the proper 'debt of hospitality' (Vigouroux 2017) owed by migrants. I discuss this issue by outlining the varied approaches to ESOL in policy in different parts of the UK, and draw attention to the lack of coordination of the field at national policy scale in England. I describe a longstanding contradiction: On one hand there is an over-focus on English language use in discourses about migration, integration and social cohesion. On the other, language education for migrants as an important dimension of adult education suffers policy neglect.

Melanie Cooke (King's College, London, UK): *Linguistic citizenship in adult migrant language education classrooms*

Developed in post-apartheid South Africa (Stroud, 2001, 2018; Stroud & Heugh 2004; Williams & Stroud 2018), the concept of linguistic citizenship regards language as a political and economic site of struggle, respects language diversity and difference and aims to deconstruct essentialist understandings of language and identity. At the heart of linguistic citizenship is a commitment to social justice and democratic processes such as the development of voice (for students and teachers alike), and participation, in the classroom and in community, civic and political life. Drawing on examples from research and practice in superdiverse classes and communities in England, in this paper I consider ways in which ESOL practices might foster the development of active – sometimes activist – diasporic

citizens who are developing their voice, agency and collectivism as well as their English language competence. In particular, I explore the importance of language in ‘acts of citizenship’ (Isin 2008), i.e., public acts through which individuals or groups contest their exclusion and claim new citizenship rights. The capacity for acts of citizenship requires that individuals and groups have a sense of their own identity, value and agency and whilst not all acts of citizenship succeed, I argue that ESOL has a clear role in supporting students to develop the capacities these acts require.

Ben Rampton (King’s College London, UK): *Academics and adult migrant language education*

How best can academic work engage with adult migrant language education in the UK, resisting the bleak national policy environment, supporting pedagogies that recognise and engage with contemporary superdiversity, despite depleted funds? The intellectual resources to hand are ample: ‘methodological nationalism’ has been cleared from the theorisation of language in sociolinguistics and linguistic anthropology (Blommaert & Rampton 2011), there are communicative theories to reclaim citizenship from the state (Stroud 2001; Cooke & Peutrell (eds) 2019), there is strong support for participatory pedagogy in linguistic ethnography (Peutrell & Cooke 2019; Rampton 2020), as well as robust traditions of activist sociolinguistics (Hymes 1980; Blommaert 2020). There are also a lot of potentially willing partners in the non-profit language education sector, where collaboration can take a range of forms (including teacher training, undergraduate & graduate placements [‘service learning’], sanctuary programmes, external evaluations; Research & development). But sustainability is a challenge: being core commitments for neither party, collaborations are often over-dependent on individuals and vulnerable to differences in culture and organisational timescales. The paper considers some practical steps forwards, drawing on our own efforts within the KCL/EfA Hub for Education & Language Diversity.

Panel 12: (Re)thinking Empire, de-colonisation and resistance (hybrid)

Chair: Jenny Phillimore

Paul Spoonley (Massey University- New Zealand): *Settler Society Superdiversity : A Decolonial Superdiversity*

"Superdiversity has been critiqued as being too wedded to elements of modernity and universality, and too little to decoloniality. This paper explores the options and key elements with regard to a particular group of settler societies—Aotearoa/New Zealand, Canada, and Australia. All have seen the diversification of domestic diversity as a result of managed migration policy frameworks (a ""pick and choose"" system) but this diversification is complicated by the ongoing processes of colonization and the continued marginalization of indigenous communities and/or nations. If superdiversity is to be relevant in these contexts and to respond to the criticisms associated with decoloniality, then conceptualizations of superdiversity need to address the significance and dynamics of indigeneity, which might include the co-production of conceptual frameworks and political/policy options with indigenous scholars and communities; the nature and influence of “White” hegemony; and the impacts and outcomes of highly structured and managed systems of immigrant recruitment and settlement in order to recognize and address the intersection of this expanding diversity with structural inequalities and to maintain a critical approach to diversity management. This paper identifies the potential elements that might be central to a decolonial superdiversity in relation to settler societies such as Aotearoa/New Zealand, Canada and Australia.

Rintu Borah (Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, India): *Heidegger and Migration: A Phenomenological Inquiry into the Socio-Affective Breakdown of a Migrant*

"'Is Judaea, then, the Teutons' Fatherland?' once asked Hegel. The 20th century German National Socialism answered by declaring Greece as the fatherland home (Heimat) for the Germans. This becomes the central concern for Martin Heidegger's meditations on homecoming and homelessness. Our conventional political theories on human migration and homelessness seem to offer little insight into the socio-affective breakdown of the displaced migrant as a result of her inability to relate to the world when displaced, as it goes beyond what is just physical and material. Heidegger's work offers an alternative theoretical resource to articulate this nature of the socio-affective breakdown. In this paper, I shall extrapolate Heidegger's phenomenology to articulate this breakdown. The idea is to think about the questions of migration using Heidegger's phenomenology, like what it means to migrate and become homeless, how the universal phenomenon of migration changes the meaning of Being, etc. My aim will be to present the Heideggerian corpus that discloses the unitary phenomenon of being-in-the-world in terms of Dasein's dwelling, spatiality and displacement. From the existential-ontological point of view, I shall discuss two senses of being-in-the-world. In the first sense, not being-at-home is the primordial existential condition of the human being, which is the Heideggerian position too. The second sense discloses being-at-home as the pre-cognitive, primordial condition of the human being. I explain this position through Freud's discussion of the womb as Dasein's primordial understanding of a home. In conclusion, I construe being-in-the-world as a necessary condition of interdependence and mutual aid. "

Linda N. Masi (Texas Tech University) (online): *Ghost Boats and Deadly Border Spaces: Out of Africa, In Pursuit of the European Dream*

As years go by, the number of migrants, mostly youths from African nations, travelling by boat to Europe, illegally, continues to increase and so does the number of casualties. Some of these migrants drown at sea, others become mummified in ghost boats drifting along the Atlantic Ocean. Many lives are being needlessly wiped out. The purpose of this paper is to add to our understanding of such human migrant experiences, and the ways in which this extirpation of African populations influences and is fashioned by cultural institutions and politics. Using the lenses of new historicism and cultural criticism and exploring historical research and timely cultural texts such as the treatment of migrants of African heritage under the law, attitudes towards migrants, penal codes, and more, this paper will show that this migration leads to the erasure of black bodies in marine border spaces due to the failure of immigration infrastructure and social-cultural politics and will explore the implications of this erasure. The paper will argue that this migration is a form of resistance to the legacies of imperialism, colonialism, and neo-colonialism, and that the liminality experienced in deadly oceanic border spaces is a reenactment of enslavement. Aid to Africa is not the solution. A respectable equilibrium between the Global North and the Global South (with a focus on Africa) in the spheres of economics, politics, and culture is of the essence.

Lyndsey Kramer (University of York, UK): *Legacy of Empire: broadening and adding to the understanding of colonialism in Europe*

"In this paper I explain some of the findings from empirical data gathered from twenty-two Latvian migrants who moved under the Freedom of Movement Provision and now live in West Yorkshire. The focus of this paper is the participants' 'legacy habitus' and how a lack of accumulated capital, due to Soviet then Russian colonialism, resulted in their inability to overcome the recession in Latvia, which in turn exacerbated personal crises. The theoretical thrust of this paper employs Bourdieu's (1986) capital paradigm, habitus and the form and type of habitus (here understood as a legacy habitus) that can be gained in a Soviet field (Bourdieu 1998). Moreover, Ardent's (2017) understanding of totalitarianism, which affected Latvia from 1942 – 1953 under Stalin, is used to establish the deficiency of capital accumulation which was available to both the colonised and those sent to colonise, as these

people are the parents and grandparents of the participants and therefore instrumental in their primary socialisation and access to capital."

Panel 13: Hybridity and the politics of belonging in transnational spaces

Chair: Catherine Craven

Georgios Trantas (VID Specialized University, Norway): *Sacred Space, Hybridity and Mutability: Greek-Cypriots in the UK*

The influx of Greek-Cypriot migrants and refugees between the 1950s and 1970s in the UK, owed largely to political and economic factors, gave rise to new corresponding communities, initially in several London boroughs, as well as in Birmingham, Manchester, Bristol and Liverpool. Being of a mutatis mutandis homogeneous cultural background, religious beliefs and practices, their collective spiritual and religious needs required places of worship. Religion, i.e. Greek Orthodoxy, is highly regarded and constitutes a valued element of the Greek-Cypriot collective sense of identity. Ethnic and religious traditions and festivals are maintained and by extension so is the articulation of religiosity in the public sphere. This entailed the establishment of a plethora of parishes in Great Britain. In addition to those erected as Greek-Orthodox Churches by design (in London, Manchester, Liverpool, Cardiff and Birmingham), between 1950 and 1980 another twenty were established in London, and by the year 2000 the Archdiocese of Thyateira and Great Britain comprised 125 churches, chapels and monasteries in its jurisdiction; notwithstanding the few exceptions of Churches that were built as Greek-Orthodox, in their vast majority places of worship have been converted from Anglican, Roman Catholic, etc. Converted and/or shared churches constitute by definition hosts of mutability as the migrant communities are exposed to heterodox religious aesthetics where Christian denominations meet and coexist. With segments of the Divine Liturgy (mass) being bilingual, the element of hybridity is further enhanced, while the entirety of the religious experience gives rise to a novel collective amalgam of being and belonging.

Jae Hyun Park (University of Sussex, UK): *Racial or Religious Prejudices as Political Remittances of Transnational Refugees: the Case of Burmese Bamar Refugee Returnees*

"This paper discusses Burmese Bamar political returnees' racial, ethnic and religious prejudice towards Rohingyas as negative political remittance. Mostly male in their 40's to 50's they returned to Myanmar from South Korea (hereinafter Korea) from the 2010's after about 20 years in Korea. Once returned their social and political remittances as Korean language, education and transnational networks became the basis for development activities in business, education, and community organisation. Despite the positive changes they contributed to, some returnees' racial, ethnic and religious prejudices towards the Rohingya persisted. These were based on their religious and national identities reinforced during integration into Korea society. They were also influenced by transnational networks where negative political remittances flowed from Myanmar to Korea as much as from Korea to Myanmar, especially via social media as Facebook. The negative perception on the Rohingya Conflict caused a rift in their longstanding relationship with the Korean civil society, a strong member of their transnational networks. Starting points in preventing the spread of xenophobia or racism through transnational networks were suggested through discussions with the returnees and Korean civil society: highlighting instances of positive actions against prejudices, continuous communication and engagement even with those with opposing views, and a critical self-reflection by the host society. This is based on a qualitative research which took place in Korea and in Myanmar in 2018, using life history interviews, observations and grounded theory methods, but infused with participatory ideas as co-analysis and researcher reflexivity, considering the researcher's positionality as a government officer.

Koreana Ko (University of Birmingham, UK): *Creating transnational social spaces within and beyond national borders - a case study of permanently settled older Korean immigrants in the South of England*

This study explores the lives and lifestyles of older immigrants who have been living in their country of immigration for a long time using a case study of older ethnic Korean immigrants in the South of England. Ethnographic research composed of participant observation and semi-structured interviews reveals that back-and-forth mobility in the form of frequent visits to their country of origin whilst mainly residing in their immigration country not only reflects the histories and experiences of the participants as long-term transnational immigrants, but it also is a way to prepare for and spend post-retirement years. Multi-stranded emotional, cultural and social ties to both places of origin and settlement as well as to their co-ethnics and ethnic community in their place of settlement were all widely mentioned when discussing concepts of home, identities and belonging. After a long stay in their immigration country, just like cross-cultural kids (including third culture kids), they now live in 'transnational social spaces' characterized by the duality (or multiplicity) of cultures, references and resources. However, their 'transnational social spaces' spanning over two countries are subject to entry and visa requirements and eligibility criteria for various welfare and healthcare entitlements. As they pursue a highly transnational lifestyle, they are faced with additional challenges, opportunities and choices in old age.

Bircan Ciytak (University of Birmingham, UK): *"We" and "Them" – living in Germany as third-generation German-born Turks*

"In recent years, there has been a rise in anti-Turkish feelings in Germany, with a drive to expel Turkish migrants. This political shift implemented has been researched widely. However, its impact on Turkish migrants without migration experience in Germany and their sense of belonging has been missed. Drawing on semi-structured in-depth interviews with third-generation German-born Turks, Turkish state-funded diaspora institutions in Turkey and umbrella organisations in Berlin, Germany, this paper focuses on third-generation German-born Turks in Germany and identifies factors that shape their sense of belonging within the transnational context by considering social, political, and economic factors and emotions as possible dynamics. Looking through the transnational lens, it considers the role of diaspora institutions and umbrella organisations within the governance frame. Reflecting on the role of emotions, it considers processes of integration and exclusion experiences and the impact of diaspora governance. The paper concludes by looking at the integration expectations of Germany and how 'being othered' is perceived by illuminating the impact of discrimination experiences on participants' sense of belonging. It finds that third-generation German-born Turks in Germany without migration experience are affected by both countries' immigration and integration policies and offers some policy guidance to enable the development of more successful integration and immigration policies. "

Panel 14: Misrecognised Europeans and their responses to prejudice and discrimination

Session 1 of the Marie Curie Panel Series: Racialised Young Europeans Negotiating Power and Identities.

Chair and Organiser: Stefano Piemontese and Annavittoria Sarli (both University of Birmingham, UK)

Olivier Esteves (University of Lille, France): *French Muslims in Global Space: Stigmatisation, Expatriation, Integration*

Although a global phenomenon, Islamophobia seems to be particularly strong in a country like France. There, evidence has been mounting for years that some Muslims exhorted to be discreet in public

space have chosen to leave the country and look for jobs in countries which also happen to have more dynamic job markets, such as Canada, the UK or Dubai. Some have left France to live their religion more peacefully, to avoid religious discrimination, or others still to create their own business, learn some English, try out their luck abroad, etc. Some left at the onset of the COVID pandemic, others as early as in the 1990s, when debates on secularism (*laïcité*) already made the headlines. These French Muslims in global space live in places very near (Brussels) as well as very far (Sydney). Our research project is the first of its kind, with a quantitative dimension (1090 respondents) as well as a qualitative one (135 semi-directed interviews). In this paper, we interrogate the contradictory feelings at the heart of our respondents' attitude to France, of the kind 'France, we love it but leave it', a feeling informing many interviews. Our findings also suggest that the phenomenon investigated makes up a real, albeit largely silent (or silenced), brain drain : typically, owing to the nature of the immigration policies in countries like Canada and Australia, it is those with robust qualifications that tend to leave. Also, we have found that numerous French Muslims went to public universities after going to state-owned (rather than private) schools, only to emigrate to places where higher education is so much more expensive, such as the U.K and the U.S. Taxes financing the tuition of these French people have only served to boost the economy of national rivals to the French economy on the world market. Islamophobia in France has meant that upward mobility for these people was only possible through taking the leap abroad.

Roberta Ricucci (University of Turin, Italy): *"I never imagined I would become a migrant myself". Stories of mobility among children of immigration born in Italy*

In the last ten years, several data confirm the relevance of a new migratory path from Italy to abroad involving second generations, especially those with a high level of education. Indeed, after their graduation or PhD experience, several of them are becoming new migrants leaving their home country for another European destination or back to their parents' country of origins due to several reasons: living conditions, lack of discriminatory policies in entering the labour market, involvement in transnational activities, identities and willing of rediscovering ethnic-cultural roots. The paper focuses on this peculiar migratory path involving children of immigrants born in Italy and raised in various Italian cities. Based on a study focused on qualitative interviews gathered in Italy with young people (24-29 years old) with a migratory background (40 interviews, gendered balanced), the paper will discuss the driving reasons behind the decision to develop a migratory project and to what extent the experience of being children of immigrants affected this decision.

Giulia Marroccoli (University of Turin, Italy): *"Where are you from? I mean, really". Discrimination and belonging among immigrant descendants: the cases of Turin and Lyon.*

This proposal examines the topics of discrimination and belonging among immigrant descendants in Turin and Lyon. It employs data from a PhD qualitative research, investigating social upward pathways of the so-called "second generations" into middle classes; forty-two people of different origins participated to the research. Lyon and Turin reveal distinctive features that make their comparison salient. Both former industrial cities with a strong presence of immigrants, the two are significant cases for the implementation of diversity policies. However, relevant dissimilarities concerning historical and political background and social policies make the integration contexts different. Regarding the empirical findings, transversal to both contexts is the awareness of not being wholly recognized as native people: the interviewees experienced several events in which their origins were reminded to them. However, narrative and reflections about discrimination experiences are sharply different in Lyon and Turin. In Lyon, the majority claims that French society is discriminatory – if not racist, and they feel themselves kept separated by the so-called *français de souche*. Instead, in Turin most interviewees partly justify prejudices, asserting that it is somehow normal showing suspicion and

preconceptions in front of foreign people. For the Turin interviewees the “onus of proof” of inclusion is more on immigrant descendants than on the host society, whereas in Lyon it is exactly the opposite. This paper therefore aims to relate these differences to the construction of belonging, while also reflecting on the role of the integration context in shaping both the narrative of discrimination and the sense of belonging.

Panel 15: Russia’s war on Ukraine and the new politics of refuge

Chair: Irina Kuznetsova

Oksana Koshulko (TUM Institute for Advanced Study (TUM-IAS) of the Technical University of Munich, Germany): *New Politics in the 21st Century: Russia’s war in Ukraine and Total Changes in the World*

"In the world, where the new form of fascism exists in the 21st century, is no place for the old formats of international relations and politics. New forms of modern politics should appear in the world, where people and politicians have to call a spade a spade. So, all the old structures that have been created after WW2, like United Nations and others, should be reorganized and changed according to new formats of international relations. What do new formats of the relations mean? If the world would like to survive and develop, because of Russia’s war in Ukraine, new politics in the 21st century should be started in the world together with total changes, where Russia is a country terrorist and occupant, and Putin is the war criminal. In this case, no relations with the country cannot be with the country terrorist: no gas, oil, as well as other energy carriers from the occupiers, killers, or rapists. and butchers. The methods of research. In the research, qualitative methods like the research field method have been used, as well as the method of case studies among Ukrainians who suffered from Russia’s war in Ukraine. Conclusions. The world does not have another choice and way to survive, only to accept the new reality and act, creating the new politics in the 21st century."

Priyanka Yadav (Jawaharlal Nehru University, India): *Is Europe Suffering a two-sided Brunt of War? A Case Study of Unfolding Russia’s Invasion of Ukraine*

It has often been observed that global conflict crises in any portion of the globe take a significant toll on European countries. Wars in West Asian countries such as Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan in the past decades have created complex scenarios not only on the security, military, and economic fronts, but also on the migration crisis for Europe. The current situation in Europe with regards to the Russian war in Ukraine has already resulted in millions of displaced persons flooding into neighboring European nations such as Poland, Romania and Slovakia. The fears of being refugees displaced from their home countries to host countries have become a major source of anxiety for Europe. A different element to consider is how individual European countries interpret the Russian invasion of Ukraine as a result of US policies under the Biden administration. Moral pressure is already being witnessed in European countries such as the United Kingdom, France, and Germany. With last year's flood of Afghan refugees into countries like Romania, Europe today faces the fastest-ever Ukrainian refugees since World War II. This research explores the European countries' policy in the unfolding Ukrainian refugee crisis and the extent to which Europe is suffering various challenges as a result of the Russian invasion on Ukraine, including the complicated humanitarian and societies realities on multiple fronts including European borders.

