

GRITIM-UPF Seminars Series 2020-2021



Universitat
Pompeu Fabra
Barcelona



Research Workshops and Seminars in Migration Studies 2020-2021

08-10-2020: Opening Session at UPF: **C. Feixa** (University of Pompeu Fabra, Catalonia, Spain)
“Transnationalism from Below: West and East Side Stories”

03-12-2020: Migration Stakeholder at UPF: To be announced

14-01-2021: Migration Debate at UPF: **C. Mas** (Ara Newspaper, Catalonia) **J. Palmer** (GRITIM-UPF). Chaired by **S. Tunaboynu** (GRITIM-UPF)
“A Comparison between the US-Mexico and the Mediterranean Approaches to Migration and Asylum Policies”

28-01-2021: Migration Lecture at IEMed: **E. Gemi** (*EuroMedMig*, University of New York Tirana, Albania)
“Integration and Transnationalism in a Comparative Perspective: The Case of Albanian Immigrants in Vienna and Athens”

25-02-2021: Migration Lecture at UPF: **A. Çağlar** (University of Vienna, Austria)
“Migrants, ‘Coloniality of Power’, and Temporal Frameworks”

11-03-2021: Migration Debate at IEMed: **G. Aubarell** (Directorate General for Foreign Affairs, Government of Catalonia) **C. Geha** (American University of Beirut, Lebanon). Chaired by **L. Faustini Torres** (GRITIM-UPF)
“Mediterranean Migration Governance: From State-Centric to City-Centric? Exploring Alternative Policy Paths”

April 2021 (TBC): IEMed Roundtable at IEC: **J.P. Cassarino** (College of Europe, Warsaw, Poland) **L. Gabrielli** (GRITIM-UPF). **S. Morgades-Gil** (GRITIM-UPF) as Discussant. Chaired by **B. Dereli** (GRITIM-UPF)
“Return Migration (and Reintegration) in the Mediterranean in a Critical Perspective: Questioning Concepts and Practices”

20-04-2021: Migration Lecture at IBEI: **Y. Gastaut** (*EuroMedMig* and University of Côte d’Azur, Nice, France)
“Mediterranean Cities, Migrations and Cosmopolitanism: History and Memory between Global Approach and Micro History (from the 19th to the 21st centuries)”

06-05-2021: Migration Lecture at IEMed: **M.S. Musette** (*EuroMedMig* and Applied Economic Center for Development in Algiers, Algeria)
“Capturing Irregular Migration by a Macro-Sociological Lens: 12 steps process from and through North Africa to Europe”

20-05-2021: Migration Stakeholder at UPF: **E. Insalaco** (Anna Lindh Foundation, Alexandria, Egypt)
“Intercultural Relations in the Euro-Mediterranean Region: Trends from the Anna Lindh Foundation Research and Civil Society Consultation”

Place/Time: UPF /15:00-18:00: Sala Polivalent Rodoreda, Edifici Mercè Rodoreda, UPF Ciutadella Campus.
IBEI /13:30-15:30: Room TBA, UPF Ciutadella Campus.
IEMed /18:30-20:30: Carrer Girona, 20, Barcelona.

Note: Check GRITIM-UPF web for more details (abstracts and bios). Those interested in attending are requested to contact gritim@upf.edu with subject ‘Research Seminars’, since there can be unexpected modifications.



In collaboration with



Research Workshops and Seminars in Migration Studies 2019-2020

This academic year the GRITIM-UPF Seminars Series will be focused on Research Methods and Methodologies in Immigration Studies.

Place/Time:

- UPF/15:00 to 18:00: Sala Polivalent Rodoreda, Edifici Mercè Rodoreda, UPF Ciutadella Campus, Carrer Ramon Trias Fargas 25-27, Barcelona. (Except for Roser de la Torre Villalobos's lecture which is 11:00-13:00 in room 40.254).
- IBEI/13:30 to 15:30: Room TBA, UPF Ciutadella Campus, Carrer Ramon Trias Fargas 25-27, Barcelona.
- IEMed /18:30-20:30: Carrer Girona, 20, Barcelona.