Maria Gatti Racah (Ca' Foscari University of Venice): *The new Russian anti-war migration wave*

One of the collateral phenomena triggered by the Russian invasion of Ukraine is the emigration of citizens from the Russian Federation: at least 300,000 people have reportedly left the country following the events of 24 February 2022. Among them there are prominent cultural figures, but also ordinary

people. In recent times, this phenomenon, which began as a spontaneous reaction to war, has been getting organised through magazines, charities, and online platforms and is constructing diasporic links. It is thus possible to begin to outline its profile, in terms of age, destinations, political orientation, plans for the future, and motivations behind emigration. Such an investigation firstly allows us to a better understanding of the Russian situation, overcoming simplifications and binarism, and recognising unevenness and complexity, as often diasporas help to do. Thanks to the analysis of interviews and essays, stories and artworks by those who left Russia, we can reconstruct the "narratives of dissent" of the diaspora which, as Gopinath argues, can be seen "as part of the nation itself", and is characterised by a destabilized border that "allows the nation to be rewritten in diaspora". One thinks of the example of eurasism, which originated in emigration a century ago and returned central to Russian political discourse after 1991. The main destination countries being Georgia and Armenia. Migration stories can be a key to 'bottom-up' interpretations of the socio-political movements in the countries of the former Soviet space that could provide guidance for the renegotiations between different national components after the war.

Panel 16: Visualising and quantifying superdiversity and integration

Chair: Laurence Lessard-Phillips

Sakura Yamamura RWTH Aachen / MPI-MMG, Germany), Steven Vertovec (MPI-MMG, Germany): *Re-/Viewing urban superdiversity*

"Cities are the sites of negotiations of differences" (Gedolf, 2016: 127) and where the different facets of diversity, be it religious, migrant-related and further social aspect come together. Superdiversity (Vertovec, 2007, 2019), especially in its urban context, has thus become an important research field not only for urban planning and design, but also for social sciences in the broader sense. Recent discourses on urban super-/diversity discuss particularly issues and places of conviviality and social encounters in different cities and neighborhoods (Heil, 2020; Wessendorf, 2013, 2014; Wilson, 2017; Ye, 2016). While "social spaces [...] play an important role in the process of familiarisation with people who are different and in getting accustomed to communicating across difference" (Wessendorf, 2013: 410), the urban spaces remain rather abstract and the actual "spatiality of superdiversity" (Yamamura, 2022) under-researched. Reviewing the burgeoning literature on superdiversity from a methodological perspective, this paper calls for a debate reconsidering the visibility of urban superdiversity and the visualization of superdiversity to meet the demands of capturing urban superdiversity in its actual socio-spatial sense. Beyond the social encounters and negotiations, we question how the perception of urban diversity can be better captured with new methods. At the same time, we also reflect how then the different empirical data on urban superdiversity can be visualized. We open the floor to discuss the future of the field in a manner that acknowledges that the holistic capturing of urban superdiversity require more innovative methodological approaches in viewing urban superdiversity.

Dirk Geldof (University of Antwerp & Odisee University College) & Roxanne Vanhaeren: *The spread, speed and scale of superdiversity in Flanders (Belgium) 1990-2020. The opportunities and complexities of making an Atlas Superdiversity based upon population datasets.*

"Superdiversity is spreading quickly but selectively in Flanders (Belgium). In our 'Atlas of superdiversity in Flanders' we present the demographic evolution and the different processes of mobility of all citizens in Flanders over the three last decades, allowing us to analyze the spread, speed and scale of the process of superdiversification (Meissner & Vertovec, 2014). Using official administrative datasets, we analyze and map this process in Flanders between 1990 and 2020 at the level of 'statistical sectors', the lowest analytical level possible with respect to privacy regulations. Large cities as Brussels and

Antwerp, but also smaller cities as Genk and Vilvoorde, have become majority-minority cities. In the last two decades, processes of suburbanization of superdiversity are appearing in Flanders, with important regional differences. Applying a statistical cluster analysis, we constructed a socio-spatial typology of neighborhoods, identifying these processes and patterns of differentiation. These typologies, based on resident characteristics, are carefully related to environmental and housing characteristics. Finally, the paper presents nine cases studies at the micro-level of statistical sectors on the mobility of citizens between 2010 & 2020, exploring possibilities of mapping processes of superdiversification. Research on the spatial dimension of superdiversity beyond the micro-level of the neighborhood remains scarce (Pemberton, 2017&2020; Lymperopoulou, 2019). The paper reflects upon the opportunities and complexities of making of an Atlas Superdiversity based upon population data. The lens of superdiversity is useful to understand the spatial transitions and dynamics over time and linking demographic and spatial data, but has its methodological challenges and limitations."

Veronika Strain-Fajth (University of Birmingham, UK): *The role of host country characteristics in immigrant integration: A cross-European analysis*

Although it is generally accepted that the host country context plays a role in immigrants' integration, the specifics of this dynamic are less established. Exploiting the variety of institutional and contextual differences within Europe, this article conducts a wide-ranging multilevel analysis of the links between host country characteristics and individual migrant outcomes. Combining individual data on immigrants in 30 European countries from the European Social Survey (2014-18) with macro-level indicators on 72 country-year contexts, the study examines whether more favorable economic indicators, warmer attitudes towards immigrants, and more liberal integration policies are associated with better outcomes for immigrants (in terms of occupational attainment, political engagement, health, life satisfaction, and perceived in-group discrimination). Findings offer some general support for these hypotheses, though with important differences across specific factors and outcomes. The article helps fill in prior evidence gaps and advances the study of migrant integration by offering a unique comparative overview of how specific host country factors relate to different dimensions of integration.

Panel 17: Discourses, representation and refugees – (in)visibility, deservingness and justice (hybrid)

Chair: Paladia Ziss

Malina Iulia Duta (West University of Timișoara, Romania): *The Refugees That Come to Romania: the Good, the Bad and the Invisible*

"Although this is rarely mentioned, Romania was a country where certain groups took refuge both before the Second World War and later, during the communist period and after 1989. And yet, before 2015, the issue of refugees settled in Romania represented a non-theme: the number of those forced to leave their country of origin and who arrived, willingly or not, in our country was insignificant both in relation to the country's population and in relation to the number of Romanians who chose to emigrate. Those who came were not a subject of study or a problem ""to be handled"" because it was an ""invisible"" community on the social level, a community that only the authorities and a few humanitarian associations were interested in. The events linked to the increased influx of refugees arriving in Europe around 2015 drove me to analyze the reaction of local people. A number of politicians have tried to give the population a false sense of security by taking controversial measures, such as the erection of walls at the borders. As of 2022, the situation concerning Ukrainian refugees has drastically changed when compared to that of the Syrian or Afghan refugees, this constituting a solid basis for comparison. As far as speech in the virtual space is concerned, a reactivation of

xenophobic clichés is observed in relation with refugees coming from another continent or are considered "illegitimate". "Foreigners" are the ones who bring diseases and are incapable of integrating European values. Once more, the situation of Ukrainian refugees is perceived differently, as they are "true refugees".

Müzeyyen Pandir (Isik University, Turkey) (online): *The construction of Syrian refugee identity by symbolic annihilation*

This paper is about identifying the ways in which some Syrian refugees and refugee experiences are underrepresented or made invisible in media representations. This mediated invisibility is partly achieved through representing the refugee within usual stereotypical patterns which reduce the experiences of the refugee only to a few (victimhood or being a threat) and partly through symbolic annihilation, which is defined as the absence of representation (Gerbner, 1976). Through an analysis of newspaper photographs published between the years 2011-2015, this paper discusses that what is made invisible in Syrian refugee representations are the diversity of their lived and positive experiences and characteristics, such as being entrepreneurs, well-educated people and even "normal people" enjoying the daily life. Diversity in representation is important because it reflects the actual complexity of lived experiences of refugees and brings a challenge to the stereotypical refugee images. Portraying the diverse refugee experiences also emphasizes the human agency which is neglected in the case of refugee/migrant issues. Consequently the study demonstrates and discusses that the identity of Syrian refugee is constructed not only through manifest representations but also through underrepresentation and symbolic annihilation.

Joanna Kostka (Lancaster University, UK): *Funding migrant integration at the local level - work in progress or policy failure?*

"On International Migrant Day in 2017, the European Commission proclaimed that the integration of people with a migrant background is an integral part of both European history and the European future. Accepting that people with a migrant background can successfully offset Europe's demographic decline and rapidly shrinking labour force, the EC took upon itself to support the Member States in their integration policies. In 2014, the Justice and Home Affairs Council reaffirmed the EU Common Basic Principles for Immigrant Integration Policy and mobilised €3.1 billion from cohesion policy under the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF). The funding aimed to boost national capacities, improve migration management procedures, and consolidate integration strategies. Despite the introduction of numerous integration projects across the EU, evidence shows that the EU funding has failed on all accounts. This paper investigates the causes of the policy failure, arguing that it is driven by policymakers' antagonistic framing of integration and persistent 'othering' of migrants. The paper adopts a constructionist position on policymaking to argue that every postulated solution has built into it a particular representation of what the problem is. These representations infiltrate decision-making processes and determine policy implementation outputs. The paper critically examines and theorizes the discourse on migrant integration adopted in cohesion funding strategies. It then presents key findings from the empirical investigation of EU funded integration programmes implemented in Spain and France during the 2014-2020 programming period. "

Panel 18: Rethinking integration: civil society and its role for integration in superdiverse areas (hybrid)

Chair: Gabriella Elgenius (University of Gothenburg, Sweden)

"This panel builds on a multi-dimensional approach to integration in superdiverse and socioeconomically vulnerable areas and explores the role of civil society in supporting different domains of integration. Civil society is increasingly recognised for aiding integration in its central domains such as education, employment, economic sufficiency, language skills, health, and political participation. This panel will contribute to long-standing debates about claims made about "civil society deserts" and the bonding and bridging of social capital and provide comparative research about civil society organizations in superdiverse areas in Sweden and the UK. We explore links between informal initiatives and formal organizations, and ways in which civil society organizations address employability and relates to other domains of integration or community-level resilience in the time of the pandemic. We address conceptual and methodological issues relevant in civil society research and compare material from administrative records with material gathered through micro-mapping techniques and interviews with local civil society actors in superdiverse neighbourhoods. Funding has been received for "The role of civil society in supporting employability in diverse areas in Sweden and the UK" (the Swedish Research Council for Health, Working lives and Welfare) and "Rethinking Integration: a comparative mixed methods study of civil society action in vulnerable superdiverse neighbourhoods in Sweden" (the Swedish Research Council)."

Magda Borkowska (University of Essex, UK): *Diverse neighborhoods in the UK and Sweden: are they really civil society deserts?*

The relationship between ethnic diversity and civic life has long been the focus of academic inquiry. Since the contested hypothesis suggesting that ethnic diversity "hunkers down" social capital (Putnam 2007), many studies attempted to test the alleged negative effect of diversity on civic life. However, the existing studies primarily relied on survey-based evidence on the relationship between individual, self-reported measures and neighbourhood level diversity. There is a remarkable lack of aggregate level analysis on the relationship between civil society infrastructure and diversity despite Putnam's focus on community level social capital. In this paper, we use administrative data on registered civil society organisations to examine whether community level diversity is associated with weak community level civil society. If the claim that diversity "erodes" civic life is correct, we should observe a negative relationship between these two measures. In contrast, we find that in the UK ethnic diversity is positively associated with the vibrancy of civil society. This is true even after controlling for a range of neighbourhood-level characteristics, i.e. demographic composition and deprivation. In Sweden, however, we find the opposite pattern: diverse neighbourhoods tend to have a less developed civil society infrastructure in comparison to the non-diverse ones. We suggest there are two key reasons for the observed differences: first, the relationship between the welfare state and civil society; and second, the history and type of migration in Sweden and the UK. We reflect on our findings in view of the challenges faced by migrant organisations in different national contexts.

Gabriella Elgenius (University of Gothenburg, Sweden) and Jutta Kawalerowicz (Jutta Kawalerowicz (University of Gothenburg/University of Oxford): *Administrative records versus micro-mapping: the need for mixed methods in civil society research*

Civil society is increasingly recognised for aiding integration in deprived and superdiverse areas. However, in the international literature, vulnerable areas are often described as "civil society deserts" and formal organisations in deficit. Research based on charity registers by e.g., Lindsey (2013) and Clifford (2018), forward this argument, whereas Sampson (2012), Soteri-Proctor and Alcock (2012), have found additional formal and informal civil society activities not captured by the administrative records by adopting micro-mapping techniques. This paper set out to address the accuracy of administrative records, frequently used to determine the density of civil society organizations, by comparing these to actual organizations and activities found in the field with help of micro-mapping

techniques. In this study, we draw upon mixed methods to compare administrative records with qualitative data in Sweden. First, we present findings compiled from official material about registered not-for-profit organizations in the so-called vulnerable areas (utsatta områden) of Gothenburg and in Stockholm. Second, we analyze material conducted from micro-mapping and interviews of civil society activities in these areas. In so doing, we assess the quality of the records, whether organizations are active and which type organizations can be found operating in the field. Third, we present our mapping of the organizations found, anonymized locations, sectors they operate in, and types of activities offered. Comparing the two different data sources will allow us to better understand the extent to which administrative data are accurate about the density of organizations and subsequently claims made about civil society activity in vulnerable superdiverse neighborhoods.

Jenny Phillimore (University of Birmingham, UK): *Trajectories of migrant and refugee civil society activity in superdiverse areas: the importance of a life course approach*

Much of the civil society activity in superdiverse neighbourhoods run by and for migrant groups operates below the regulatory radar. Little is known about how and why such activity emerges and evolves. Many research designs use a ‘moment-in-time’ approach capturing a snapshot of activity and are unable to offer insight into the dynamic and ever-changing nature of civil society activity. This is particularly problematic in superdiverse areas where changing multi-layered communities see rapid changes in civil society action some of which emerges to meet the need of a specific group and then evolves as that group disperses or their needs change (Piacentini 2015). Thus, we argue that civil society organizations develop over time with reference to different mechanisms and conditions and that it is important to adopt approaches that can capture changes across neighbourhoods and within individual organisations. We propose a shift from ethnography developing a snapshot of action to a life course approach capable of capturing the nature and mechanisms underpinning change (Power 2020). Using data collected in ethnographic and interview work focusing on the evolution of migrant and refugee civil society organizations (MRCOs) in superdiverse neighbourhoods in Sweden and the United Kingdom we examine the life course of organisations exploring the factors which have shaped MRCOs’ emergence and evolution. Our work brings new insight into the dynamic nature of MRCOs and problematizes existing approaches to classifying activity as either informal or formal organizations without recognizing the potential for organisations to evolve over time.

Gabriella Elgenius (University of Gothenburg): *Civil society’s role for employability in superdiverse neighbourhoods: a comparative study of Sweden and the UK.*

This paper explores civil society’s mitigating role in supporting residents’ employability in superdiverse neighbourhoods in Sweden and the UK (Elgenius et al 2022). Integration scholarship has increasingly recognized that civil society aid integration, but we know little about its actors, and activities. Superdiverse areas in Sweden and the UK have experienced long-standing socio-economic difficulties associated with high levels of deprivation (Eurostat, OECD; Migration Observatory), and challenges include lower levels of economic activity and higher unemployment compared to local city averages (Statistics Sweden, UK Indices of Deprivation). Using ethnographic methods, micro-mapping techniques in four superdiverse areas, interviews with over 100 key civil society actors of and focus groups with users, we identify and examine a wealth of civil society activity. We outline the range of activities, showing how these are aimed at providing foundations necessary to seek employment. However, in so doing, we argue for a holistic approach to employability and one that recognizes other domains of integration including for instance, economic sufficiency, education, health, language skills, and political participation (Ager & Strang, 2008; Phillimore et al, 2021; Strang et al 2019).

Panel 19: Migration policies and the family: Transformations and challenges (hybrid)

Chair: Colin Yeo; Organiser: Rachel Benchekroun (UCL, UK) and Melanie Griffiths (University of Birmingham, UK)

The family is a key site for the production of the nation and has long been associated with racialised, gendered and classed policing of insiders and outsiders. The family is also becoming an intensely politicised space of immigration politics in the UK and beyond. The UK government's pledge to slash net migration rates is seeing numerous policy developments targeting families: restricting possibilities for bringing family to the UK, extending marginality and liminality for those present, and facilitating forcible removal of family members from the UK. This includes family migration rules that make it harder to bring family members to the UK, including by increasing the minimum income threshold for spousal visas and extending English language requirements and probationary periods. In parallel, policies are making life increasingly difficult for families already in the UK. This includes the 'hostile environment's' racialised policies designed to make everyday life impossible for people without permanent residency, and the expansion of the 'No Recourse to Public Funds' condition which excludes families from public services and welfare support. Moreover, changes to the UK's interpretation of Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights coupled with plans to replace the Human Rights Act are dramatically restricting possibilities for families seeking to challenge deportation of a loved one, leading to thousands of families facing permanent separation or exile. Our panel explores the transformation of the family migration field, asking how immigration policy developments are shaping family practices and how families are responding to a shifting policy context.

Melanie Griffiths (University of Birmingham, UK): *"Deporting daddy': Mixed-citizenship families in the UK"*.

This contribution presents findings from the ESRC-funded Deportability and the Family project, which followed 30 families in the UK to examine the impact of insecure immigration status on family life. It investigates how immigration policies, including changes to the UK's interpretation of Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights, and immigration enforcement measurements affect mixed-citizenship families. It argues that the immigration rules not only affect individuals directly at risk of removal, but also has significant – often catastrophic – impact on their British family members. Despite not being subject to the UK's immigration system themselves, citizens with a precarious foreign parent or partner are nonetheless directly affected by punitive and restrictive immigration policies.

Rachel Benchekroun (UCL, UK): *"Mothering in a hostile environment: Mothers with insecure statuses living in the UK"*.

This presentation shares findings from Rachel's recent ethnographic doctoral study, in which she spent 20 months with 22 mothers with only temporary or no 'leave to remain', to explore how hostile environment policies shape mothering practices and intimate relationships. This paper argues that despite their marginalisation and isolation caused by these policies, mothers enact belonging for themselves and their children, and access and provide essential support, through everyday practices in their mother-child relationships and other intimate relationships. Yet these are threatened by hostile policies which exacerbate tensions within close relationships, including tensions between a) the need to provide as a mother and financial/material precarity, b) the need to share information and the need for privacy, and c) the need for support and the need for autonomy.

Felipe Vargas (in person) (University of Texas, USA), Mohammad Abdollahi (online): *To Pimp the Asylum Seeker: The Crimmigration Legal System and the Social Dimensions of Trauma in AmeriKKKa*

"This paper tells the story of a familial-based participant action research project I am engaged in for my dissertation in the United States. I want to better understand how the undocumented and asylum seeker community exiting incarceration experience integrating into a society they have never integrated into in the first place. How does one reenter a place they have never entered? Reentry is a misnomer and understanding this can greatly teach us about how to solve the puzzle of what to do about and how best to reimagine the crimmigration legal system. In this paper, I center the concept of trauma and explore the role past, present, and anticipated trauma shape asylum seekers interactions with the crimmigration legal system and denies them entry into the community. I investigate how past exposure to trauma, and fear of triggering, shape people's perceptions of and interactions with a number of different dimensions of the social world: friends, family, associates, community organizations, and formal and informal institutions including the crimmigration legal system. My research addresses several questions: 1) How does trauma shape one's sense of belonging and determinations about "safe" or "unsafe" spaces? How does trauma trigger physiological responses of the mind or the body? And, how is trauma and the implications of trauma understood by actors in the crimmigration legal system and other formal institutions that pervade the lives of people most acutely affected by them."