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[See the poster](#) (Download all the information)

Program 2019-2020

Date	Location	Time	Type	Lecturer
10-10-2019	UPF 40.254	11h-12.30h	Opening/Welcome Session	Roser de la Torre Villalobos
15-11-2019	UPF	15h-18h	Working Session 1	Ricard Zapata-Barrero
05-12-2019	UPF 40.246	15h-17h	Migration Stakeholder 1	Oriol Amoros i March
09-01-2020	UPF 40.246	15h-17h	Migration Lecture 1 (Research Forum)	Peggy Levitt
23-01-2020	UPF	15h-18h	Working Session 2	Juan Carlos Triviño Salazar
30-01-2020	IEMed	18.30h-20.30h	Migration Lecture 2	Michael Collyer Chair: L. Gabrielli
20-02-2020	UPF 40.246	15h-17h	Migration Debate 1	Miquel Angel Essomba I Gelabert, Zenia Hellgren, Chair: Mina Prokic
05-03-2020	UPF	15h-18h	Working Session 3	Juan Carlos Triviño Salazar
24-03-2020	TBA	TBA	IEMed Migration Roundtable	TBA
16-04-2020	UPF	15h-18h	Working Session 4	Juan Carlos Triviño Salazar
20-04-2020	IBEI	13.30h-15.30h	Migration Lecture 3 (IBEI)	Thomas Lacroix
07-05-2020	Webinar	18.30h-20.30h	Migration Lecture 4	Abdelrahman Tamimi Chair: J.C. Triviño

21-05-2020	Webinar	15h-17h	Migration Debate 2	Guia Gilardoni, Ivan Martin: Chair: Luisa Faustini Torres
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Lectures 2019-2020

1. Roser de la Torre Villalobos (“la Caixa” Banking Foundation, Barcelona, Spain)

Date: Thursday October 10th, 2020

Place: UPF

Title: The Intercultural Community Intervention Project (ICI) promoted by “la Caixa” Foundation.

Abstract: The Intercultural Community Intervention Project (ICI) encourages social interaction in areas with great cultural diversity to create a more cohesive society. Our aim is to produce a model of social intervention that can be applied to different locations where we operate and that helps to promote intercultural cohesion in society, improving the living conditions of the whole population. To achieve this, we promote a new way of working in society based on the resources available in each area and involving the whole community in its development. We work in collaboration with the public administration and with social organizations in the different areas to ensure this project becomes a model that can be rolled out to other neighborhoods and towns. Through interdisciplinary teams related to social organizations, preventative and promotional work is carried out of an integrating nature, with the goal of transforming and promoting open processes that involve both citizens and institutions. We focus our actions on education, health and citizen relations. Actions in these three areas emphasize work with children, young people and families. Click [here](#) to know more about the project.

Bio: Roser de la Torre Villalobos graduated in Psychology from the University of Barcelona, including two study abroad experiences at the University of Pennsylvania (USA) and the University of Aarhus (Denmark). She earned a MA in International Relations from the University of Kent and a Postgraduate Degree in Autism from the University of Barcelona.

Over the past years, she worked in the international development field in the European Commission (Brussels), in ACCIO (Washington DC) and in the European Institute of the Mediterranean (Barcelona). In 2016, she joined “la Caixa” Foundation where she has been working in the Social Area since then and she is currently working on the Intercultural Community Intervention Project (ICI Project).

2. Oriol Amorós i March (Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Families - Government of Catalonia, Barcelona, Spain)

Date: Thursday December 5th, 2020

Place: UPF

Title: Migration Policies in Catalonia: History, Present and Future Horizons.

Abstract: The main purpose of this lecture is to introduce the students with the migration dynamics in Catalonia from a historical point of view, to overview the current state of the arts and look at the future. This will be done following the link between migration trends and policies, as well as the fact that most of the core policies have always received the support of civil society and political arena, following a bottom up approach. At the end he will explain what the Catalan government is developing following the intercultural paradigm. Catalonia will become the first region in Europe endorsing this intercultural public philosophy.

Bio: Technical agricultural engineer from the Polytechnic University of Catalonia and an Agricultural Engineer from the University of Lleida. Postgraduate in Agricultural Economics and European Union (UdL) and in Management Function in public administrations by ESADE. Member of the Parliament of Catalonia from 2003 to 2006 and from 2010 to 2016, where he has served as a member, spokesman and secretary in various commissions such as Immigration, Territorial Policy, Environment, Health, Business and Employment, Interior, Road Safety, Time Reform, Security and Public Order and the fight against unemployment. From 2006 to 2010 he was secretary for Immigration of the Government of Catalonia, during which the National Immigration Pact, the Law on the reception of immigrants and returned to Catalonia is promoted, the Citizenship and Immigration Board is created. He also participated in the negotiation of the transfer of work permit authorizations to the Government of Catalonia. On January 26, 2016, he was appointed as Secretary of Equality, Migrations and Citizenship, where, among other tasks, the Committee for the Reception of Refugees is being promoted.

Recommended reading:

- Departament de Treball, Afers Socials i Famílies (2019). *Immigració i refugi*. [online] Available at: http://treballiaferssocials.gencat.cat/ca/ambits_tematics/immigracio/

3. Peggy Levitt (Wellesley College, Massachusetts, USA)

Date: Thursday January 9th, 2020

Place: UPF

Title: Migrating People, Migrating Culture: Migrating People, Migrating Culture: How Museums and Manuscripts Redefine the Nation.

Abstract: This lecture explores how “national literature” and “national art” is used to create, reinvent, and reposition the nation and its position in the world. Using the cases of Lebanon, Argentina, and South Korea, I explore how these different kinds of nations produce different kinds of national literatures, who gets included as a national cultural producer, what kinds of work national culture is expected to do, and what this tells us about the nation's current understanding of who its members are.

Bio: Peggy Levitt is Chair of the sociology department and the Luella LaMer Slaner Professor in Latin American Studies at Wellesley College and co-Director of Harvard University's Politics and Social Change Workshop. She is also the co-founder of the Global (De)Centre. Her most recent book, *Artifacts and Allegiances: How Museums Put*

the Nation and the World on Display, was published by the University of California Press in July 2015.

Peggy has received Honorary Doctoral Degrees from the University of Helsinki (2017) and from Maastricht University (2014). She is currently a Robert Schuman Fellow at the European University Institute (2017-2019) and a Distinguished Visitor at the Baptist University of Hong Kong (2019). Her books include Religion on the Edge (Oxford University Press, 2012), God Needs No Passport (New Press 2007), The Transnational Studies Reader (Routledge 2007), The Changing Face of Home (Russell Sage 2002), and The Transnational Villagers (UC Press, 2001).

www.peggylevitt.org

www.wellesley.edu/sociology/faculty/levitt

www.wcfia.harvard.edu/seminars/tsi

Recommended Readings:

- Levitt, P. and M. Crul (2018). “Deconstructing and Reconstructing: Embracing Alternative Ways of Producing, Classifying and Disseminating Knowledge.” *Etnološka Tribina* 48 (41): 3-101.
- Levitt, P. and R. de la Torre. 2018. “Remapping and Rescaling the Religious World from Below: The Case of Santo Toribio and Santa Ana de Guadalupe in Mexico.” *Current Sociology* 66 (3): 337-55.
- Levitt, P. 2015. *Artifacts and Allegiances: How Museums Put the Nation and the World on Display*. University of California Press.

4. Michael Collyer (University of Sussex, Brighton, England)

Date: Thursday January 30th, 2020

Place: IEMed

Title: Hostile Environments in the Mediterranean.

Abstract: Far from a creation of Theresa May in 2013, the hostile environment captures what has become the dominant approach to migration control around the world. It is difficult or expensive to physically prevent unwanted migrants from moving and once they have arrived, it may be too late. So migration controls seek to convey a message that it is not worth their while coming. At the same time, it sends a related message to anxious publics that no expense is being spared to protect them. This is true for migration into wealthy parts of the world, but it is equally the case for migration into cities and for movement of refugees away from certain camps. This paper considers this situation in relation to local and regional contexts in Morocco and Libya, arguing that much of what is usually interpreted as direct control is more usefully understood in terms of deterrence. The concentrated focus on border architecture around the Spanish enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla is as easily explained by messaging as the effectiveness of direct controls. This is also the case for more humanitarian forms of deterrence. What has been called ‘warehousing’ is explored in the case of refugees from a range of countries attempting to cross from Libya into Egypt in 2011. These migrants were stopped in between the Libyan and Egyptian border posts in a camp that became home to more than 2,000 people. In both cases, the physical barriers were as significant as the messages they were designed to send.