Panel 19: Social and geographical mobility and immobility (hybrid)

Chair: Rachel Ayrton

Ludmila Igor Bogdan (Austrian Institute of International Affairs): *Migration and immobility in Moldova: social forces behind decisions to stay*

"A common assumption in migration scholarship is that poorer people are less mobile because migration infers high financial and social costs. However, this body of literature downplays the importance of social costs and considerations. I fill this gap in the literature by focusing on impoverished Moldovan stayers to explain why they decide to stay even during dire economic situations. This paper is based on original data from Moldova: the poorest country in Europe with one-third of its population working and living abroad. My findings show that more impoverished Moldovans do not consider migration to alleviate their precarious financial situations because of social costs and barriers rather than financial expenses inferred by migration. They are more sensitive to their perceived social status abroad; they are socially less flexible and adaptable to new environments; they have fewer options for delayed gratification; they anticipate that they would not belong in foreign countries; they are satisfied with fewer material things, and they are more cautious when taking migration risks."

Ekaterina Vorobeva (University of Bremen, Germany) (online): *Overcoming a mobility bias in transnational migrant entrepreneurship*

"Previous studies demonstrated that a substantial proportion of migrant entrepreneurs get involved in transnational business practices (Portes et al., 2002; Bagwell, 2018). Cross-border business networks were discussed as one of the main competitive advantages of businesspersons with a migrant background. Credited as "diversity dividend" (Bagwell, 2015), transnational connections proved to be a source of unique gains for immigrants such as access to resources, opportunity recognition and motivation sustainment (Harima, 2014). However, migrant entrepreneurship scholarship has been demonstrating a persisting mobility bias: cross-border business links are believed to be established or mobilised solely by migrant entrepreneurs (Schewel, 2020). This vision ignores agency of non-migrants in home countries and portrays them as passive, reactive and unenterprising. The current study intends to contribute to deconstruction of the myth about passivity of "those left behind". It also

assists in overcoming a mobility bias by drawing attention to efforts and contributions of non-migrants into establishing and maintaining transnational business connections. Based on the case of Central Asian migrant entrepreneurs in Russia, the current research shows that mobilisation of transnational business networks can be initiated by enterprising individuals back in home states. Pushed by unfavourable economic and political conditions in their states, non-migrants may refer to transnational networks in search for new markets and business opportunities. In other words, they take an active part in improving own well-being. "

Camilla Spadavecchia (Tilburg University), Mihaela Chelaru (UniMORE): *Changes in highly skilled migrants' life satisfaction during the covid-19 pandemic. A comparison between the experiences of EU and non-EU citizens*

"Highly skilled migrants' well-being and life satisfaction are directly related to their intention to stay in the destination area. The covid-19 pandemic has strongly impacted the well-being of millions of people worldwide. Several studies have been looking at the life satisfaction of HSMs (e.g., Spadavecchia & Yu, 2021). Nevertheless, studies on life satisfaction changes for highly skilled migrants during covid-19 are scant (e.g., Gerber & Ravazzini, 2022). Against this background, this paper presents findings on the differences in the life satisfaction of EU and non-EU migrants in Eindhoven during the covid-19 pandemic. Given its exploratory nature, the study uses a qualitative method based on semi-structured interviews with EU and non-EU citizens. Furthermore, it looks at both HSMs who live or have left Eindhoven during the pandemic. Results suggest that the life satisfaction of all HSMs has been impacted during the pandemic. Several are the differences encountered in the experience between EU and non-EU HSMs in the region. For instance, the travel ban had a different impact on EU and non-EU citizens, and the trust in the government had been lower for the EU than for non-EU migrants.

Panel 21 Education, social mobility and the transfer of cultural capital (hybrid)

Session 2 of Marie Curie Panel Series: Racialised Young Europeans Negotiating Power and Identities

Chair: Stefano Piemontese and Annavittoria Sarli

Christopher Thorén (Gothenburg University, Sweden): *Experiences of recognition and misrecognition: Muslim students in superdiverse Swedish high schools*

"This paper examines, through an intersectional approach, Muslim students' experiences of recognition and misrecognition within education. The qualitative fieldwork was carried out at a high school in a Swedish superdiverse suburb where a large proportion of the students identify as Muslims. This suburb has relatively low income levels and high unemployment rates, which is of importance since parents' level of education and income have shown to be an important factor for school performance. The school's compensatory mission, to give all pupils an equal education and contribute to social mobility, is therefore short-lived. Inequality in Swedish schools is well researched, but the experience of belonging to a religious minority is usually not part of the analysis. In the case of high school students who identify as Muslims, this is regrettable considering the documented presence of islamophobia and secular normativity, that are intertwined in students' everyday school life. This paper aims, thru the concept of (mis)recognition, to theorise experience of racialisation of Muslim students in a school situated in a stigmatized and superdiverse suburb. An intersectional approach has proven to be crucial in that the students' vulnerability is manifested through simultaneous processes of power. Migration or migration background has been shown to be important in relation to other factors, such as class, race, gender and place. Preliminary analyses suggest that Muslim students develop strategies

to avoid vulnerability and for navigating in a superdiverse urban area where they create safe spaces where they can express their Muslimness and focus on studies."

Zsuzsanna Arendas (CEU DI, Hungary), Judit Durst, Vera Messing, Noemi Katona: *The limits of trading cultural capital: Returning migrant children and their educational trajectory in Hungary*

Our paper analyses the interrelationship between cross-border, geographic mobility and class/ social position, examining the effects of social stratification and inequalities on the outcomes of transnational mobilities, especially on the educational trajectory of returning migrant children. It places the Bourdieusian capital concepts (Bourdieu 1977, 1984) centre stage, and analyses the convertibility or transferability of the cultural and social capital across different transnational locations. It examines the serious limitations of this process, using concept of non-dominant cultural capital as a heuristic analytical tool and the education system (school) as a way of approaching the field. As we examine 'successful mobilities' of high-status families with children and racialized low-status families experiencing mobility failures, our intention is to draw attention on the effect of the starting position of the migrating families on the outcomes of their cross-border mobilities through a closer reading of insightful cases. We look at the interrelations of social position or class, race and mobility experiences through several empirical case studies from different regions of Hungary by examining the narratives of people belonging to very different social strata with a focus on the 'top' and the 'bottom' of the socio-economic hierarchy. We examine the transnational mobility trajectories, strategies and the reintegration of school age children from transnationally mobile families upon their return to Hungary. By analyzing parental, child, and teacher narratives we gain multiple perspectives on the social processes through which the social meanings of 'losses' and 'gains' are constituted and narrated.

Ellen Liptrot (Edge Hill University, UK) (online), Dr Zana Vathi (Edge Hill University, UK) and Dr Lisa Moran (South East Technological University, Ireland): *Intimacies of home learning: shifting power positionalities among asylum seeking and refugee parents and children during COVID-19*

The learning experiences of migrant children have been a significant focus of migration researchers, highlighting the educational challenges that migrant children face due to language barriers and parents lack of knowledge surrounding the education system of their host country. The COVID-19 pandemic has posed significant barriers on all children, however, the intimacies of learning within the homes of asylum-seeking and refugee families during the pandemic is currently unexplored in the UK. Drawing upon qualitative data, deriving from 23 semi-structured interviews with asylum-seeking and refugee children, parents, and key informants from the third and public sectors in Manchester and Lancashire, this paper highlights the fluidity of inter-generational power positionalities between asylum-seeking and refugee parents and children within their home learning experiences. Findings show that home learning extended the pre-existing intricacies in inter-generational relations in asylum-seeking and refugee families, particularly surrounding parents language acquisition and knowledge of education systems. We challenge the perceptions of asylum-seeking and refugee families as 'in deficit', highlighting their continued high educational expectations, resilience, and agency during the pandemic. Within this paper, we illustrate how the transmission of cultural capital among parents and their children at this time further blurred the power dynamics between them and thus challenged traditional power roles.

Panel 22: Paradigm shift to superdiversity in entrepreneurship

Sakura Yamamura (chair and organiser) (RWTH Aachen / MPI-MMG, Germany)

As Vertovec has noted in his review of superdiversity research in 2019, the superdiversity paradigm has also reached business studies. Particularly, in literature on transnational and migrant entrepreneurship, (super)diversity has become the context through which researchers account for different aspects of increasingly complexifying conditions of both entrepreneurship and migration. Taking a superdiversity perspective, this panel uncovers and conceptualizes what is diversifying particularly in entrepreneurship. We identify three different dimensions of diversity and diversification affecting the activities of entrepreneurs at large, i.e. diversity of entrepreneurs (including transnational migrant entrepreneurs but also refugee and diaspora entrepreneurs), diversity of entrepreneurship context (covering issues of intersectionality but also socio-spatial inequalities) and diversity of entrepreneurial strategy (which can be understood as the entrepreneurial coping mechanism with the aforementioned dimensions of diversity). These three diversity dimensions of entrepreneurship are embedded in the context of the overall superdiversifying society in which diversities of minority entrepreneurs emerge and struggle to establish. By disentangling the different dimensions of diversity, this panel contextualizes debates on entrepreneurship and diversity into the larger debate on the societal turn to superdiversity. (The panel consists of contributors to the forthcoming Research Handbook on Diversity and Entrepreneurship with Edward Elgar Publishing, which focuses on such different dimensions of diversities in entrepreneurship and thematizes the paradigm shift to superdiversity in entrepreneurship research. The foreword to the edited book will be delivered by Steven Vertovec who has coined the term of superdiversity.)

Paul Lassalle (University of Strathclyde, UK), Sakura Yamamura (RWTH Aachen, Germany): *Approximating entrepreneurial superdiversity: reconceptualizing the superdiversity debate in ethnic minority entrepreneurship*

One decade after its introduction, the superdiversity concept introduced by Steven Vertovec has widely found echoes in migration research, but also in business studies, particularly those focusing on ethnic minority entrepreneurship (EME). In spite of conceptually embracing superdiversity in EME research, the multi-dimensionality of superdiversity in its original understanding appears to require further consideration. Dimensions currently overlooked in research at the nexus of superdiversity and ethnic minority entrepreneurship are: (1) ethnic but also religious and linguistic diversity of entrepreneurship, (2) entrepreneurial diversity regarding business-types and (3) incorporation of the characteristics of the city within its analytical unit. Based on an extensive site survey of ethnic businesses in Glasgow combining ethnographic assessment and available statistical data on the city districts, this paper reconceptualizes the entrepreneurial superdiversity to do justice to the on-going debates on superdiversity within migration research. In doing so, it proposes the Entrepreneurial Superdiversity Index (ESI), which is a viable method for approximating entrepreneurial superdiversity in cities. The ESI allows comparative analyses of entrepreneurial superdiversity within a specific city and potentially also between different cities internationally, which could be highly useful for policy-makers and planners alike. It also delivers grounds for developing a general index for superdiversity in further migration research

Kiran Trehan (University of York, UK): *Diversity in Entrepreneurship: Uncovering Under-Explored Opportunities*

This chapter investigates the ways in which systems psychodynamics can contribute to our understanding of diversity in entrepreneurship in both theory and practice. The chapter explores the ontological differences between normative assumptions of entrepreneurship, which place the emphasis on economic growth, promoting wealth, prosperity and militate against inequalities and diversity in entrepreneurship. It challenges orthodox perspectives by drawing attention to the political, structural and social inequalities of entrepreneurship. ‘Superdiversity’, as outlined by Vertovec (2007),

draws attention to the new and complex social formations, characterised by a dynamic integration of variables (race, ethnicity and social class, for example) in European cosmopolitan cities. Increased diversity has created a complex range of under-explored opportunities in entrepreneurship. The chapter addresses this gap by elucidating how the application of a systems psychodynamic perspective contributes to a richer understanding of diversity through the lived experiences of minority enterprises in superdiverse settings. The chapter illuminates how diversity in entrepreneurship requires a move from current rhetoric to 'changing systems' by advancing from isolated or episodic initiatives to collective institutional action. The problem is not something that is solvable by a single initiative – it is a whole systems problem that needs collaboration across geographies, sectors and organisations. Exploring diversity in entrepreneurship as an organisational system creates a distinctive new perspective and helps us to identify and articulate implications for entrepreneurship research and practice.

Jude Kenechi Onyima (Middlesex University, UK), Stephen Syrett (Middlesex University, UK), Leandro Sepulveda (Middlesex University, UK): *Immigrant business in transnational context: the 'break out' process for Nigerian entrepreneurs*

A consequence of the development of a diverse, transnational global space is that the immigrant entrepreneur is increasingly rooted within a context of multiple embeddedness (You and Zhou, 2019) and migrant-led diversity of societies, i.e. superdiversity. In fact, such superdiversity blurs the notion of 'home' and entrepreneurship is shaped not only by local market conditions but by multiple layers of transnational spaces. For immigrant entrepreneurs, embeddedness in a transnational context characterised by new, accessible transportation and telecommunication technologies and increasing flows of resources and people across ethnic and national boundaries, presents an evolving action space. Until recently, immigrant business growth was frequently conceptualised by the narrow notion of 'breakout' from constrained ethnic markets within host countries. However, understanding immigrant entrepreneurship from a notion of transnational embeddedness against the background of superdiversity requires a reconceptualization of immigrant business breakout to embrace the emergent strategies for immigrant business growth across host, home and third countries. In this paper we contribute to developing an enhanced understanding of the growth of the immigrant transnational entrepreneur and their implications for business and wider societal change to superdiversity. We present analysis from a qualitative empirical study of the business growth strategies of 30 Nigerian first and second generation immigrant entrepreneurs based in the United Kingdom. Results identify a number of distinctive entrepreneurial strategies which relate to the complex and diverse transnational context within which they are embedded. We conclude with suggestions for reconceptualising immigrant entrepreneurial growth strategies and discussion of the role of the immigrant transnational entrepreneur in shaping the emergent transnational space within which they operate.

Panel 23: Migration representations and the arts

Chair: Amy Burge

Amy Burge (University of Birmingham, UK): *Creating precarious empathy through fictional representations of migration*

"In the preface to their 1995 edited collection *Writing Across Worlds*, Russell King, John Connell and Paul White argue that social-scientific research, while "rich and diversified in its own way ... fails to capture the essence of what it is like to be a migrant". What are the benefits of placing literature and stories more centrally in investigations of migration? Furthermore, what about fiction that is global? Since the mid-2000s, there has been a significant growth in popular and genre fiction texts from around

the world that discuss migration, yet migration experts have rarely considered these mainstream representations. Popular and genre texts, as global products, show how discourses around migration can circulate transnationally, with similar attitudes towards migrants and migration expressed in fiction from different countries and cultures. Focusing on examples from the Philippines, France, UK and USA, I explore how particular ideas about migration – the role of the state, the importance of status, the disruption of intimate relationships, stigma around ‘marriage migration’ and the vulnerability of women migrants – are reproduced, explored, and challenged. I share examples of how these texts offer models for generating empathy (albeit precarious), through their established and reproducible fictional motifs and characterisation. We can thus better understand how such empathy can be represented, produced and, importantly, replicated in wider contexts. "

Carmen Zamorano Llena : *"I'll never let myself die in a strange land that doesn't want me": A Life Course Approach to the Temporal Subjectivities of Older Migrants in Abdulrazak Gurnah's The Last Gift*

Since the 2000s, the intersection of migration studies and gerontology has fostered increasing scholarly attention to older migrants, even if in migration literary studies and literary gerontology, the older migrant is still rarely considered. In this sense, Abdulrazak Gurnah's novel *The Last Gift* (2011) contributes to re-orientating critical attention to the older migrant in literature as an "object of thought" (Ahmed 2006: 56). Gurnah's novel centres on the older migrant Abbas, as well as on the nature of the silences and conflicts that have shaped his life in England from early adulthood to late life and infirmity. Abbas's limited physical mobility and illness set off in him a process of re-examination of his own subjectivity in old age through resorting to memories of his past life in England as well as those of his past in Zanzibar. Through a life course perspective, this paper will contend that in Gurnah's novel, the times and temporalities of Abbas as the older migrant having aged in the receiving society crucially shape not only his subjectivity, but also that of his descendants. In Abbas's case, his memories as "imagined mobilities" (Ciobanu and Hunter 2017: 4) contribute to articulating his different temporal subject positions throughout his life course. In his children, Hanna and Jamal, their respective subject formation is crucially shaped by "intergenerational temporalities" (Santelli 2014), namely how Abbas's own temporal subjectivities are inextricably interrelated with his children's.

Natasha Nicholls, Marisol Reyes Soto, Gabriella D'Avino (all University of Birmingham, UK): *The contribution of arts-based research as a tool for improving the wellbeing of female refugees and asylum seekers*

Arts-based research has been used as a tool to gather, analyse and disseminate data in qualitative research. Characteristically, arts-based methods engage participants within the process of data production rather than data collection. It is acknowledged that the participatory nature of its approach has provided novel contributions in social scientific research. The aim of this article is to present a systematic literature review of academic articles that explore the impact of art projects and activities that have had a positive impact on the wellbeing of female refugees and asylum seekers. Considering the increasing number of cases of refugees who have fled their countries due to extreme cases of violence and conflict, the review will pay particular attention to literature that explores the impact of art on their mental health. This review includes only articles published in English from the period 2010 to 2022. The final part of this article includes a case study in which 20 female refugees and asylum seekers based in the UK participated in an interactive and creative art workshop which resulted in the production of a piece of art that represents their experiences, struggles and dreams of a better future in their new country of residence.

Panel 24: Politics, governance and mobilisations of diaspora (hybrid)

Chair: Bircan Ciytak

Catherine Craven (University of Birmingham, UK): *Colonial continuities in Tamil diaspora governance: A practice-based analysis of global entanglements and historical connections*

There exists a growing literature on the governance of global diaspora populations (Gamlen et al. 2013; Gamlen 2014; Ragazzi 2017). Most studies conceptualize diaspora governance as something new, driven by recent globalization processes or emerging forms of governmental power. With the exception of a few critical studies (e.g. Varadarajan 2010), such scholarship tends to obscure the historical embeddedness of contemporary diaspora governance. This paper addresses this gap by interrogating the historical linkages and colonial continuities of contemporary diaspora governance. It will use a practice-theoretical approach to untangle the different political agents, narratives, and spaces that assemble to make each governance practice possible. It will then tease out some of the historical roots of these assemblages. Drawing on multi-method fieldwork conducted amongst the Tamil diaspora between 2016 and 2019, the paper will reveal the historical relations of diaspora governance in several ways: First, it will show how governance practices conceived by British colonialists in South Asia continue to inform how diaspora Tamils are governed today. It will also demonstrate how contemporary governance practices affecting the Tamil diaspora often rely on linkages and discourses dating back to the British colonial period, for example cooperation around proscription between diaspora sending and receiving states.