Bio: Michael Collyer is Professor of Geography and Director of Research in the School of Global Studies at the University of Sussex. He is a political geographer with an interest in the relationship between people on the move and state institutions. His most recent book is *Migration*, in Routledge's Advanced Introductions series (with Michael Samers, 2017). This presentation is from an upcoming book *Hostile Environments* (Zed, forthcoming 2020).

Recommended Readings:

- Burridge, A., Gill, N., Kocher, A. and Martin, L. 2017. "Polymorphic Borders." *Territory, Politics, Governance* 5 (3): 239-51.
- Collyer, M. 2019. "From Preventive to Repressive: The Changing Use of Development and Humanitarianism to Control Migration." In *Handbook on Critical Geographies of Migration*, edited by K. Mitchell, R. Jones and J. Fluri. Elgar. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar Publishing, chapter 13.

5. Debate on Education

Chair/Moderator: Mina Prokic (GRITIM-UPF, Barcelona, Spain)

Participants: Miquel Àngel Essomba i Gelabert (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain) and Zenia Hellgren (GRITIM-UPF, Barcelona, Spain)

Date: Thursday February 20th, 2020

Place: UPF

Framework: With growing diversity, schools are becoming socializing spaces of contact between immigrants and natives, old and new minorities and they have the ability to promote or counter new forms of cohesion and coexistence. Schools need to foster and support not only the integration of students of different ethnic and social origins but also include the different family practices and examine their influence in the student's school integration and achievement. There is an agreement among experts that the education of immigrant students, especially in cases of school segregation and "white flight" from areas where they concentrate, can be complex. The main reasons are that they may not be familiar with the native language, they can have a different academic level and they usually belong to the poorest sectors of society which makes them more prone to school failure. Added to this, diverging education values between immigrant families and schools can create conflicts in the school environment related to different cultural and religious practices, dissimilarity about how children should be raised, different assumptions about curriculum issues and play related activities. This can pose challenges to the nationalistic paradigm of the current education systems in Europe and to the educational policies that need to be implemented. Theoretical debates about the integration of immigrant students, their academic achievement and involvement of their families in schools, have revolved around different models of integration in the education system. On one hand, there is an assimilation model, based on a monocultural view of schools, and on the other hand, there is an inclusive model, that promotes pluralism and intercultural dialogue.

Considering these positions about the integration of immigrants in the education systems, the debate will offer a panoramic look at the school education practices and policies and give answers to the following questions:

- What actions are needed by schools to provide a smooth integration of immigrants in the host education system?
- How can school failure be prevented for immigrant students?
- What is the role of education and educators in the context of growing diversity?
- What challenges do schools in Catalonia face?

6. IEMed Roundtable

Date: Thursday March 24th, 2020

Place: IEC

Title: TBA

Abstract: TBA

7. Thomas Lacroix (University of Poitiers, France)

Date: Monday April 20th, 2020

Place: IBEI

Title: City Networks and Migration Governance.

Abstract: City networks involved in migration issues have mushroomed around the world over the last decade. Some gather a few cities from a local or a national area, others deploy at continental or even a global scales. Some have a militant agenda challenging migration policies, others are initiated by national and international organisations. Despite this diversity, international organisations attempt to co-opt city networks to build up a migration governance system that would rely on non state actors. This paper will address this issue by first mapping the diversity of migration related city networks around the world. It will then examine the efforts of IOM and other international organisations to include these actors into the broader architecture of international migration governance.

Bio: Thomas Lacroix is CNRS research fellow in geography. He works on the relationships between immigrant transnationalism and the state. His work initially focused on Indian and North African transnationalism, with a specific interest in their effects on development and integration. His research now focuses on city networks and the building of a local governance of international migrations. Thomas Lacroix is former Migrinter deputy director. He is currently associate editor of [Migration Studies](#) and research associate at [COMPAS](#), [CERI](#) and [Migrinter](#). He is fellow at the [Institut Convergence Migrations](#). He published in 2016 "Hometown Transnationalism. Long Distance Villageness among Indian Punjabis and North African Berbers" (Palgrave), and

"Migrants : l'impasse européenne" (Armand Colin) and "International Migration and Local Governance" (with A Desille, Palgrave) in 2018.