Kirsty Hearn (University of Birmingham, UK): *Rhizomatic dependency infrastructures as geographies of care: the humanitarian responses of Sudanese diaspora actors*

This study concerns Sudanese diaspora actors and groups living in the United Kingdom (UK) and United Arab Emirates (UAE) who respond in a 'humanitarian' capacity to contexts of internal forced displacement in Sudan. It seeks to explore how diaspora actors and organisations conceptualise and frame their 'humanitarian' actions, and how this challenges mainstream Global North and South-South humanitarian conceptualisations and framings. The approach will be actor-centered, by examining individuals, groups and organisations in different localities – using the UK and UAE as a starting point - to understand what an 'insider perspective' can bring to the academic and policy picture of what is termed 'diaspora humanitarianism' (Sezgin & Dijkzeul, 2015). Understanding how diaspora actors both relate to common institutional frameworks or South-South humanitarian frameworks, as well as how they operate outside of the siloed approach of the humanitarian system will contribute to understandings of diasporas as a 'third humanitarian domain' (Horst, Lubkemann, & Pailey, 2016) and in turn what they mean for North/South research distinctions. Frame analysis of diaspora social mobilisation (Sokefeld, 2006) will support understandings of if, how and to what extent diaspora actors engage with, challenge and mold new framings of their beliefs and practices surrounding everyday acts of care and giving to their country of origin from their respective problematisations of current norms. The study will combine adopt two core and contingent theoretical frameworks. Firstly 'rhizoanalysis' offers a means of imaging alternative modes of response to processes of protracted displacement by supporting reflection upon situations in which displaced people sustain, develop and enact responses under unstable and shattered conditions (Fiddian-Qasmiyeh, 2019, p. 249). Rhizomatic approaches support the recognition of multiple attachments to multiple unstable localities, where the displaced (as with rhizomes) can act at a distance, come or return a long time after, but always under conditions of discontinuity, rupture and multiplicity' (Deleuze & Guatarri, 1987, p. 16). Additionally the framework of dispersed dependencies in the context of displacement - which can shed light on the relationships and associations of displaced persons with other displaced persons, hosts and humanitarian actors – has been posited as a challenge to normative humanitarian attitudes through a

positive reframing of dependency, to counter traditional conceptualisation of aid as creating unwanted dependency (Easton-Calabria & Herson, 2020). In the context of diaspora humanitarian responses to contexts of forced displacement, which represents a rupturing of dependencies and dislocation from dependency networks, a dispersed dependencies lens can capture the role of diaspora actors in responding to and reconfiguring the various and necessary dependencies of recipients in the origin country. I contend that diaspora actors, who commonly go below the radar in humanitarian response (DEMAC, 2018) represent a vital and still untapped source of care and support to humanitarian situations of forced displacement, which deserves increased recognition, engagement and integration into mainstream responses to optimise effectiveness for those in need as well as to respond to decolonialising processes in academic and policy arenas (Daly, 2022).

Vijayta Mahendru (Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability, India) (online): *Sikh Diaspora and Homeland Politics during the Farmers' Protest in India*

"The Farmers protest in India and the response of the Indian government was watched by the entire world. From the perspective of migration studies, one can witness a very fine example of involvement of the diaspora in homeland politics. In 2020, three new Farm Bills were passed in India, which were opposed by a large section of farmers. They organised the largest protest that the world has ever witnessed. These protests began in Punjab, which is a Sikh majority state in the country and significant proportion of the protestors and farm leaders belong to the Sikh community. This protest received massive support from Sikhs all over the world. There are various dimensions to this support – identity, history, religion, deep agrarian culture, family ties and opposition to justice meted out by the state, something that has happened to them in 1984. There are various forms of participation as well, from raising awareness in their own country of residence, requesting their local politicians to raise their voice, sending money to sustain the protests, travelling to Delhi and providing basic services in the protestors' camps by several international Sikh organisations like KhalsaAid. The mobilisation of this transnational community is being met with a lot of hostility from the Indian state and media, which believes them to be secessionists and terrorists. This paper will explore the context and manner of involvement of the Sikh diaspora in these protests and the reaction of the Indian state and polity. It mainly adds to the debate about a migrants' resilience while operating between home and homeland and also to the issue of transnationalisation of identities in this day and age. "

Ayu Kusumastuti (University of Leeds): *Why Do Female Domestic Worker Vote Abroad? An Explanation of Political Transnationalism of Indonesian Migrants*

The rising body of literature on Indonesian female domestic migrant workers (FDMW) political transnationalism emphasises how they can actively participate and contribute in the political domain. Because they work as foreign maids in a demanding industry and originate from rural areas where they are stigmatised as unskilled workers and subject to exploitation, their participation in politics and public affairs is limited. Previous studies, on the other hand, claimed that the FDMW were actively engaged in public issue in civic associations and protest activities. The role of the Indonesian FDMW in suffrage abroad has received very little consideration so far in this. As a result, this study examines the Indonesian FDMW's electoral political transnationalism, notably in the 2019 Indonesian presidential elections. The Indonesian FDMW enthusiastically cast their ballot. They formed a queue and cried, "Open the door!" when the committee did not yet open the door. "We love Indonesia!" they exclaimed. By emphasising the importance of the home government and political stakeholders such as political parties and elites, it has been found that the home country's political institutions convey the idea or knowledge about democracy that enhances female migrant understanding. It has also been discovered that the superdiversity of transnational labour networks contributes to the creation of political transnationalism among migrants. Female migrants with a set of resilience in the workplace,

labour organisation, and capacity to negotiate identity as women have become political independents and swing voters as well, who are indicated to be hidden but potentially strong partisans.

Panel 24: Key Recommendations for Higher Education Institutions to Support Refugee-Background Students (hybrid)

Chair and Organiser: Olivia Issa (Refugee Educational Advancement Laboratory and George Washington University, USA)

"According to a 2019 study by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), only five percent of people with refugee status globally had access to higher education that year – an abysmally low number compared to 37 percent globally (UNHCR). In 2019, the UNHCR and partnering countries committed to a “15by30” goal under which each country would work to increase the number of refugees with access to higher education to 15 percent by the year 2030 (UNHCR). Despite the United States’ position as a partner to the UN, Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in the US have made little commitment to providing programming for refugee students (Luu). While creating scholarship programs for refugee students may be daunting to HEIs, there are many ways HEIs can make their programs more accessible to refugee students with minimal financial contributions (Streitwieser et al.). This panel outlines recommendations for US-based HEIs to improve accessibility to refugee students in ways that require little to no financial commitment. This panel will represent perspectives of practitioners and recipients of refugee-support programs. Additionally, the conversation will touch on small changes that HEIs can make to their admissions processes that would decrease barriers faced in applications. The panel would also address student-led initiatives across the country which promote more inclusive environments for refugee students. The work of these students has the potential to kickstart a national effort to revolutionize the way refugee-background students are integrated into campus communities. "

Olivia Issa (George Washington University, USA): *Key Recommendations for Higher Education Institutions to Support Refugee Students: Scholarships and Mentorship*

Jawad T. (George Mason University, USA): *The Importance of an Accessible Application Process*

Zachariah John (Georgetown University, USA): *The Welcoming Campus Initiative: Increasing Refugee Access to Higher Education in Washington, DC*

Miriam Cing (Trinity College): *Student Voices for Refugees: a Model for Refugee Student Advocacy at Schools Across the U.S.*

Panel 26: Student mobilities: alternative to asylum, reproducing structures of exclusion, or both? (hybrid)

Chair: Jenny Allsopp

Linda Morrice and Rebecca Murray (University of Sussex, UK): *Ukraine and UK higher education: disrupting or reinforcing the ‘higher education border’?*

"Since February 2022, over 4.9 million people have fled Ukraine in the fastest exodus globally since World War II (UNHCR 2022a). This refugee movement surpasses the 2.5 million people who entered Europe in 2015/16, fleeing the civil war in Syria. However, the response to the displacement of Ukrainian nationals has been notably different, in that they have been granted social and economic

rights not typically afforded to people fleeing conflict. The UK has selectively dismantled key bordering practices in higher education, affording Ukrainian nationals ‘home’ student status and granting them access to student finance. The ‘higher education border’ is a tangible example of state orchestrated exclusion and marginalisation of select groups from post-compulsory education. Yet, these borders have been shown to be diverse and malleable, with the state using them to shape access, participation and belonging. Recent developments highlight a response driven by pressures from international actors and public opinion, as well as the complex interaction between everyday (HE) borders and territorial borders, demonstrating disparate experiences of bordering by differently racialised groups. This paper ‘looks back’ at the history of the HE border, interrogating how rapidly evolving restrictions have been resisted by grassroots initiatives led by young migrants. It also ‘looks forward’ to consider how the disruption created by granting rights to Ukrainian nationals could achieve two very different outcomes within HE: i) systemic change that transforms access through dismantling its borders OR ii) the reinforcement of racialised bordering, elevating Whiteness as an explicit border.

Zsuzsanna Arendas and Vera Messing (DI/ Democracy Institute, Hungary): *Conceptualizing student mobilities differently: A global study abroad program, as an opportunity, or (re)production of youth vulnerabilities?*

"The proposed paper is conceived on the crossroads of youth mobility studies and educational mobility research. Its main goal is to alter the opportunity-centered approach of most student mobility studies and introduce a perspective which takes account of youth precarities and tries to understand processes of youth vulnerabilization. The paper is based on ethnographic interviews with HE students conducted in Hungary, in a country known for its anti-immigration political stance, and accordingly, lack of top-down integration measures. Yet, this same county has introduced a seemingly generous HE scholarship program called Stipendium Hungaricum in 2013, inviting non-EU citizens from the Global South to study in Hungary. According the mission statement, „to internationalize Hungarian higher education”, expecting these young people to “contribute to Hungary’s image and recognition abroad. Whereas this scholarship scheme could easily pass as a textbook case of global student opportunities, and thus to be understood in the context of conventional youth mobility- study opportunity literature, our empirical data point to a different direction: they speak about layers of precarities, various forms of exclusion, and further vulnerabilization of young people with individual histories of preexisting socio-economic difficulties. In the context of a non-integration regime (Hungary) and lack or strongly limited opportunities of a student mobility scheme, we suggest that global student mobility trajectories may occasionally replace conventional routes of asylum seeking when and as those paths are being forcefully shut down by an autocratic regime. However, the same scholarship scheme, which offers an alternative path, may eventually extend pre-existing vulnerabilities of young people, and also create additional ones.

Souzan Hussein (Waseda University, Japan) (online): *Third Country Refugee's admission through Educational Pathways: Case Study of Japanese language schools Program for Syrians*

"This Article studies the complementary solutions and response to refugee and asylum seekers crisis under the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) objectives, focusing on granting access through educational admission into a third country to support the durable solution of resettlement. This Article explores the projects implemented in Japan to enroll students via private sponsorship to study at a Japanese Language School, focusing on the first project initiated in 2016. The first project implemented in Japan is called “Japanese Language School Program for Syrian (JLSP)” which is the main focus of this article. The objective of this article is to understand the factors that lead to initiating the private sponsorship projects and analyze the mechanism and policies used to provide needed protection and integration for the enrolled students under though projects. There are two types of enrollments

provided through those projects which are Language School Admission and Higher Education Admission. This article is based on fieldwork and participants' observation conducted in Japan in 2018. Refugees enrolled in those projects hold the status of "Student" not "refugee", but they are considered refugee students. Based on interviews conducted with the enrolled students -from the first patch, second patch, and third patch- all the students shared one main obstacle which was the language, followed by fear of the unknown future in Japan and if they can keep staying in Japan. The students' experience differs according to the type of enrollment.

Wen-Yu Wu (University of Plymouth, UK): *Waiting and hope for futures: Syrian students' mobilities and temporal strategies in Lebanon and Jordan*

As displacement is increasingly protracted, Dahya and Dryden-Peterson (2017) suggests that refugee education should be rethought as a long-term endeavour so that refugee students could prepare themselves for "unknowable futures". However, the protracted condition means that most of the world's refugees continue to live in the "gaps between the states", simultaneously being part of the state and outside of it (Haddad, 2008). The ambiguity results in little or no pathway to citizenship rights which would allow insights to a long-term, sustainable future. Nevertheless, education in this context continues to be seen as a hopeful "key to life" (Bellino, 2018), promising future spatial and social mobility. Consequently, refugee students are caught between such promise and reality upon graduation with few possibilities to make use of their education (Bellino, 2018; Dryden-Peterson, 2016). This paper will focus on students' experiences of and responses to the constraints in mobilities – physical, social and existential—educated by the schism. Recently, Fincham (2020a), looking specifically at Syrian refugee students' "desired functionings" of higher education, finds that there are nuanced, overlapping and gendered dimensions in their educational pursuits. Nevertheless, scholarship programmes often squarely focus on improving employability and producing skilled workforce as their overarching aims. This paper will extend this argument by providing accounts of the complex and gendered temporal experiences in students' life pursuits. The diverse expectations related to higher education not only reflect one's social roles but at the same time produce different temporal experiences and strategies.

Panel 27: Sexual and Gender-based Violence from Displacement to Refuge: Findings from the SEREDA Project (hybrid)

Chair and Organiser: Jenny Phillimore (University of Birmingham)

Forced displacement has doubled in the past decade and become increasingly feminised. Around 70% of forced migrants are estimated to experience sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) throughout their journeys with under-reporting the norm and contextual variations. The scale of recent emergencies has not been matched with the appropriate resources to support displaced survivors. The SEREDA Project aimed to understand the nature and incidence of GBV across forced migration and identify mechanisms to support displaced survivors. An interdisciplinary team from the Universities of Birmingham, Melbourne, Uppsala and Bilkent, in partnership with NGOs, conducted in-depth interviews with over 200 survivors and 130 stakeholders between 2018-2022 in the UK, Sweden, Turkey, Australia and Tunisia. The study adopted a social constructivist perspective and systematic thematic analyses. Ethical approval was received from the appropriate bodies in each country. The SEREDA panel will highlight the extra-ordinary severity of SGBV experiences accumulating across forced displacement experience and helps understand the continued nature of SGBV over time and place, filling research gaps. We highlight the ways that the immigration and legal statuses of survivors shape SGBV vulnerability and should be accounted for by interventions. We challenge the perception

of refuge, demonstrating asylum and immigration systems generate gendered harms and re-traumatise survivors. We show how experiences of SGBV and the structural violences of the immigration and asylum systems undermine survivors ability to move on with their lives.

Sandra Pertek (University of Birmingham, UK): *Reconceptualising violence in forced migration: from sexual and gender-based violence to a violence continuum*

In this paper, we further theorise the nature of violence in forced migration, moving from sexual and gender-based violence to a violence continuum beyond temporal and spatial boundaries. While research conceptualised numerous incidents of violence at different stages of migrant journeys as an intersectional continuum of violence across time and place, little is known about how the different factors diachronically accumulate and collectively shape the multiple experiences and forms of violence in different transit and refuge contexts. We draw upon a multi-country dataset collected between 2018-2021 in five countries - UK, Turkey, Sweden, Australia and Tunisia with 166 forced migrant survivors of violence and 107 service providers, which documented forced migrants' experiences of violence and vulnerabilities. Findings suggest complex experiences of violence and vulnerability factors producing an environment conducive to perpetrating intersecting forms of violence across migration experiences, from SGBV and trafficking to structural violence and interpersonal violence and discrimination. We identify patterns of multiple violence at different levels with compounding effects. In particular, survivors' voices indicate temporally and spatially fluid vulnerabilities related to their social location at the relational/interpersonal (micro), situational (meso) and contextual (macro) levels of socioecology. Research, policy and practice in the humanitarian-immigration nexus need to account for a violence continuum in forced migration. The concept of the continuum of violence offers potentials to reconceptualise survivors' experiences by understanding complex experiences of mutually constitutive forms of violence and their determinants. Further longitudinal research in other immigration contexts is needed to advance policy responses and scholarly understanding of the evolving nature of violence in forced migration.

Lisa Goodson, Jenny Phillimore, Anna Papoutsis, Sandra Pertek, Jeanine Hourani and Sian Thomas (all University of Birmingham, UK): *SGBV Survivors' experiences of double disenfranchisement: the role of micro-resistances in a bid for agency, recovery and reconnection with self.*

Forced migrants survivors of SGBV often experience double disenfranchisement as their gender and immigration status intersect with the migratory process in ways that severely undermine the power and control they have over their material, social and emotional well-being. Furthermore, the double disenfranchisement SGBV survivors face in their attempts to resettle and build a future in their countries of refuge is a reality of their everyday lives. This paper considers the resistance tactics forced migrant SGBV survivors engage in to establish agency in the face of double disenfranchisement both in the public and private sphere and at an institutional level. Forced migrants often experience many months, sometimes years, of extreme precarity as they try to negotiate their way to reach 'safety'. In this paper, using data collected from 168 survivors in Turkey, Sweden, UK, Australia and Tunisia, we examine how survivors' hopes and expectations of a more stable and secure existence, and an opportunity to begin to recover from trauma, are often confronted with violence encountered in different guises in countries of resettlement. We use Foucault's (1998) concept of Panopticon as a lens to understand how power in different spheres filters through to the everyday for SGBV survivors as their position, rights and entitlement in countries of refuge are challenged. Whilst for many forced migrants their status often renders them devoid of agency, we explore how micro acts of resistance such as seeking solidarity with other SGBV survivors and challenging patriarchal systems have important and powerful symbolic meaning and offer an ability to re-empower survivors aiding recovery and reconnection with self. We argue that the 'everydayness' (Lefebvre 1947) of these micro acts of

resistance is especially important and potentially transformative to SGBV survivors, who face extreme levels of exclusion from all spheres of society and feelings of incarceration particularly in a growing global surveillance society where everyday bordering has become a feature of daily life.

Jenny Phillimore (University of Birmingham, UK): *Forced migration, sexual and gender-based violence and integration: effects, risks and protective factors*

This paper is the first to use empirical evidence to directly examine the relationship between sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and multi-dimensional processes of integration of forced migrant SGBV survivors. While it is acknowledged that forced migrants are subjected to a continuum of violence, including SGBV, during the refugee journey, little is known about the long-term impact of SGBV and how it might be mitigated. Our paper, drawing on empirical evidence from 255 interviews with migrants and stakeholders in Australia, the UK, Sweden and Turkey, documented in detail the complex interactions between SGBV and integration using the Indicators of Integration framework. By bringing together the literature on the continuum of violence, SGBV and the Indicators of Integration framework, we identify, on the one hand, the impact of SGBV on integration, and, on the other, how the indicators framework can be used to identify protective and risk factors for forced migrant survivors.

Tatiana Morais (Nova School of Law, Portugal) (online): *Rethinking vulnerability: tensions which aggravate the risk of surviving Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in the country of asylum*

Drawing from fieldwork in Greece (August-October 2017) and Israel (October 2018-July 2019), with forty-four participants (refugee, asylum-seeking women, and key informants), this paper focuses on vulnerability and tensions emerging from the Greece and Israel datasets which exacerbate the risk for refugee and asylum-seeking women to become survivors or victims of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence. Tensions identified in both datasets emphasise the discrepancy between the legal principle to protect refugees and asylum seekers and the reality that showcases multi-layered and "poly-hierarchical" formal and informal power dynamics (Krause, 2018: 499) which aggravate refugee and asylum seekers vulnerability. Considering European jurisprudence regarding refugee's and asylum seekers' vulnerability to the State (European Court of Human Rights [ECHR] decision *MS.S. v. Belgium and Greece*, application no. 30696/09, judgement 21 January 2011), we argue that Sexual and Gender-Based Violence targeting refugees and asylum seekers reveals a structural and systematic symptom in the State which amplifies refugees' and asylum seekers' vulnerable situation. Therefore, this paper identifies tensions and their role in the reinforcement of multi-level and "poly-hierarchical" formal and informal power dynamics (Krause, 2018: 499) which create spaces for Sexual and Gender-Based Violence to occur. Consequently, highlighting how spaces which ought to be a safe haven are turned into violent and hostile spaces to refugees and asylum-seekers.

Panel 28: Situated identities: going beyond ethno-national divides?

Session 3 of Marie Curie Panel Series: Racialised Young Europeans Negotiating Power and Identities

Chairs: Annavittoria Sarli (University of Birmingham, UK) and Susanne Wessendorf (Coventry University, UK)

Choen Yin Chan (University of Manchester, UK): *An Exploration of UK-Chinese Families with Intercultural Intergenerational Relationships*

The Chinese ethnic group are the third largest in the UK according to government statistics, and this population continues to grow through various forms of migration. Given the large numbers, the

Chinese in the UK are relatively understudied. Furthermore, earlier studies on the Chinese in the UK give the impression that this is a homogenous group, whilst in reality this group is very diverse. This PhD explores Chinese families living in the UK, where the parents were raised in China and their children were raised in the UK. Given the differing upbringings involved, these families can be conceptualised as having intercultural intergenerational relationships. This study explores this phenomenon through a combination of a small cultures approach (Holliday, 1999) to understand how family cultures emerge, and an ecological approach (Stelma & Kostoulas, 2021) to understand how these individuals have been shaped by their environments, and in turn shape the family culture. In particular, this study explores the shaping influences on these families, on the individuals and on the relationships. Five UK-Chinese families participated, with a parent and child from each family taking part in a series of interviews. The data was analysed using reflexive thematic analysis (Braun & Clarke, 2020) with emphasis given to the importance of being reflexive as an insider researcher. From these five families, a picture is beginning to emerge of the complexities of how UK-Chinese family culture is shaped and how individuals in these families understand and experience these complexities.

Emma Soye (University of Sussex, UK): *Intergenerational dynamics of superdiversity in East London*

This paper explores the intergenerational dynamics of superdiversity in an East London borough, drawing on ethnographic research in a local secondary school with young people, teachers, parents, and local community workers. The research, which comprised participant observation, semi-structured interviews, and focus groups, was conducted as part of a doctorate on the EU-funded 'RefugeesWellSchool' project (2018-2022), which examines school-based interventions for migrant and refugee wellbeing. The ethnographic research investigated the differences that 'made a difference' (Berg et al., 2019) in young people's peer relationships. The findings challenge dominant ethnonational frameworks in migration studies, demonstrating how young people relate to each other along and across multiple forms of identification. This paper focuses on intergenerational dynamics of difference in the East London setting. It highlights the complexity of family practices, showing how parents in the borough responded to difference (ethnic, racial, national; Linguistic, economic) amid rapid demographic change and in the context of socioeconomic inequality. The paper foregrounds the school as a 'threshold' space in which young people from different migration backgrounds reproduce, challenge, and sometimes transcend intergenerational differences and divisions. It emphasises the reproductive dimensions of this space as well as its potential to act as a site of social transformation, suggesting that these ambiguities and tensions help to illustrate the intersectional, fluid, and multidimensional nature of social relations in contexts of superdiversity. The paper argues that future research on superdiversity should recognise and respond to these complexities.

Rosy Hastir, Ajoy Batta (Lovely Professional University, India): *Intra and Inter-Generation Difference: A Study of Sikh Immigrant Families in Italy*

Sikh immigrants in Italy consider Italy as their own homeland. For the first generation migrants Europe is the second home after their country of origin. For others, who are primarily second generation there is conflict about which is the primary? First generation migrants are more attached with their own culture and they always maintain boundaries when it comes to the integration with mainstream Italian society. On the other hand second generation migrants who born and brought up in Italy are very well integrated with Italian society and less attach with their own culture. It gives rise to conflict, clashes of ideas, stress and friction between different immigrant generations, sometimes elderly group who are basically the parents of first generation immigrant and sponsored later on by their children find difficult to adjust in the western society and have conflict with first generation immigrant. These conflict becomes a frontier of the reconstruction of changing family structure in both sphere. My detailed interviews with some young Sikhs helped me to understand their problems and challenges they face

in the country of immigration. The generational conflict not only exist between different generation but it also persists within the same generation families. Some first generation immigrants are closely integrated and merged in the Italian culture while others have maintained a vast gap from the Italian culture and fanatically followed their deep rooted Indian culture. Therefore, the immigrants from same generations have strong criticism towards each other in terms of following different ideologies and culture.

Elizabeth Mavroudi (Loughborough University): *Young people in the Greek, Jewish and Palestinian diasporas and negotiations of identity, politics and difference in spaces of learning*

Using qualitative research funded by the Leverhulme Trust, this paper will discuss how young people in the Greek, Jewish and Palestinian diaspora in the Midlands region of England negotiate their identities in relation to one another, and to their peers and educators within the spaces of learning they are involved in. These include mainstream and supplementary schools as well as universities but also wider spaces of learning which include community and religious spaces. The paper also engages with the repercussions of such narratives and performances of difference and sameness (Nagel 2002) in terms of feelings of belonging and in/exclusion but also in their discussion on how to create positive changes on issues they feel are important to them. These wide ranging issues, such as climate change, homeland politics, pollution, bullying, and Brexit were discussed in relation to multiple cross-cutting scales, from the local to the global, demonstrating that these young people with a diasporic background were using their 'transnational habitus' (Zontini and Reynolds 2018) to engage with myriad issues in multi-scalar spaces and in nuanced ways because of their diverse migrant/diasporic backgrounds. In turn, this raises questions about the importance of ensuring that such young people are able to have a voice and be listened to as their narratives paint a picture of the complex, inter-connected worlds in which they live, in which they have to continuously negotiate who they feel they are in relation to others and in relation to bounded and unbounded notions of identity, belonging and politics.

Panel 29: Constructing diasporic links: Language, identities and belonging

Eleni Mariou (Chair and organiser, University of Birmingham, UK)

The focus of this panel will be on the heterogeneous linguistic and semiotic resources that migrants, and their descendants, draw on in constructing diasporic links and navigating diverse identities. The papers build on research of a critical, sociolinguistic and ethnographic nature, in which scholars seek ways of linking their detailed ethnographic accounts of communicative practices and language ideologies, in particular local sites, with their critical analyses of discourses about language and identity circulating in the wider social context. The papers thus reflect the major epistemological shift that has taken place, over the last decade or so, towards a view of language as social practice, and towards a view of speakers as social actors who draw agentively on the linguistic and semiotic resources within their communicative repertoires. Referring specifically to research on transnational migration, Blommaert (2010) called for a “sociolinguistics of mobile resources”. He also noted that the communicative networks of contemporary urban neighbourhoods are often local and translocal, real as well as virtual. Over the last decade, sociolinguistic research in different diasporic spaces has shown that, with the advent of diverse digital technologies and mediascapes, there has been a “meshing and interweaving of diversities” (Martin-Jones et al. 2015), across class, gender and generation. The papers in this panel illustrate some of the ways in which these critical sociolinguistic and ethnographic approaches to research on language, literacy and semiotic practices, on and offline, can contribute to a building of a deeper understanding of the situated construction of diasporic identities.

Kristin Vold Lexander (Inland Norway University of Applied Sciences): *“Doing family” online: Multilingual, multimodal, mediated practices*

Digital media offer a range of platforms with various modalities facilitating transnational contact. This paper shows how these digital resources are integrated with linguistic resources for the management and negotiation of transnational relations and identities, more specifically how family members mobilise linguistic, multimodal and media resources to “do family” online. The theoretical backdrop brings together biographical perspectives on linguistic repertoires (Blommaert 2010, Busch 2012), with polymedia theory (Madianou & Miller 2012) and studies of virtual co-presence (Nedelcu & Wyss 2016, Greschke 2021). The notion of mediational repertoires (Lexander & Androutsopoulos 2021) is applied in a study of interlocutors’ choices of media, modality, graphic and linguistic features as interconnected. Four families of Senegalese origin living in Norway were part of the study, and data was collected ethnographically from 2017 to 2019. The data set includes interview transcripts, visualizations (language portraits and mediagrams), observations, media diaries, and digital interactions shared by the participants. The first part of the analysis focuses on mediagrams and interview data. It provides a bird eye’s view of the resources individual participants dispose of to create various types of co-presence for the maintenance and negotiation of transnational family bonds. Then follows a fine-grained analysis of selected interactional episodes, examining how these resources are mobilised. The focus will be on conversations where kinship is explicitly referred to, in a perspective of kinship as action and discourse (Wright 2020). In conclusion, the paper sums up the various ways in which family members confirm their relationships in online interaction.

Petros Karatsareas (University of Westminster, UK): *Contesting language in diaspora: Greek complementary schools as fields of struggles*

Linguistic differences between co-ethnic and/or co-national migrants in diasporic contexts can become the grounds for constructing and displaying identities that distinguish migrants based on differences in the sociohistorical circumstances of migration (provenance, time of migration) and/or social factors such as class, socioeconomic status, or level of education. In this contribution, I explore how Greek complementary schools became “fields of struggles” (Maton, 2008) in which established Greek Cypriot migrants and recently arrived Greek Greek migrants collided over language. Between 2010 and 2019, the number of UK residents with a history of migration from Greece more than trebled as a result of the Greek government-debt crisis (Pratsinakis, Kafe & Serôdio, 2021). This ‘new’ migration triggered new (re)imaginings around the conditions and practices that create and define Greekness in the UK’s Greek-speaking landscape, which had previously been dominated by Greek-speaking Cypriots (Karatsareas, 2021a, b). In the context of the school I investigated, Greek Greek migrants, both pupils and parents, positioned themselves as linguistic authorities, developing discourses that delegitimised the multilingual and multidialectal practices of Greek Cypriot migrants. Their interventions centred around the use of Cypriot Greek and English features (Karatsareas & Charalambidou, 2020), drawn from the linguistic resources that did not conform with the expectations that Greek Greek migrants held about education, and which were based on monolingual and monodialectal language ideologies. To these, teachers responded with counter-discourses that re-valued contested practices as products of different, but by no means inferior; Linguistic repertoires, which had been shaped by different life courses.

Adriana Patiño-Santos (University of Southampton, UK): *Portraits from the diasporic media: Spanish speaking Latin Americans in London*

This presentation focuses on the lived experiences of a group of Spanish-speaking Latin American (SsLA) journalists working in London. Although media studies have highlighted the importance of diasporic media for the social groups they represent (Siapera 2010), ethnographic research and

narrative inquiry have highlighted the lack of recognition and the socio-economic struggles that these media producers face in carrying out their work (Kosnick 2010, Georgiou 2010, Patiño-Santos 2021, Roman Velázquez and Retis 2021). Based on ethnographic data collected in four SsLA diasporic media organisations in London and one in Southern England, since 2016, this paper will focus on how a group of diasporic journalists live ambivalent lives, trapped between the realities of their present situation and the social image they yearn to re-establish and maintain. In common with many other migrants, diasporic journalists face language barriers, difficulties in validating their qualifications and accessing qualified jobs in diaspora. However, unlike many other migrants, they embark upon the dual existence of earning their living through unskilled part-time jobs, whilst working unpaid as journalists in their spare time. They draw on Spanish -- the key component in their linguistic repertoires -- as well as on the social relations established with the imagined members of the “community”, as resources to reconcile their past and present social images. The discussion will cover the complexities of the labels adopted by the self-ascribed members of this social group in diaspora, which oblige them to present themselves as “united in diversity”.

Panel 30: Interrogating the superdiverse city: advancing critical and creative approaches.

Chair and Organiser: Katy Bennett (University of Leicester)

This session focuses on Leicester, a superdiverse city in the UK’s Midlands. The session is shaped by three short presentations that interrogate the city through various contexts including a boxing club, a school, Twitter and Nando’s, a restaurant chain. The session critically appraises participatory and digital methods shaped by black methodology, slow spatial research and social media in research concerned with diversity and everyday multiculturalism as we box, learn and live together in a city shaped by migration, ethnically and culturally complex populations and the harms of racialisation and racism.

Ellen Bishop (University of Leicester): *Critical reflections on ethnographic research concerned with the Geographies of School Pupils who Speak English as an Additional Language (EAL)*

This presentation explores the methodological challenges, emotions, and contributions to knowledge of participatory research on multiculturalism, balancing the responsibilities of working as a Teaching Assistant (TA) and a researcher simultaneously in a school in Leicester. There is minimal reference to language and multilingualism within the geographies of multiculturalism and this research fills that gap, examining the school experiences of pupils who speak English as an additional language (EAL) and how languages and multilingualism are negotiated across and within school spaces. The presentation critically reflects on ethnographic fieldwork in a secondary school whilst working as a TA one day a week for a year and immersed in the classroom to gain insights into the everyday experiences of EAL pupils and the actors of support around them.

Ellen Bishop is an ESRC funded PhD researcher in Geography at the University of Leicester who has recently submitted her thesis and is awaiting her viva. Ellen is the Convenor of the Critical and Creative Geographies Research Group meetings at the University of Leicester. She has published her work in *Compass: Journal of Learning and Teaching*, and *Child Abuse and Neglect*, and has an upcoming chapter in the *Concise Encyclopedia of Human Geography* (Elgar Encyclopedias in the Social Sciences series) in press.

Solinda Morgillo (University of Leicester): *Black methodology and slow spatial research on everyday multiculturalism.*

In research concerned with the everyday multiculturalism of a boxing club to explore how and why solidarities are experienced (or not) between diverse racialized humans, this presentation explores the challenges and opportunities of black methodology and slow spatial research, involving the shaping of ethnographic methods whilst boxing with research participants.

Solinda Morgillo is a 1st Year Early Stage Researcher in Geography at the University of Leicester. Her research is one of 15 projects shaping the EU ITN Marie Curie International Training Network SOLiDi (2020-2023) - <https://www.solidi.eu/>. This training and research program –Solidarity in Diversity (SOLiDi) - focuses on paradigms of social change, studying how scientific insights on solidarity in diversity can be applied in different policy contexts and organisations. It aims to provide professionals and institutions with insights and instruments for building cohesive European societies.

Katy Bennett (University of Leicester): *Digital Geographies of everyday multiculturalism: 'Let's go Nando's!'*

This presentation considers what digital methods bring to research on everyday multiculturalism and how people routinely live ethnic and cultural diversity as part of their workaday life, going to school, work and other places. This body of research is usually shaped by ethnographic methods offering rich accounts of daily life in superdiverse places. This presentation considers the challenges and delights of creatively working with big scale, crowdsourced data whilst also offering insight into what digital methods and approaches might contribute to research on everyday multiculturalism, showing ways in which it compliments – and challenges- current knowledge. The presentation attempts this through its focus on algorithmic sentiment analysis of Twitter data geotagged to and referencing Nando's in Leicester.

Katy Bennett is an Associate Professor in Human Geography at the University of Leicester. Her research on multiculturalism has been widely published in journals that include Social and Cultural Geography, Urban Studies, Sociology and Ethnic and Racial Studies. She is co-author (with Neal, Cochrane and Mohan) of *Lived Experiences of Multiculture: The New Social and Spatial Relations of Diversity*, published by Routledge 2018. Katy is PI on current research funded by the Leverhulme Trust – 'Mapping Multiculture' and Co-Investigator on the EU Marie Curie funded International Training Network SOLiDi.

Panel 31: Border governance and humanitarian borderwork (hybrid)

Chair: Nando Sigona (University of Birmingham)

Erika Herrera Rosales (Institute of Advance Studies, University of Warwick, UK): *It stopped being a place of trust ... but rather a place of persecution": the governance and bordering practices of humanitarian organisations in Mexico*

"This paper will address how humanitarian institutions and local shelters influence global migration governance and the deportation regime. Also known as *casas del migrante*, NGOs in Mexico support migrants with humanitarian aid, and legal services and publicly opposing the militarisation of the US-Mexico border. Whilst their caring roles have led to migrants looking for their services, humanitarian infrastructures have started to borrow punitive practices in their everyday activities with Global South migrants. This has shown that non-state actors reproduce control over migrants by disciplining their affective relationships, screening their identities and adopting dissuading discourses. Drawing from 38 semi-structured interviews and document analysis, this paper observes the inadvertent roles of humanitarian institutions in the context of transit migration. NGOs have partnered up with governmental offices and international agencies at the same time, they advocate for free borders. This

paper argues that humanitarians have borrowed punitive practices from the penal system, especially migrant detention facilities that constrain their benevolent intentions. In that sense, local humanitarians have enabled states' policies that seek to detain and halt migration from the Global South.

Estefania Castaneda Perez (University of California, Los Angeles, USA): *The Violence of Waiting, Surveillance, and Border Policing: A Discussion of Transborder Mental Health*

My dissertation chapter examines the mental health consequences associated with interactions with CBP officers, and being exposed to militarization and surveillance in the Mexico-U.S. borderlands. My research focuses on the experiences of transborder commuters, who are U.S. citizens and Mexican nationals who have either passports or visas to legally cross the Mexico-U.S. border for work, education, and commercial purposes. Drawing from data I collect from in-depth interviews, I demonstrate that transborder commuters who reside in Mexican border cities experience a variety of mental health symptoms when navigating land ports of entry along the Mexico-U.S. border such as stress, anxiety, feelings of paranoia and long term trauma. Secondly, transborder commuters are often aware that their identities and behavior are perceived as suspicious. Thus, many maintain emotional composure and mask emotional distress to avoid being targeted by CBP officers. Thirdly, it explores how mental health consequences follow individuals even beyond the border and such consequences are felt in schooling spaces, at Border Patrol interior checkpoints, and in occasional interactions with other law enforcement agencies. This generates the "border of the mind" in which individuals internalize border violence and learn to live with the constant feelings of fear and paranoia of being surveilled by CBP officers.

Silvia Pitzalis, Fabio De Blasis (both University of Urbino, Italy) (online): *The IOM and the humanitarian borderwork in the Niger*

"Over the last decade, there has been a growing interest in the multiple ways the EU seeks to control migration in transit states. Increasing attention is being paid to the rise of 'humanitarian zones' – to be understood "as space of its politics," in which "the actual borders of states and gateways to the territory become themselves zones of humanitarian government" of migration (Walters, 2011). Rather than opposing the securitization logic, "'humanitarianized' controls intertwine with it, engendering a new form of 'ethical policing' that simultaneously 'cares and controls'" (Moreno-Lax, 2018). While framing their operation as life-saving and humanitarian work, International Organisations - mainly the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) - seem to play a significant role in the production and reproduction of humanitarian zones and the migration control policy in transit states (Geiger, Pécoud 2020). Drawing on qualitative research and ethnographic fieldwork, in our contribution, we will focus on the « humanitarian borderwork » (Pallister Wilkins, 2017) of the IOM in Niger, a major transit migration hub linking West and Central Africa to North Africa and Europe (Frowd, 2020). Specifically, we provide further empirical evidence on the role of IOM's "Humanitarian Rescue Operations" (HRO) and Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) in the process of Eu-border externalization and migration control in the Global South, as well as on the contestations and reactions from below to such policies.