Recommended Readings:

- Del Biaggio, C., T. Rossetto and E. Boriac. 2019. "Mapping Local Resistance to Anti-Immigration National Law: A Carto-Essay." *Journal of Research and Didactics in Geography* 1 (8): 89-98.
- Lacroix, Th. And A. Desille. 2018. "Introduction." In *International Migrations and Local Governance: A Global Perspective*, edited by Th. Lacroix and A. Desille. London: Palgrave Macmillan, chapter 1.

8. Abdelrahman Tamimi (Palestinian Hydrology Group for Water and Environmental Resources Development, Ramallah, Palestine)

Date: Thursday May 7th, 2020

Place: Webinar

Title: The Impact of Refugees on the Urban Planning of the Local Communities.

Abstract: Urban planning is known as long term planning for cities to cope with the expansion of cities and population growth, however, urban planning in major Palestinian cities is facing an obstacle since some of them are suffering from the absence of a political solution to the displacement of the Palestinian refugees and to the refugee camps.

The lecture's objective is to highlight the measurement of indicators regarding the impact of migration on local urban planning such as infrastructure, land use, architecture of the cities, long term planning, land ownership etc. The lecture will use the time series methodology to explain the relationship between each planning indicator and the growth of migration community. The real examples will be presented from different Palestinian Cities such as Nablus, Ramallah and their respective refugee camps. The lecture will highlight the conclusion and evaluation of multidimensional impact of refugees on the future of growing cities under uncertain socioeconomic and political conditions in Palestine.

Bio: Since graduation, Dr. Tamimi has worked in the field of NGOs in the Occupied Palestinian Territories. During the last 25 years, activities focused on water resources and integrated rural development community development. Before the establishment of the Palestinian Authority he had been a member of the group of Palestinian counterparts to the EU and the World Bank. He contributed in the initiation of priorities in planning for strategic projects. He also worked as consultant for institutions working in developing water and environmental projects in the Occupied Territories (UNDP.GTZ, EU, AFD, World Bank. etc.), He acted as Board Member of several local and regional NGOs and was Member of the Steering Committee for Palestinian NGOs Network (PNGO).

Dr. Tamimi is Part Time Lecturer at Alquds University in the field of Sustainable Development and at Arab American University in the field of Strategic Planning and Fundraising.

He is Co-author of the report prepared for the EU entitled "Mediterranean challenges 2030" and has several publications of his own related to institutional building, empowerment, stakeholders dialogue and transboundary water conflicts.

Recommended Readings:

- Biermann, F. and I. Boas. 2010. "Preparing for a Warmer World: Towards a Global Governance System to Protect Climate Refugees." *Global Environmental Politics* 10 (1): 60-88.
- Bocco, R. 2009. "UNRWA and the Palestinian Refugees: A History within History." *Refugee Survey Quarterly* 28 (2-3): 229-52.
- Farishta, A. 2014. "The Impact of Syrian Refugees on Jordan's Water Resources and Water Management Planning." A Thesis Presented to the Faculty of Architecture and Planning and Preservation, Columbia University.
- Fabos, A. and G. Kibread. 2007. "Urban Refugees: Introduction." *Canada's Journal on Refugees* 24 (1): 3-10.

9. Debate on Research-Policy Nexus and the interaction between politicians and researchers in Mediterranean Migration Issues

Chair/Moderator: Luisa Faustini Torres (GRITIM-UPF, Barcelona, Spain)

Participants: Guia Gilardoni (ReSOMA, Milan, Italy) and Ivan Martin (GRITIM-UPF, Barcelona, Spain)

Date: Thursday May 21st, 2020

Place: Webinar

Framework: There seems to be a widespread concern among researchers and policymakers alike that Mediterranean migration needs more evidenced-based policies as well as a joint work of collaboration. This has become even more evident with the advent of the so-called migration crisis in 2015, which challenged migration governance in the region and produced an unprecedented humanitarian crisis. Such context have also reactivated the outspread feeling that politicians, in both sides of the Mediterranean, have been implementing policies that fail to fulfill their stated goals, being highly ineffective and even producing undesirable side-effects. As a result, within the Euro-Mediterranean area, the debate about research-policy nexus seems to be gaining each day more prominence, especially concerning the discussion of what is or should be the role of expert knowledge in policymaking and the extent to which research can shape the policy process and influence the political debate. So far, the most resonated discourse has been that research should aim policy success, being an essential tool to make policies more effective. However, it has been argued that lack of communication and contact between researchers and policy-makers is one of the main obstacles preventing researchers to be policy relevant. For this reason, it is common to hear arguments and initiatives in pro of improving the mechanisms of communication and level of trust, enhancing knowledge exchange and impact.