Robin Vandevoordt (Ghent University, Belgium), Larissa Fleischmann (University of Halle/Saale, Germany): *Impossible futures? The ambivalent temporalities of grassroots humanitarian action*

Since it's 'long summer of migration' in 2015, Europe has seen a substantial growth in both repressive border policies and grassroots groups in solidarity with people on the move. In this presentation, we explore the temporal dynamics underlying these processes of bordering and resistance. We do so by bringing into dialogue two literatures that depart from seemingly opposite assumptions: critical studies of humanitarianism and social movement studies. While humanitarian action is often criticised

for its focus on immediate needs in the present, social movements and political activists are usually thought to work towards a different future. By investigating how grassroots groups supporting people on the move navigate different temporalities, and relate their actions both to the present and to the future, we seek to complicate clear-cut distinctions between humanitarian and activist temporalities. These interwoven temporalities, however, come with ambivalent political effects. Drawing on cases from Belgium and Germany, we show how they range from potentially shrinking grassroots' power to intervene to opening windows of political possibility. On the one hand, we illustrate how grassroots groups Belgium feel stuck in a temporal dilemma, when they are forced to focus on the present. On the other hand, initiatives in Belgium and Germany have nonetheless engaged in strategies of future-making, trying to bring about more structural changes to the benefit of people on the move.

Panel 32: Reconstructing meanings: The role of memory, temporalities and places in human mobility
(hybrid)

Maria Luisa Di Martino (Chair and Organiser, Ca' Foscari University of Venice, Italy)

"Memory represents the continuity in the dislocation of subjective and collective identity, which in the migration process pass through a deconstruction, and in this process memory links space and time. Thus, memory creates a unity in socio-cultural backgrounds fragmentation lived by the subjects on the move; and helps to fight against discrimination in the social group context. On the one hand, memory works on geo-spatial, temporal, psychological and imaginary levels. On the other, memory works through the materiality of historical, literary and scientific reproductions, in which reflexivity and self-reflexivity are important key element to take into account in the analysis. By starting from the hypothesis that the social context is the precondition for the existence and reproduction of memory, we explore the social context, socio-political and cultural structures which determine the memory. Core question: how does the study of migration need to change to be ready for the transformations in the decade ahead? By linking different dimensions of migrants' memory, we will explore from a cross-cultural perspective the relation of power/oppression through selected case-studies. We will analyse specific "marginalized" narratives, through different case studies which approach memory for the analysis of the link between temporalities and special dimension of the migrants' journey and negotiation processes. Main ideas to develop: a) the role of memory in migrants' identities transformation process in different landscapes; and b) the crystallization of the space in past time (home country) and the creation of a new space in the present time (host country)."

M. Luisa Di Martino (Ca' Foscari of Venice, OCLW University of Oxford): *The role of memory in the de/reconstruction process of migrants' identities.*

Abstract: The role of memory in the de/reconstruction process of migrants' identities. Social context is the precondition for the existence and reproduction of memory. Therefore, social context, socio-political and cultural structures determined the memory (Halbwachs, 1992). Memory represents the continuity in the dislocation of subjective and collective identity, which in the migration process pass through a deconstruction, and in this process memory links space and time. The role of memory in migration studies is addressed to understand migrants' identities de/reconstruction process in time and space. In this paper, we address memory in migrants' experiences linked to its real and symbolic role as vehicle of cultural heritage and ethnic collective belonging. In cross-borders navigation, in the reconstruction of identity process, memory has a crucial role for the linkage of home and host country real and imaginary places. Memory is a key element in challenging the risk of oblivion in the temporal dimension of migrants' lives. History of migrants' origins brings the challenges to maintain symbolic representation of the culture of origin generation after generation. Therefore, memory creates a unity

in socio-cultural backgrounds fragmentation lived by the subjects on the move; and helps to fight against discrimination in the social group context.

Laura Alicino (University of Bologna, Italy): *Cartographies of pain. Reconstructing migrant people's memories in Balam Rodrigo's "El libro centroamericano de los muertos"*

Abstract: This paper main aim is investigating the role of time, memory and space in the complex reconstruction process of collective memory (Halbwachs, 1968) on the range of violence suffered by migrants in Central-America in the work of the Chiapatec poet Balam Rodrigo. The collection of poems "El libro centroamericano de los muertos" (2018) reconstructs the long route of migrants from the Suchiate River to the Río Bravo; Creating a dense intertextual network with the work of the colonial chronicler Bartolomé de las Casas, press articles, migrants' testimonies and the author's own family experience, constituting a form of documentary poetry (Earl, 2010; Goldberg, 2013; Harrington, 2011; Rivera Garza, 2013). Through this peculiar juxtaposition of the document - as evidence of the present and not just a realistic record of the past (Kamenszain, 2007) - and the poetic word, which verbalises the tension between past and present in the construction of migrant identity, Rodrigo gives voice to the victims, along with all the contradictions that this entails (Agamben, 1998; Spivak, 2003; Gatti, 2015). Is it possible, in this scenario, to construct a memory that moves towards the future and is not only in the form of catastrophe (Jedlowski, 2017)? Through these dead voices, spilling like rivers of blood beneath the spatial coordinates that open each poem, Rodrigo makes the poetic text a powerful cartography of pain, the place of restitution where the suspended time and space of death manage to fabricate the present (Ludmer, 2009). So that, from "the open ass of hell" - "el abierto culo del infierno" -, (Rodrigo: 30), grows "nuevamente la flor de la lluvia / Y el mar no [tenga] descanso" (125).

Camilla Spaliviero, (Ca' Foscari of Venice, Italy): *Promoting the Use of Contemporary Literature by Women Writers of Migrant Origin in the Second Language Classroom. An Italian case study*

Abstract: Literary and comparative studies have examined literary works by immigrant and Italian women writers of migrant origin, focusing on the gender dimension and including interviews with the authors. Nevertheless, the didactic use of these productions has been scarcely researched for the teaching of Italian as a Second/Foreign Language. Although investigations have dealt with the pedagogical potentialities of migration literature, a reduced number of textbooks includes them, and empirical research is just partially developed. This paper contributes to promoting the use of literary works by Italian women writers of migrant origin in the Second Language Classroom by exploring their linguistic and intercultural potentialities. On the one hand, these texts reveal women writers' multilingual background that portrays the linguistic heterogeneity of contemporary Italy. On the other hand, they are characterised by a multicultural essence that stimulates reflections on the current Italian multi-ethnic society. In particular, the paper focuses on the teaching of Italian as a Second/Foreign Language by considering Sumaya Abdel Qader's latest novel *Quello che abbiamo in testa* (2019) as a case study. The above-mentioned topics are further developed throughout the interview with the author regarding women's writing and representation in contemporary Italian literature. The goal is to provide both theoretical reflections and didactic suggestions to design and implement innovative and inclusive pedagogical practices in Second Language Acquisition. In particular, the paper advocates the use of Italian literature by women writers of migrant origin in order to reflect on the dynamism of today's Italian language and socio-cultural system.

Angelo Ishi (Musashi University, Japan): *Constructing a collective memory: how Nikkei Brazilian migrants are (re)interpreting their "history" in Japan*

"The revised Japanese Immigration Act in 1990 enabled foreigners of Japanese descent (the so-called "Nikkei") to get long-term visa and they become de-facto non-skilled workers in Japan. Since then,

Nikkei from South American origin (mainly from Brazil) have been one of the most significant ethnic minorities in Japan. In this presentation, I examine how some key associations and key “historicization” efforts by Brazilians in Japan have favored the building of a “collective memory” and a “collective consciousness”. A series of events held in 2008, marking the “20 years of Brazilian presence”, were the “big ban” of collective “historicization” efforts by the Brazilian community. I will present concrete cases such as the launch of a “Museum of Residents” in Oizumi (a city with strong Brazilian presence), the “30 years commemoration” exhibition at the Immigrant Museum of JICA, the “Declaration of Yokohama” and “Charter of 30 years” by the Citizens’ Council of the Brazilian Consulate in Tokyo, and the bilingual website “Memories of Tohoku”, about the migrants’ experiences in the aftermath of the earthquake and tsunami disaster. Who, where, when, why and how are these temporary events and permanent spaces being created? What is their interpretation of their collective experience? I analyze the (im)possibilities of public-private (states and citizens) partnerships, the lack of consensus on when did the “history of community” starts (the “time” factor), the role of the ethnic (diasporic) media, the dynamics of the transnational networks and what notions of “integration” and “belonging” lie behind these new moves. "

Panel 33: Arrival Infrastructures as infrastructures of transit, temporariness and settlement (hybrid)

Susanne Wessendorf (organiser/chair) (Coventry University, UK)

Tamlyn Monson (discussant) (Coventry University, UK)

Malte Gembus (Affiliation?): *‘That’s where we go for help’ – a school and a community centre as arrival spaces for newcomers in East London.*

This paper explores the role a school and a community centre play in newly arrived migrants’ trajectories to settlement in an East London neighbourhood. Through ethnographic material obtained while volunteering in these spaces, I will highlight their self-understanding and mission and how these sometimes align and at other times clash with the needs and wishes of newly arrived migrants. Neither the community centre nor the school are arrival spaces per definition but – as I argue – both have become arrival hubs through the ways in which they are used and inhabited by newcomers. My paper specifically explores the relationship of the community centre and school’s staff (all of whom have a migration background) with the newly arrived population, looking at frameworks of conflict and solidarity. Through my paper I address issues concerning the institutionalisation of arrival spaces and raise questions that trouble the ‘official’ – ‘unofficial’ binary that is often applied when describing spaces of arrival.

Carolien Lubberhuizen (Utrecht University, Netherlands) (online): *Permanent temporary newcomers – A temporal lens on arrival infrastructures for and by migrant workers in agricultural areas in the Netherlands and Belgium*

This paper addresses questions of temporality involved in the arrival infrastructures around labour migration in two agricultural areas, Westland in the Netherlands and Haspengouw in Belgium. Even though low-skilled labour migration within the EU is often assumed and regimented to be of either temporary or seasonal nature (King, Lulle & Melossi 2021), people’s mobilities and temporal orientations are often more complex. Drawing on ethnographic research, this paper brings different scales of temporality together in order to better understand the kinds of arrival that are (re)produced in these settings and what this means for the provision and access to resources and rights. On the one hand, by exploring the temporalities involved in labour migration regimes, contracts, and seasonal nature of agricultural labour, I show how the arrival infrastructural ecosystems (re)produce an

assumed temporariness that is based on and creates permanent insecurity and precarity. On the other hand, by comparing these temporalized infrastructures with social experiences of time, I look at the ways the permanent ‘for the time being’ and everydayness of infrastructures around work and housing are negotiated within life-long trajectories and futures. Through these negotiations, the temporalities involved and reproduced in different arrival infrastructures intersect, often constrain and sometimes enable certain future social mobilities. The paper therefore also proposes to deconstruct the temporal notion of arrival by showing how these arrival infrastructures and infrastructuring practices around agricultural labour migration reproduce the idea of a temporary newcomer.

Shila Anaraki (KU Leuven, Belgium): *Obscuring guest-host relations in the network of temporary shelters and homes*

When used in the context of urban politics or nation-state imaginaries, ‘home’ and ‘hospitality’ often imply a hierarchical order: a differentiation between those who naturally belong, and others who are classified as either worthy or unworthy to be welcomed and accommodated. The uninvited then are readily demonized as illegal and as threat, which results in the implementation of security measures to protect the ‘home community’. Scholars have investigated Derrida’s “cities of refuge” with the aim to re-think hospitality and have built on Lefebvre’s “right to the city” based on presence to overcome the host-guest relation altogether (Darling 2014, Purcell 2002, Aparna and Schapendonk 2020). This paper builds on these critiques and investigates alternative imaginaries of shared presences and belongings. It does so by looking into private hosting and (occupied) shelters for and by illegalized people outside reception centres and official pathways. The aim is to explore how participants within these places and belonging networks challenge state- and Eurocentric hospitalities of difference on an everyday basis. In particular, the focus lies on how guest-host relations are obscured or shifting within these living environments, despite differing privileges and a context of unpredictable timeframes and movements imposed by voluntary and forced (im)mobilities. Methodologically, this paper draws on ethnographic research across the cities and borders of Belgium, The Netherlands, and the French North Sea coast. With a sensitivity to my positionality in these shifting constellations and places, the investigation of mobile life-worlds and co-building arrival infrastructures aims to explore lived realities beyond classification, division, and exclusion.

Panel 34: Digitalisation, institutions, belonging and bordering (hybrid)

Chair: Michaela Benson

Sunyoung Park (University of Bamberg, Germany), Dr. Warda Belabas: *How does digital public service delivery affect migrants’ sense of belonging?*

Recently, many studies show how digitalisation affects migrants’ sense of belonging, as contemporary migrants almost necessarily engage in the digital world as their own arena where they can newly form, find, and join the social networks they wish to belong. Digitalisation expands migrants’ capability to connect with diverse people having the same interests and thoughts. This has contributed to improving conventional social integration issues with migrants, such as isolation amongst the closed communities. In this context, some studies focus on the digital divide and its implications for how refugee migrant groups and low-skilled migrants access and use digital technology in terms of online practices and information-seeking behavior. However, little has been paid attention to the institutional facet concerning migrants’ sense of belonging when it comes to digitalisation in migration studies, meaning: how digital public-service delivery impacts their sense of belonging. In fact, there have been

constant voices from migrants saying that the institutional environment affects their feelings of being welcomed and belonging. The digital environment is not an exception, as some evidence shows how migrants describe their sentiments as ‘unwelcomed’ or ‘alienated’ when they find their destination society providing insufficient digitalised public services, in which they feel hindered instead of supported. In this study, we resonate that such digital institutional challenges may affect not only the official settlement process, such as membership acquisition, but also migrants’ belonging and identity, where, we believe, the actual cohesive social integration is profoundly concerned.

Marie Godin (University of Oxford), Mihai Călin Bica (Roma Support Group): *The EUSS and the digitalization of everyday bordering: the case of Roma people in the UK*

This paper looks at the impact of the EU settlement scheme digital-only system on the Roma community in London. Due to a lack of digital literacy in the community and insufficient support to manage their Digital Status system online, many Roma people find that the system is adding extra barriers not only to securing and managing their immigration status but also to accessing basic public services. Based on a mixed-methods approach (survey, focus groups, and interviews), this paper will discuss the impact the digital immigration status has had on people’s daily life, when looking for employment, crossing borders, trying to get access to social benefits or simply when applying for the provision of a driving license. For those with pre-settled status, the lack of awareness of when they will have to update their status to get settled status is also worrying. Overall, the expanding digitization of everyday bordering combined with the lack of support that Roma people have experienced since the pandemic have increased the risks of both digital and social exclusion. This paper explores the current capacity of Roma people to meet the requirements of the new immigration digitalised system, the connections between digital divide and social exclusion as well as providing an overview over the level of support needed.

Kuba Jablonowski (University of Exeter, UK): *A glitch, a fissure, a feature: digital bordering and transactional status in the EU Settlement Scheme?*

This paper presents a case study of the European Union Settlement Scheme (EUSS), a digital bordering system implemented in the United Kingdom (UK) during the country’s withdrawal from the European Union (EU). The empirical material discussed here was generated through an engaged methodology that included observational, archival, and interview research. This research design was framed through a process tracing approach to generate causal inferences about the logic of black-boxed automated systems that underpin the EUSS. The paper shows that digital immigration status, as configured under the EUSS in 2018 but later extended to other migrant populations in the UK, represents a shift from fundamental to transactional status. Such status is dispersed across discrete digital records and databases, and it is not retrieved but, rather, it is generated through the status check which is digital-only and online-only. The paper argues this configuration of digital immigration status is illustrative of a wider shift from societies of discipline to societies of control, as theorised by Gilles Deleuze and others. It contributes to the broad understanding of how this shift occurs by revealing and spotlighting the socio-spatial logics and mechanics of control in the realm of digital bordering practices.

Mariangela Veikou (Tilburg University): *Reclaiming Citizenship in the Digital Condition*

Amidst the increase of AI driven governance systems, this project spots the need to improve understanding of the potential and risk of ‘techno-politics’ (Calzada, 2020). We take issue with how digitalisation has been transformed into a form of politics, functioning as a system of governance, while purporting to be apolitical. Jus algoritmi, a term coined by John Cheney-Lippold (2017), describes a new form of citizenship produced by the state. It refers to the increasing use of software to make judgements about an individual’s citizenship status. This raises the question of how digitalisation can

(re)define citizenship. This paper aims to provide an original contribution by investigating how digital tech may decide, through identity categorisation, what rights individuals can have. It focuses on the consequences of digitalisation as politics in city/civil registries. More specifically, the paper draws attention to the civil registries identity categorisations in the Netherlands and explore some of the complexities surrounding the relationship between digitization and the often absent dynamic in policy debates about inclusivity. The project is concerned with identifying the ideological techno-parameters that inform cultural categories in civil registries, so that their implications will not be as unrepresentative of certain populations (ie. race, ethnic background, etc.). This is a matter of research to be fed into social policy, which assumes a critical, decolonial perspective, by which old systems of power, revolving around the racialisation and categorisation of people, can now be questioned and possibly dismantled.

Panel 35: Thinking and fostering young people's social participation in a culturally plural context (hybrid)

Session 4 of Marie Curie Panel Series: Racialised Young Europeans Negotiating Power and Identities

Chair and Organiser: Annavittoria Sarli and Stefano Piemontese (both University of Birmingham, UK)

Siavash Bakhtiar (University of Westminster, UK): *Intercultural Skills: A Reflexive Approach to the Training of Sociocultural Workers*

The aim of our paper is to (re)introduce the audience to interculturality: a concept that has been at the heart of the work of the researchers at IRFAM in their study of the challenges that come with the process of migrant integration for collectives and individuals. Using the figures of the socio-cultural workers and educators who have an unvaluable experience helping migrant descendants who face challenges and frictions that emerge in situations marked by asymmetric cultural and social relations. These social workers and educators act as mediating agents between the institution, with its rules and norms, and individuals, who come also with their own cultural, religious, and ideological a priori. To reduce potential tensions, their role implies a certain inclusive neutrality – this notion is applied specifically to the Belgian context, in contrast to French secularism, for instance. We argue that this neutrality is part of a set of intercultural skills, which provide those acting as mediators with some conceptual tools that help them to decipher a specific situation and navigate between the institutional and their personal values (metacognition), but also those of the individuals they work with – this includes those with an immigration background, but not only. Based on theoretical and empirical sources, the paper offers a substantial list of intercultural skills that demonstrates how this type of interdisciplinary approach, on an individual, a collective or an institutional level, aims at valorising the social participation of individuals from different cultural backgrounds in the construction of the social.

Valerio Ferrero (University of Turin, Italy), Anna Granata (University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy): *Becoming Italian. The crucial role of pedagogy in promoting a reform of citizenship law*

Growing up between more languages and more cultures is a general trend in Italy, where one in three children is born of immigrant parents. As many authors demonstrated, even if they are not recognized as citizens, they feel part of Italian society (cfr. Ceravolo, Molina 2013). Answering the key question of what it means to be Italian today, they have made it clear that feeling Italian is a dynamic condition, which changes with social climate, age and interpersonal relationships. School is undoubtedly the main instrument through which to build a common sense of citizenship (cfr. Besozzi, Colombo, Santagati 2009). In this paper, we investigate the specific role of pedagogy in relaunching the issue on a legislative and political level. If social research has largely emphasised the 'similar' to native identity of

children of immigrants, pedagogy can propose a more open approach to citizenship, recognising the pivotal role of education (Santerini 2019). None of us are born citizens, but we become that. Children of Italians and foreigners, as well as young refugees, can become Italians. According to our Constitution (art. 34), the “school open to all” express the possibility for everyone to become active citizen of this country (Granata 2016, Ferrero, Granata 2022). Our contribution aims to investigate the relationship between pedagogy and law in relation to citizenship reform. More specifically, in the Italian context a reform of citizenship based on *ius scholae* would recognise the crucial role of education in acquiring the *habitus* of citizenship in terms of sharing, participation, building common ideals, and exercising rights.

Alessio Surian (University of Padova, Italy) (online): *The “involuntary generation”. A critical thematic analysis of the New Italian Generation’s Manifesto*

6% (908.891) of children and youth living in Italy come from a family with a migrant background and don’t have Italian citizenship. Since 2014 the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies has been supporting “second generation” youth’s efforts to share their experiences and concerns, and to claim citizenship rights. Specifically, since 2014, some associations decided to draft a Manifesto addressing key challenges and recommendations on issues such as education, culture, sport, work. In 2016, they established the CoNNGI, Coordinamento Nazionale Nuove Generazioni Italiane (National Coordination of the New Italian Generations) network involving associations of young people with a migrant background and in October 2016, they collectively endorsed a revised version of the New Italian Generations Manifesto, integrating in it also issues of citizenship and political representation. The Manifesto was further updated in 2019 and 2022. Such revisions adopted Tahar Ben Jelloun’s definition that this generation is the “involuntary generation”, i.e. children and youth that are being labelled as (second generation) migrants independently of their own will, and often without having migrated. The Manifesto explicitly claims a space for “knowledge, testimony, and innovation” by “young people with a migrant background” in the socio-cultural field. The study provides a critical discourse analysis (CDA) of the 2022 version of the Manifesto and the way it was communicated and developed across its three different versions in relation to issues of cultural plurality in the Italian and European context. CDA is combined with the analysis of narrative data gathered through semi-structured interviews with CoNNGI members. Results show an enhanced performative dimension in the ways claims are formulated and a complex relationship between the cultural and the labour dimensions, including the adoption of the “competence” frame of reference.

Panel 36: Citizenship regimes, rights and statelessness

Chair: Paladia Ziss

Catherine Craven and Nando Sigona (both University of Birmingham, UK): *Transnational political mobilisation after Brexit: From Citizen’s to migrant’s rights*

"Brexit has had a significant impact on migration and the lives of migrants. While, for most EU citizens living in the UK and Britons living in Europe, the referendum result came as a shock, for some it also constituted a political awakening. Since 2016, there has emerged a transnational network of organisations who have lobbied national governments, and EU institutions to ensure the upholding of citizen’s rights in the Withdrawal Agreement. To date, scholarship on this topic has analysed these mobilisations as instances of new diaspora formation, or of ‘enacted citizenship’. Little attention has been paid to the politics of this transnational mobilisation and its transformation over time. For example, the privileged subject positions of the lawyers and activists at the forefront of these mobilisations is not problematised. This paper suggests that a more critical analysis of the politics of

transnational political mobilization around Brexit is necessary. Building on multi-method qualitative research conducted for the ESRC-funded project MIGZEN, this paper draws on diaspora and social movement studies, critical citizenship studies, and postcolonial and feminist thought to illuminate how post-Brexit activism engages dominant norms, e.g. of national vs. EU citizenship, Europeaness, and who constitutes a (deserving) migrant. Preliminary findings show that these norms are deeply entangled. Some groups have explicitly reframed themselves as 'migrant rights' organisations, a label which others explicitly reject, because they purport that the communities they represent are not migrants but EU citizens who took advantage of their right to free movement."

Maria Gabriella Trovato (Norwegian University of Life Sciences): *Citizenship, spatial inequality and right to the landscape*

"For people and communities on the move, citizenship concerns global efforts to promote democratic values and practices (Willis, 2016). Those practices are grounded in the material and ecological landscape of the city and countryside (Hammett, 2017). While scholars and intellectuals share the idea that there is a fundamental right to landscapes, in the context of migration, spatial inequality and denial of adequate housing, land and property rights confine displaced at the margin of society. Today around 1.5 million Syrians in Lebanon are stuck in a state of "limbo". Declared by the Lebanese government as displaced people but not refugees, they are de facto non-citizens. Moreover, while unable to access a migration status of any kind, Syrians displaced are deprived of their right to have rights and made highly vulnerable and exposed to exploitation and abuse. This paper is concerned with the spatial dimension of rights and citizenship in the context of migration. It elaborates on the notion of citizenship as tied to territorial behaviours and the ability to adapt to new and uncertain conditions. It addresses citizenship not as an abstract set of rights but as the inherent human need to live in a healthy and equitable environment (Trovato, 2021). Through a reflection on the everyday landscape shaped by Syrians' adaptive responsiveness to the ever-changing and unstable conditions, the paper captures the centrality of the physical environment in the experience of displacement and tries to underline the importance of the sense of belonging as a universal concept similar to human rights (Egoz et al., 2011).

Laavanya Kathiravelu (Nanyang Technological University, Singapore), Dr Jaafar Alloul (Nanyang Technological University, Singapore): *Superdiversity, temporality and the (geo)politics of 'integration': Interrogating differential inclusion among second-generation migrants in non-Western citizenship regimes*

"Qatar and Singapore experience exceptionally high rates of (im)migration. In Singapore, more than 50% of the population are foreign-born. In Qatar, foreign nationals outnumber citizens 9 to 1. In both nations, descendants of migrants make up an increasingly large proportion of the population, but can't always access citizenship. Research on the second generation in the traditionally dominant areas of knowledge production in migration studies (Europe and North America), have focused on the extent to which racialised minorities have or can be assimilated into a 'mainstream' or 'majority', assuming ethnic difference as starting point, and citizenship as a significant marker of belonging. Drawing from interviews and participant observation in Qatar and Singapore (2020-2022), this paper examines how second-generations negotiate superdiverse 'integration contexts' (Crul, Keskiner & Lelie 2017) that lie outside traditional Western field sites. It focuses on how (Arab and Asian) migrant descendants in Doha and Singapore articulate (kin-like and/or nationalist) belonging within relatively young (post-colonial) state building projects. Given the context of highly ethnicised citizenship regimes, how do ethnic and racialized modes of belonging matter in generating 'differential inclusions' (Mezzadra & Neilson 2013)? This paper assesses the analytical utility of Superdiversity to consider temporality more centrally in analyses of migration-led diversity, and how 'integration' is complicated by citizenship regimes that

don't follow the dominant model of immigrant incorporation. In doing so, it speaks to conceptual debates on the mutability of boundaries in ethnic categorizations and 'representations', which have important implications for the 'social organization of difference' (Vertovec 2021).

Panel 37: Forced displacement, mental health and resilience (hybrid)

Jenny Phillimore (chair, University of Birmingham, UK)

Forced migration is often a traumatic experience, adversely impacting the mental health and wellbeing of those displaced. Forced migrants, besides exposure to traumatic events in conflict - such as war atrocities, loss of relatives and possessions - are also exposed to pervasive daily stressors undermining their health and wellbeing including the asylum process, concerns about their children, unemployment and discrimination. Multi-phased displacement experience often entails a sequence of trauma; especially high levels of uncertainty and chronic temporariness may compound trauma. There is no universal definition of trauma with the conceptualisation of trauma varying across cultures. Traditional medical models of understanding trauma are based on the diagnosis of PTSD and with the recent introduction of Complex Trauma in the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-11) there is an expansion in the understanding of how multiple traumas may impact a person's nervous system. Practitioners working with and treating people are drawing upon holistic models which encompass cultural and spiritual dimension of human well-being, creating trauma-informed environments and practising cultural humility. The panel will explore faith-sensitive, ecological and decolonial perspectives on trauma and coping to help understand trauma and resilience among diverse forcibly displaced populations. The panellists will draw on their respective PhD studies with displaced populations in Iraq, Turkey, Tunisia and the UK, by adopting culturally and faith responsive analysis. They will explore the role of faith, religion and culture, and daily stressors, in trauma and coping strategies, while highlighting the importance of cultural competence and faith sensitivity in MHPSS service provision.

Kathleen Rutledge (independent researcher): *Suffering, Faith & Well-Being Among Muslim Women Affected By The ISIS Conflict In Iraq: The Role of Faith in Coping and Recovery and What This Means For Humanitarian Response*

The processing of potentially traumatic events and the pathway to recovery among populations globally who have experienced conflict and displacement are often linked to religious convictions. Religious beliefs and practices can be a powerful source of resilience and international humanitarian mandates call for aid that enables positive religious coping among populations for whom this is a priority. Aspects of faith and religion may also elevate distress and vulnerability, particularly as religious and gender identities intersect in forced migration contexts. Despite the mandates for cultural and faith sensitivity programming, there is limited guidance for those working with distinct faith groups. This presentation will outline suggestions for practitioners working with Muslim women affected by conflict and displacement, based on a study conducted with 160 Sunni Muslim women living in an IDP camp in Iraq who were affected by the conflict with ISIS, in addition to interviews with 19 humanitarian workers and faith leaders. Key faith beliefs and practices that were associated with lower levels of depression and anxiety will be highlighted, along with those that were associated with elevated distress. The ways in which responders' diverse actions related to faith supports both contributed to improvements in well-being and perpetuated mental health decline will also be examined, along with the role of gender in creating barriers to desired support. Finally, the presentation will highlight ways in which responders, and MHPSS providers in particular, can advance

their programming through improved faith-sensitivity, in order to increase the potential positive benefit among populations of faith.

Sandra Iman Pertek (University of Birmingham, UK): *Rethinking resilience: Adapted religious coping mechanisms among forced migrant survivors of sexual and gender-based violence*

Research suggests forced migrants experience high levels of structural and interpersonal violence and often rely on inherent coping mechanisms, evidencing a relationship between faith, resilience, and mental health. However, minimal evidence exists concerning displaced survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). In this presentation I explore the role of religious resources in enabling coping behaviours. Using a social constructionist perspective, I draw upon interviews conducted in Turkey and Tunisia with 27 Muslim and 11 Christian displaced SGBV women survivors: 21 Syrian, two Iraqi, five Nigerians, three Congolese, two Ivorians, and one each from Eritrea, Ghana, Guinea, Sierra Leone and Sudan, and with 15 key-informants. Mixed methods primarily involved in-depth interviews, followed by questionnaires with religious coping, psychological distress and post-traumatic growth scales. Displaced women, often reporting severe and moderate mental disorders, scored fairly high in religious coping. They drew strength from their faith and religion, and combined it with personal strength-based coping. For most respondents, religion was a meaningful and agential resource for resilience and everyday coping, often undervalued by service providers. Respondents adapted their religious coping mechanisms by drawing upon their religious beliefs, practices and experiences, and mobilised cognitive, behavioural, and emotional coping strategies which buffered the adverse impacts of SGBV on mental health. Further studies into intersectional perspectives on resilience and resourcefulness within diverse displaced populations are needed. Interventions might consider integrating faith-informed components to support coping strategies of displaced survivors who are religious to respond to their holistic needs effectively.

Sara Alsaraf (University of Birmingham, UK): *Findings from a Community-Based Participatory Research (CBPR) Inquiry into the Mental Health Impact of the Asylum Process with Migrants in the UK.*

CBPR and other types of participatory inquiry attempt to include the voices of people with lived experience at every stage of a research project, including shaping the research questions. Participatory research has roots in Freirian pedagogy (Freire, 1970) and liberation psychology (Martin-Baro, 1996) and has been developed by decolonial theorists (Tuhawei-Smith, 1999) as well as environmental and social justice activists (Maree Brown, 2017). As a group of 9 co-researchers at a well-established migrant centre in East London, we met weekly over 4 months to explore the hostile environment and the asylum process and how it impacts upon people's mental health and wellbeing and their access to services. There were numerous ethical considerations to grapple with and the complexity of attempting this kind of research within the academy was addressed by the participants. Findings from this research are presented; they include our discussions around relationships toward labels such as 'migrant' and 'trauma/PTSD', the in/visibility of migrants within the mental health system, the loneliness, isolation, frustration, anger and sadness that the asylum process and hostile environment may trigger. We discussed how securitisation and criminalisation of refugees and migrants may affect people's confidence and identity and our encounters with racism and discrimination that occurred amongst the general public and institutions. We spoke about services that are un/available to migrants and why they may or may not access them and whether medication was helpful. We had numerous discussions regarding resilience and ways of staying strong whilst in the limbo of the asylum process. Meaning-making and holding onto hope through religion and spirituality was important to many people, as was reliable support and advice from individuals and third-sector organisations. The creative, interactive online tool that the co-researchers started to develop will also be presented.

Panel 38: Boundary-making, axes of differentiation and superdiversity (hybrid)

Chair: Lisa Goodson

Hideki Tarumoto (Waseda University, Japan) (online): *Considering Migration and Radicalism in the Superdiversity Era*

"The last decade witnesses that migration and radicalism/extremism is one of the most peculiar issues on migration and superdiversity. In the twenty-first century, various radicalisms/extremisms challenge social order in every corner of the globe. Most of them could be caused by superdiversity, and some have penetrated across borders, with becoming transnational processes. As a result, they bring about profound social transformation and threats to democracy of highly advanced countries. Among radicalisms/extremisms, Islamic radicalism and right-wing populism particularly come forward as social problems. Why do both radicalisms occur, spread and augment in the globe? One leading theoretical hypothesis is cumulative extremism, in which the rise of Islamic radicalism stimulates and provokes right-wing populism, and vice versa. While cumulative extremism seems to be feasible, several theoretical considerations remain to be examined. At the very least, it is significantly important to examine (1) tracing processes between the two radicalisms, (2) considering influences of third factors, and (3) observing cycles of rising and falling processes are significantly important. Although the Covid-19 pandemic appears to have temporarily eased radicalism and populism, further research needs to tackle with coming rise of them in the decade ahead.

Sara Jones & Oxana Bischin (both University of Birmingham, UK): *Capturing Superdiversity: Entangled Memories in Urban Space*

In 2007, Steven Vertovec described the UK as "superdiverse" a term that captures changes brought about by "a number of new, small and scattered, multiple-origin, transnationally connected, socio-economically differentiated and legally stratified immigrants". Superdiverse communities are characterised by multiple intersectional identities, underpinned by diverse personal, familial, and collective memories. These memories are not isolated, but might be described as "entangled" (Feindt et al., 2014). In our AHRC-funded project Post-Socialist Britain?, we explore the intersections of memory, migration and representation in the lived experience of Polish and German migrants in the UK. The work presented in this paper draws on the "Communities" strand of the project. Here, we use an arts-based methodology to examine how migrants share their stories within the superdiverse communities of which they are part. Data is collected in a series of 10 photography workshops; participants (drawn from across the community) are instructed in the basics of photography and asked to take photographs focused on a different "theme of the week" (e.g., "welcome/unwelcome", "my journey", "inclusion/exclusion). They are then asked to talk about their images within the group and explain why they chose the particular subject. The result is a microcosm of intracommunity dialogue in which differentiated migration histories (post-socialist, post-colonial, EU etc.) intersect, overlap and contradict one another. This paper presents the interim findings from the first two workshop series held in West Bromwich (February-July 2022). Oxana Bischin will provide a visual analysis of a selection of the photographs and Sara Jones will explore the participant dialogues.

Maren Rohe (University of Birmingham, UK): *"I'm not a migrant, I'm here voluntarily" or "I'm a migrant, too": Poles and Germans in the UK*

Poles and Germans form two of the largest groups of European migrants in the UK, and both benefit from white privilege and special EU status, even after Brexit. However, the public perception and typical economic situation of migrants from these two groups differs significantly. Although there are large numbers of Germans in the UK, they are not typically included in the public discussion problematising "immigration". By contrast, Poles are a more visible minority whose presence has been

portrayed as problematic in the Brexit debate. The paper draws on narrative interviews conducted with Poles and Germans in the UK as part of the “Post-socialist Britain?” project, focusing on how interview participants conceptualise themselves and other migrants. As the paper title indicates, while some use discursive strategies distancing themselves from “migrants”, others consciously embrace and draw attention to their identity as migrants. The paper explores how participants create discursive boundaries or identify with other groups of migrants, how they discuss diversity in the UK and their countries of origin, and what that tells us about the different positions of relative privilege of migrants from Germany and Poland in the UK.

Ayla Torun (independent researcher): *Discussing the migration with the narrative possibilities of cinema: Immigrants and refugees in Turkish cinema*

"Faced with an intense refugee influx with the Syrian civil war that started in 2011, Turkey is experiencing Afghan refugee migration as a result of the regime change in Afghanistan. Irregular migrants are pushing the gates of Europe by following dangerous routes. The news in the media creates the perception that the tragedies experienced by irregular migrants or refugees are natural processes. Representation is an important part of the process by which meaning is produced and shared among members of culture. In today's Turkish cinema, the representation of asylum seekers or refugees usually considered as the other in the context of traditional identity. Post-representational approaches, on the other hand, have the potential to develop a new approach to the migration narrative. The theme of migration and the share of immigrant stories in the narrative in contemporary Turkish cinema and the way refugees are represented is a subject worth investigating. Most of the media present the dominant ideology to the buyer. However, films can become important tools in displaying ideologies that are alternatives to the sovereign. The narrative possibilities of cinema have the potential to develop an alternative discourse against the media's approach to the refugee problem. This study aims to go beyond the representation framed in the media and examine the function of cinema in gaining new perspectives on the refugee and migration problem. In this study, it will be examined how the films made in the last ten years in Turkish cinema reflect the phenomenon of migration and refugees."

Panel 39: Policies, practices and experiences of racialisation and marginalisation in post-Brexit Britain (hybrid)

Chair: Elena Zambelli

Csilla Hajnal-Smith (Central European University, Hungary): *Racialisation of Eastern European migrants in Brexit Britain*

Drawing on work by Botterill and Burrell (2020) I interrogate questions surrounding the different ways of performing whiteness among Eastern European migrants in the UK. My contention, following Fox et al (2012), is that whiteness comes in different shades, and it is inherently unstable and heterogeneous (Böröcz and Sarkar, 2017). Eastern European migrants can be viewed as (in)visible, ‘not quite white’ or ‘White-Other’ (Favell, 2008) in the racialised contexts of Britain’s migration regime. I set this against the wider discourse about the failure of multiculturalism and its replacement with integration, where controlled immigration and migrant integration are employed to have a grip on diversity (Favell, 2022). While prior to Brexit, free-moving EU citizens were not subject to integration when they settled in Britain, and they could retain their own nationality and enjoy a European citizenship on the basis of residency rights, post-Brexit they had to consider permanent settlement (Gonzales and Sigona, 2017). I set my exploration between the critical receptions and ensuing debates surrounding the Parekh and the Sewell reports. I analyse how the post-Brexit integration nation is removed from, and stands

directly against the idea of a 'post-nation state', that was advocated by the Parekh report, and how the Sewell report sets Britain firmly within the dominant mode of post-racial logic (Lentin, 2012), and serves a wider hegemonic project of the culturalization of politics, whereby reducing the crises of capitalism to the cultural they redefine what it means to be British.