Undoubtedly, the literature indicates that this nexus is far from being straightforward and that it should be subject to further questioning. In this sense, it should be a matter of debate not only how research might impact policies, but also how the policies and politics in the Euro-Mediterranean region might be affecting knowledge production and transmission. Finally, the ethical implications of the research-policy nexus should be also central for this debate, especially when it comes to an area as controversial as migration

issues in the Mediterranean, which suffers from an increasingly politicization and polarization on the one hand, and a pressure for applying an evidenced-based approach on the other.

Further questions for debate:

- To which extent should the relation between researchers and policy-makers lead to the politicization of research? Could it constrain or influence in any sense academic freedom?
- What is the role of science in transforming the social world and with which consequences? Can scientific production only provide solutions for social problems or also create them?
- Should we take for granted that the policy impact of research is necessarily and always good? Even taking into consideration that expert knowledge can either inform policy or legitimize political interventions?
- How to conciliate these two spheres with such different dynamics, priorities and goals? How to make research useful for policy without damaging its capacity of producing critic and independent knowledge?

GRITIM-UPF Seminars 2018-2019

Research Methods and Methodologies in Immigration Studies

This academic year the GRITIM-UPF Seminars Series will be focused on Research Methods and Methodologies in Immigration Studies.

Place/Time:

- UPF/18:00 to 21:00: Room 40.246, UPF Ciutadella Campus, Carrer Ramon Trias Fargas 25-27, Barcelona. (Except Andrew Geddes lecture, the room will be confirmed later on).
- IBEI/13:30 to 15:30: Room 24.120, UPF Ciutadella Campus, Carrer Ramon Trias Fargas 25-27, Barcelona.
- IEMed /18.30-20:30: Carrer Girona, 20, Barcelona.

Note: those interested are requested before to check the web GRITIM-UPF or contact us at gritim@upf.edu , since there can be unexpected modifications.

[See the poster](#) (Download all the information)

Program 2018-2019

Date	Location	Time	Type	Lecturer	E-mail
07/02	UPF	18h-21h	GRITIM	Maria del Mar Griera	mariadelmar.griera@uab.cat
07/03	UPF	18h-21h	GRITIM	Silvia Carrasco Pons	silvia.carrasco@uab.es
21/03	UPF	18h-21h	GRITIM	Hélène Thiollet	helene.thiollet@sciencespo.fr
02/04	TBC	TBC	IEMed Roundtable	TBC	
25/04	IEMed	18.30h-21h	IEMed	Ibrahim Awad	iawad@aucegypt.edu
29/04	IBEI	13,30h-15.30h	IBEI	John Erik Fossum	j.e.fossum@arena.uio.no
02/05	IEMed	18.30h-21h	IEMed	Hassen Boubakri	hassan.boubakri2017@gmail.com
23/05	IEMed	18.30h-21h	IEMed	Tamirace Fakhoury	Tamirace.fakhoury@la.u.edu.lb
30/05	UPF	15h-17h	Research Forum	Jan Rath	j.c.rath@uva.nl

Lectures 2018-2019

1. Maria del Mar Griera (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)

Date: 7th February 2019

Place: UPF

Title: Religion in the streets: visibility, governance and the politics of space in the city of Barcelona

Abstract: Contemporary public space is witnessing a rise in religious expressions that reflect both the revitalization of religious identities at global level and the increase in religious pluralism in urban contexts. More and more, religious groups are taking religion to the streets in an attempt to defend or challenge existing definitions of public space, to launch symbolic claims to territory, or to demonstrate communities' willingness to participate in society. Departing from an empirical study, this presentation focuses on examining how moral imaginations and related affective dimensions shape the spatialization of religion(s) and the enactment of governmental regulations over public religious expressions in the city of Barcelona. More specifically, the aim is to compare among Buddhist, Sikh, Catholic and Islamic open-air religious events in order to understand how conceptions of ideal public space, regimes of urban visibility and public emotional registers are configured and mobilized in the governance of religious public expressions. The presentation shows how power constellations and postcolonial imaginations of the Near-Eastern' Other – Muslim- and of the 'Far-Eastern' Other –Buddhist- (Obadia, 2015) have consequences in the configuration of urban governance regimes as well as practical implications for religious groups. The arguments of this paper are based on a

collaborative [empirical research project](#) aimed at analysing public religious expressions in the cities of Barcelona and Madrid.

Bio: Mar Griera is the Director of the ISOR research group and (interim) Associate Professor in the Department of Sociology at the Autonomous University of Barcelona. She earned her doctorate in Sociology in 2009 with a thesis, on public policy and religious diversity, that received the Outstanding Thesis Award (2010) from the UAB and the *Manuel Sales i Ferré* Prize from the Institute of Catalan Studies (2011).

She has been a visiting researcher at the *Observatoire des Religions* at Université de Lausanne (2016), at the Institute on Culture, Religion and World Affairs at Boston University (2009), the University of Amsterdam (2008), the University of Exeter (2006) and the University of Strasbourg (2004). She is a founding member of the Religion & Public Institutions Research Network, as well as a member of the IESR (*Institut Européen en Sciences des Religions*, Paris).

Recommended readings:

- Burchardt, M., & Griera, M. (2018). To see or not to see: explaining intolerance against the “Burqa” in European public space. *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, 1-19.
- Griera, M. (forthcoming). Religious visibilities and the politics of space in the neoliberal city, under revision.

2. Silvia Carrasco Pons (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)

Date: 7th March 2019

Place: UPF

Title: Early School Leaving among youngsters with an immigrant background in the EU and its impact on social integration

Abstract: The children of immigrants are widely overrepresented in the ESL rates in most EU countries with the highest proportions found in Spain, where deep changes in economy and public policy cutbacks place them most at risk of unemployment and exclusion. In the prevention of ESL the need of raising aspirations and increasing support is usually highlighted while the paradox between high aspirations and low achievement persists among them. During the session, some recent research results will be presented to reconstruct the processes experienced by a group of students considered at risk of ESL and focused on the relationship between students’ aspirations and families’ and teachers’ support as perceived by the youngsters themselves. The analysis draws on data from a longitudinal qualitative approach and is based on youngsters still in school, in out-of-school programmes and in NEET status. Our findings reveal that in spite of their families’ diverse support students’ aspirations are often neglected. The kind of teachers’ support received along their trajectories did not play a decisive role in reducing their risk of becoming ESLeavers by compensating for the effects of systemic inadequacies in unfamiliar contexts, increasing the fragility of the non-leavers’ trajectories among the case-study

youngsters. Finally, the implications and impacts of ESL for social integration will be discussed.

Bio: Professor of Social Anthropology and founder of the Research Centre for Migration Studies and EMIGRA research group at the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona. She has worked extensively in the field of educational inequalities and education policies, especially focusing on school experiences and trajectories of the children of immigrants and minorities in Europe and the USA. After completing a 5 year EU project on ESL, she is currently involved in the TRANS-EMIGRA project doing fieldwork with young girls in Muslim families and the ORALPHA project that focuses on the teaching of oral languages to recently arrived migrants and refugees. She is a member of ACT NOW, DESC research network, devoted to the education rights of migrant and refugee children and youth in/from the MENAT Region. <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0474-400X>

Recommended readings:

- Carrasco, S., Narciso, L. and Bertran-Tarres, M. (2018) Neglected aspirations: Academic trajectories and the risk of early school leaving amongst immigrant and Roma youth in Spain. In: Van Praag et al (eds.) (2018) Comparative Perspective on Early School Leaving in the European Union, Routledge, New York, Chapter 11.
- Reyes, C. and Carrasco, S. (2018) Unintended effects of language policy in the transition of immigrant students to upper secondary education in Catalonia, *European Education Research Journal*, Special Issue on Transitions.