Elena Zambelli (Lancaster University, UK), Michaela Benson ((Lancaster University, UK): *Race, migration and time in Brexit research - Mixedness as method and analytic*

This paper uses mixedness as an analytic to discuss the relationship between race, migration and time in contemporary social science research on Brexit. Scholarship on the effects of this rebordering event on non-UK-born and particularly EU nationals largely explores its impact on people's intentions to settle down, move on or return. Scholars have mainly interpreted people's predicaments, options, orientations and choices in light of their migration and citizenship status. Few, however, have incorporated 'race', and more broadly postcolonial and critical race theories in their methodology design and data analysis. As a result, Brexit has generally been conceptualized as an event disembedded from broader and longer histories of marginalization and exclusion within and across countries, with few exceptions (Kilkey and Ryan 2021; Benson and Lewis 2019; Zambelli 2020). Concomitantly, the position of 'citizen' and 'migrant' have been treated as opposite, discreet and internally consistent categories. Against this background, this paper responds to Anderson's call for 'methodological de-nationalism' (Anderson 2019) by exploring the affective impact of Brexit on subjects who are in intimate unions traversing racial and/or national boundaries. To this purpose, it draws from data collected in the course of two research projects on mixed-migration status and mixed-race couples and families in England at two consecutive points in time, i.e., before and after Brexit. While doing so, it pays attention to issues of reflexivity in research, and particularly to the conundrums and insights emerging from interview contexts where the researcher is simultaneously working within and across race.

Alicja Kaczmarek (Centrala, UK): *How postcolonial European is reflected in UK's Migration Policy and Practice*

"The postcoloniality in Europe remains unchanged and the recent invasion of Ukraine just revealed how deep the European divide into the East and West is. Eastern Europe is mostly defined in the West by what it is not, rather than what it is - presenting communities and identities that are deprived of self-expression and culture followed by a lack of political power and unequal status. Reflecting on this notion and taking EU enlargement in 2004 as a starting point I would like to look closely at how the postcolonial divide is affecting the reality of migration in the UK taking my practitioner perspective as a leader and founder of Centrala, an organisation which works to promote the integration of Centrala and Eastern European migrants for just over 10 years. We have been providing direct support, representation and advocacy alongside research and analysis in an effort to provide evidence to influence policymaking. In the proposed paper I would like to analyse how policies and practices in the UK affect the lives and prospects of Central and Eastern European (CEE) migrants. This experience and research shows, that the hopes of nationals from the former Eastern bloc that EU membership will lead to the inclusion and status levelling up with the Western counterparts were never realised. The persistent and overwhelming problem of marginalisation of CEE migrants resulting in large scale social issues still needs to be addressed. "

Laurence Lessard-Phillips & Nando Sigona (both University of Birmingham, UK): *Second-generation EU Scots: national and social origins influences*

"Within the United Kingdom, issues around the EU and migration have abounded since – and prior to – Brexit. These debates about migration and the incorporation of EU nationals have been especially

present in Scotland, a nation where its people voted to 'Remain' in large proportions (Electoral Commission, 2019) and that is increasingly dependent on in-migration to ensure its demographic and economic growth (Hepburn, 2009; Scottish Government, 2018b), but where it has no policy control over immigration but devolved responsibility toward integration (Galandini, Mulvey, & Lessard-Phillips, 2019). A relevant segment of the population that has mostly, but not exclusively, been cast aside from these debates are the children of EU nationals, especially those born in Scotland (second-generation EU Scots). Whilst there is evidence that second-generation EU Scots are growing in demographic importance, it is limited. In recent Scottish birth statistics, children of EU nationals comprised just over 10% of all births, a five-fold increase since the early 2000s, with an evolving national origin profile (L Lessard-Phillips, 2019). Assuming that these children remain in Scotland, this hints at a growing share of second-generation EU Scots within Scottish society. In light of this, the aim of this paper is to use Scottish birth registration data to explore the growth of second-generation EU Scots over time and analyse national and social origin influences of EU births, especially mixed births. Gaining a better understanding of second-generation EU Scots through this analysis will help us understand patterns of settlement and inclusion. "

Panel 40: Eight years of the population displacement in Ukraine: policies, bordering, lived experiences, and lessons for 2022

Chair and organiser: Irina Kuznetsova (University of Birmingham, UK)

"As a result of the war in its eastern regions and the annexation of Crimea in 2014, Ukraine had the highest number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Europe, with about 1.4 million people having fled (OHCHR 2021). For the vast majority, the displacement has caused great socio-economic disruption to electoral, property, health, and pension rights. The panel argues that eight years of displacement amplifies the vulnerabilities of Ukrainian refugees in 2022. The papers will contribute to discussions on the political and social implications of forced internal displacement both spatiality and within the temporality of war. It shows individual and place-based heterogeneities of the first pre-2022 wave of Ukraine's forced displacement and state and civil society response and reveals gaps in the coordination and responsibility-sharing between state institutions. Then it shows intersections between bordering practices between government and non-government areas of Ukraine before 2022, Russian passportization of the population of occupied territories in a current geopolitical situation. Via lenses of intimate geopolitics and necropolitics, it also discussed how the bordering regime affected the IDPs' everyday lives and mental health. We argue that the policy lessons drawn from the internal displacement between 2014 and 2022 could improve the stakeholders' response to the current second wave, following the most recent full-scale Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2022."

Vlad Mykhnenko, University of Oxford, Elliot Delahaye, University of Chicago, Nigel Mehdi, University of Oxford: *Understanding forced internal displacement in Ukraine: insights and lessons for today's crises*

Forced displacement – whether internal or cross-border – is a life changing, often tragic, experience; one that can have a lasting impact on individuals and their successive generations. It also has multiple impacts on the hosting populations and their communities, with equally lasting changes in life outcomes of the hosts and their descendants. For well over eight years now, Ukraine has been faced with the continent's most pressing humanitarian crisis. To unpack the complexity of the forced displacement in Ukraine and to gain insights and policy lessons for today's refugee crises, this paper analyses individual and place-based heterogeneities of the first pre-2022 wave of Ukraine's forced

displacement. The paper starts with a brief introduction into the origins of Ukraine's forced internal displacement past 2014 and its main features, before explaining the data and methods used. We apply several quantitative research methods, including descriptive statistics, mapping, and gravity modelling – to capture the geo-space characteristics of forced displacement. Consequently, the paper analyses the results and interprets its major findings, before offering a discussion focused on key policy conclusions. It is contended that better understanding the impact of individual and destination characteristics on the first wave of Ukrainian IDPs, during the eight-year period between February 2014 – February 2022, should help one tackle similar level crises of forced displacement. In addition, the policy lessons drawn from the first wave of Ukraine's IDP crisis could improve the stakeholders' response to the current second wave, following the most recent full-scale Russian invasion of Ukraine on 24 February 2022.

Dr Vlad Mykhnenko, Associate Professor of Sustainable Urban Development, Department for Continuing Education; Fellow of St Peter's College. He is an economic geographer, working on a range of issues relating to urban and regional economic development, and geographical political economy. Much of Vlad's research focusses on the interrelationship between spatial imbalances in production and income, urban growth and decline, state fiscal power inequalities, territorial cohesion, and societal conflict. Empirically, he works with urban and regional data gathered in developing middle-income countries and territories, including the post-Soviet Eastern Europe, Brazil, and China, as well as in high-income, industrially advanced economies of Western Europe, North America, and Japan. vlad.mykhnenko@conted.ox.ac.uk

Lidia Kuzemska (Lancaster University, UK): *Two waves of internal displacement in Ukraine: similarities and differences in the state responses in 2014 and 2022*

The aim of the presentation is to evaluate to what extent the previous experience of managing forced internal displacement of 1.8m citizens helped (or not) in responding to a massive sudden displacement of approximately 8m Ukrainians since February 2022. During the first wave of internal displacement (2014-2015), the Ukrainian state was slow in providing immediate and longer-term support for the IDPs, securing their citizenship rights, and elaborating an institutional framework for addressing internal displacement. Civil society and volunteer groups, often formed by the IDPs, provided a lion's share of the initial response to the first wave of internal displacement. Gradually, the Ukrainian state policies evolved to regulate the provision of targeted social support, housing, and equal electoral rights of IDPs. The second wave of internal displacement posed challenges and revealed gaps in the coordination and responsibility-sharing between state institutions. Once again, the immediate assistance for the IDPs was outsourced mostly to civil society, volunteers and IDPs. At the same time, the previously established general legislative framework and working instruments in providing state services to IDPs proved useful in the management of the second wave. In particular, the Government has quickly shifted the provision of a large-scale IDP registration program, and financial help for IDPs and host families to a de-territorialised digital platform 'Diia' used by 13m Ukrainian citizens. Even though the two waves of internal displacement differ significantly in their scale and consequences, the Ukrainian state at least partially relied on existing first-wave-based policy instruments and practical solutions.

Dr Lidia Kuzemska is a sociologist with an interdisciplinary interest in forced migration, internal displacement; Borders, and citizenship. In particular, she works on counter-hegemonic citizenship practices of Internally Displaced Persons in Ukraine. She holds an MA in Economy and Society from Lancaster University (UK), an MA in European Studies from the College of Europe (Belgium-Poland), an MA in Sociology from Ivan Franko Lviv University (Ukraine). Lidia is a co-managing editor of the Refugee Review journal (ESPMI network). She is also a research affiliate at the Internal Displacement Research

Programme (SOAS University of London) and a peer-reviewer of the Knowledge Platform and Connection Hub (UN Network on Migration). Lidia.kuzemska@gmail.com; l.kuzemska@lancaster.ac.uk

Oksana Mikheieva (European University Viadrina Frankfurt (Oder), Germany, and Ukrainian Catholic University, Ukraine): *Bordering and citizenship: lived experiences of displaced from Ukraine's war-torn territories*

The paper addresses citizenship in contemporary Ukraine focusing on bordering practices of authorities and lived experiences of forced displaced people from war-torn territories in Ukraine since 2014. As a result of the ongoing war, Ukraine is deprived of control over part of its state borders, facing the problem of the so-called 'lines of demarcation' occurring instead in the Donetsk and Luhansk areas and Crimea. The lines of demarcation are not the state borders in legal terms, but they perform the function of controlling overpopulation mobility, mobility of goods, and providing security control on Ukraine's integrity. While crossing control points on both sides of the demarcation lines, people undergo personal identification and inspection of personal belongings; there is a list of restrictions for import and export of belongings and foodstuff, as customs control is in place. The pandemic and quarantine have worsened this problem: people are being denied their right to cross the border even when they can confirm purposes are travel-related, for example for family emergency and education. With a large-scale invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation in 2022, the issue of state borders, actual borders, and new territorial claims becomes especially relevant. Eight years of the actual border separating the territories of Ukraine occupied by the Russian Federation, there was a mass passportization of the population (passports of quasi-republics and the Russian Federation). All of this eventually led to the use of the population of the occupied territories in military actions against Ukraine in 2022.

Oksana Mikheieva is a professor of the Sociology Department at the Ukrainian Catholic University in Lviv and DAAD professor at the European University Viadrina Frankfurt (Oder), Germany. Before 2014 she worked at the Donetsk State University of Management. Prof. Mikheieva joined the UCU in September 2014, having been forcibly displaced by the war in eastern Ukraine from her native city of Donetsk. She is a member of the International Association for the Humanities, Taras Shevchenko Scientific Society, Ukrainian Sociological Association; member of the Editorial Board of the academic peer-reviewed journals *Ukraina Moderna* and *East (Skhid)*. Her research areas include historical aspects of deviant and delinquent behavior, urban studies, paramilitary motivation in Ukraine, social integration and adaptation of internally displaced people from war-torn regions, and strategy of resettlement and adaptation of the last wave's Ukrainian migrants. mikheieva@ucu.edu.ua

Irina Kuznetsova (University of Birmingham, UK): *Mental health, forced displacement and necropolitics: Understanding the long-term implications of internal displacement in Ukraine*

This paper explores the mental health impacts of displacement in Ukraine before 2022 through the lenses of power geometry and necropolitics. Following Delaney's (2004) understanding of displacement as a mode of de-subjectification, we take this approach further, employing Mbembe's concept of necropolitics to theorize the mental health implications of forced displacement. The paper reveals, drawing upon qualitative and quantitative research with IDPs, civil society, international organizations, and public officials in Ukraine, that those displaced experienced high levels of long-term stress compared to the general population. Employing intimate geopolitics, it also explores the intersections between the everyday experiences of the 'discursive landscapes'; Bordering and mental health of IDPs.

Panel 41: Innovation, Impact, Integration – migration research and policy advocacy in Scotland’s devolved policy context

Helen Baillot (Organiser, Queen Margaret University UK), Marcia Vera-Espinoza (Chair, Queen Margaret University UK)

"This panel will explore the challenges and opportunities of delivering innovative research within a devolved nation. Discussion of the Scottish policy context will highlight pathways to impact that can emerge in a multi-level state and the importance of considering respondents in refugee and migration research as active subjects in the full research and impact cycle. Since the UK devolved some powers to its constituent nations in 1999, many policies that affect the daily lives of migrants have come under the purview of the Scottish, Welsh and Northern Irish administrations. Scotland has since 2014 had its own national Refugee Integration Strategy, which is built around the Indicators of Integration Framework (Ndofo-Tah et al, 2019). The working groups through which it is implemented have provided a platform for the dissemination and operationalisation of research findings; and are designed to enable meaningful participation from refugees. For migrants who have experienced gender-based violence either pre-migration or in Scotland, Scotland’s national strategy to tackle violence against women and girls “Equally Safe” opens a space for researchers to collaborate with practitioners and share their research work in forums where it can be put into practice through service provision or policy change. In both realms of policy – integration and violence against women – research can play a role in bringing the voices of migrants to the fore. Our speakers will discuss the potentialities and limitations of this role and discuss positive future directions for migration research in Scotland and similar contexts."

Emmaleena Käkälä (Queen Margaret University and University of Strathclyde, UK): *Using a Community Advisory Board model to explore gender-based violence and influence policy action and change*

Since the onset of the international campaign to end female genital mutilation (FGM) in the 1970s, these practices have given rise to divisive debates over culture, human rights and colonial relations of power. Over time, these debates have increasingly shifted from being chiefly about the question of whether FGM should be opposed, to disagreements over the language and means employed in doing so. With increased international displacement and declared failures of multicultural policymaking, European states have been pressed to find solutions for promoting both cultural diversity and the rights of minoritised women. In Scotland, the devolved government has recognised this legacy of tensions in asserting that communities and women must be at the heart of the national work to end FGM (Scottish Government, 2016). Nevertheless, both Scottish and European policy and practice frameworks have come under criticism for still often overlooking the voices of FGM-affected women (Connelly, et al., 2018; Johnsdotter et al., 2009). This paper illustrates the development of a Community Advisory Board made up of FGM-affected refugee women as an innovative model for destabilising traditional epistemic ranks in knowledge production and dissemination activities in migration research. This paper demonstrates how embedding lived experiences of displacement in the process of doing research can work to proactively address complex ethical and practical barriers in sensitive research with migrant populations. In doing so, the paper illuminates the practicalities of transnational feminist research practice which is grounded on the principles of situated and collaborative knowledge production over traditional imperial knowledge extraction.

Nicole Vidal (Queen Margaret University, UK): *Research in the era of COVID-19 – how rapid response research can capture experiences of marginalised social groups at times of social upheaval*

The onset of COVID-19 restrictions resulted in a sudden drastic reduction in contact with family, friends and services. This experience was compounded for refugees, most of whom experience the added

challenges of a new place, an unfamiliar language, and few connections with local people and systems. Social connections are recognised as one of the four dimensions of the Integrators of Integration Framework, however, changes to the quantity and quality of connections with others has an uneven impact in people's ability to access support, impeding progress. This paper connects these issues as it summarises the results of a research project developed as part of the Scottish Government's Chief Scientist Office rapid coronavirus research funding to inform health protection practice and policy in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. Findings from this study highlight how the impacts on the social, health and psychological wellbeing of refugees in Scotland have been exacerbated by the extreme social and political upheaval triggered by the pandemic. It demonstrates that refugees were generally seeking to be very active in managing the challenges and stresses of everyday life. However, those with very little access to resources, whether financial, relational or emotional, were left feeling helpless and trapped in a state of liminality. This paper illustrates the practicalities, opportunities and limitations of conducting rapid research in the context of a global crisis and affirms the need for an inclusive approach to providing further platforms for refugees to voice their experiences and maintain a sense of purpose, hope and agency.

Leyla Kerlaff (Queen Margaret University), Helen Baillot, Arek Dakessian: *Putting research into practice - using visual tools to explore and represent the role of social connections in refugee integration*

The New Scots Refugee Integration Strategy has a vision for "a welcoming Scotland where refugees and asylum seekers are able to rebuild their lives from the day they arrive" (Scottish Government, 2018). Social connections lie at heart of this vision. The strategy explicitly sets out to combat social isolation and ensure that refugees, from day one, can become members of the communities they are joining. Connections have a more functional role too. As the Indicators of Integration Framework makes clear, access to the means and markers of integration - employment, housing, education, health - is negotiated through relationships that allow the mobilisation of practical, informational, and emotional resources (Ndofor-Tah et al, 2019). This paper discusses the use of participatory visual methods to map the quantity, quality, form and function of these social connections in an applied-research context. Building on an existing body of work developed within the Institute for Global Health and Development at QMU, these visual mapping methods have been refined through Practice-Research Engagements with voluntary sector organisations providing refugee integration services. The paper will present for discussion a series of visual outputs from this work. These represent refugee perspectives on their social connectedness in varied geographic and social contexts and offer an innovative way to share research findings and generate impact. The paper will also explore the ways in which visualisations can be used directly by practitioners to enhance service provision within the relatively well-resourced refugee voluntary sector in Scotland.

Pinar Aksu & Dylan Fotoohi (Refugees for Justice): *Advocating for an alternative model of asylum support and provision in Scotland's devolved context*

The Asylum Accommodation and Support Contract (AASC) is a public service in Scotland provided to Scottish residents who are in the asylum process. The service is currently contracted to private companies by the Home Office and is valued at approximately £4 billion over 10 years. This privatised and for-profit model of provision of asylum accommodation and support has been practised in Glasgow (Scotland's only dispersal city since 2000) as in other areas across the UK. There is substantial evidence from previous independent reports, inquiries, and studies, that it is entirely dysfunctional, unsafe for service users, and economically and socially burdensome for cities, public services and the charity sector who are often left to pick up the pieces. Following the announcement in April 2022 of government plans to implement "full dispersal" across every local authority in the UK, Refugees for Justice developed and built consensus around a proposal for a Scottish model of asylum support and

accommodation provision. This would be centrally funded by the UK Government and locally managed by Scottish Local Authorities with oversight from Scottish Government. The alternative model has the potential to be a safer, more humane, politically pragmatic, and economically and socially more effective. This paper will present a brief evaluation of the current privatised model of asylum accommodation and support provision in Scotland and will introduce and elaborate on an alternative Scottish model. It will discuss the challenges and opportunities to date in advocating for the creation of this alternative model in Scotland.