3. Hélène Thiollet (CNRS researcher at CERI-Sciences Po)

Date: 21st March 2019

Place: UPF

Title: Mixed Migration, the UNHCR, and the IOM: Multilateral Politics and the Labelling of Mobility

Abstract: ‘Mixed migration’ emerged in the discourses and policy documents of international organisations in 2006. It was coined as a “framework for action”, devoid of substantial legal grounds, used both by the IOM and the UNHCR in different sites of intervention globally. This article offers a genealogy of the governance this overarching category that straddles the usual differentiation between labour and forced migrants. It focuses on its emergence in the context of the Horn of Africa, using insights gathered during empirical fieldworks in Sana’a (Yemen) and Nairobi (Kenya) and participant observation to the 2006 and 2013 High Level Dialogues on Migration and Development in New York City (US). It sheds light on both the institutional dynamics within multilateral organisations and the impact of the context in which they operate.

By confronting the organisations' discourses, IO's agents' discourses and behaviours and operations led by the IOs in the Horn of Africa, other regions and in multilateral arenas, it unveils the politics of migration governance. The main results of this research are to illustrate the evolution of the cognitive and policy translations of "mixed migration" from a protection agenda to a detection and data gathering objectives, which echoes a global trend in migration governance that could be termed "the retreat of protection". The demise of the legal claims behind "mixed migration" is the product of power asymmetries between multilateral organisations and the impact of State interests and fundings on migration governance. A more theoretical take-away is to look at the bottom-up construction of migration governance, at the tension between local contexts and multilateral settings, at normative dynamics in policy-making; which entails a methodological claim on the study of multilateral politics.

Bio: Hélène Thiollet is a CNRS permanent researcher. Her research focuses on the politics of migration and asylum in the Global South, and she focuses her empirical research on the Middle East and Sub-Saharan Africa. She teaches international relations, comparative politics and migration studies at Sciences Po.

She is a graduate from the Ecole normale supérieure (Ulm A/L98), holds a PhD in Political Science from Sciences Po and Master degrees in Geography of development (University of Paris 1 La Sorbonne) and Classics (University of Paris 4 La Sorbonne). In 2002-2003 she was a Visiting Student at the Harvard University Department of Government, with a fellowship from the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. She was a Post Doctoral Fellow at Oxford University in 2009-2010 with the OxPo Research grant and is now a Research partner at the International Migration Institute at Oxford. She has been a board member of Critique internationale, a French language IR journal, since 2009.

Helène coordinated the [ANR](#) research project "MobGlob – Global Mobility and Migration Governance" (ANR 2012-2015) with Catherine Wihtol de Wenden. She is a member of the research programme "[Global-cities: comparative approaches to cosmopolitanism and migration](#)" funded by USMPC "Société plurielles".

Recommended Readings:

- Antoine Pécoud (2018) What do we know about the International Organization for Migration?, *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 44:10, 1621-1638, DOI: 10.1080/1369183X.2017.1354028
online access:
<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/1369183X.2017.1354028?needAccess=true>
- Michael Barnett (2001) Humanitarianism with a Sovereign Face: UNHCR in the Global Undertow, *The International Migration Review*, Vol. 35, No. 1, Special Issue: UNHCR at 50: Past, Present and Future of Refugee Assistance (Spring), pp. 244-277

5. IEMed Roundtable

Date: 2nd April 2019

Place: Institute of Catalan Studies (IEC), Carrer del Carme, 47, 08001, Barcelona

Title: Mediterranean Migration Governance Systems: New Patterns and New Issues within the Research Agenda.

Abstract: The roundtable aims to introduce new debates on Mediterranean Migration both at the policy and research levels, at the North and South of the Mediterranean basin. The idea is to promote a forum of debate on the new policy patterns in the Mediterranean Migration Governance systems. The overarching goal is to place Mediterranean Migration within the global agenda, underlying what is singular about the region and its relevance for the broader global migration debate.

Click [here](#) for more info about the Roundtable

6. Ibrahim Awad (American University of Cairo)

Date: 25th April 2019

Place: IEMed (Carrer Girona, 20, Barcelona)

Title: (In)stability and Migration from North Africa

Abstract: The presentation will be about migration from North Africa and within it in conditions of political stability and instability. It will posit that in conditions of stability, socioeconomic factors determine migration flows from North African countries on the southern rim of the Mediterranean. These factors include labour market outcomes as expressed in unemployment, underemployment and employment in the informal economy as well as in terms and conditions of employment. In conditions of instability, political factors supplant socioeconomic ones as main determinants of migration. Stability is understood as the perpetuation of existing political and economic conditions. Instability is considered turmoil that encompasses uprisings, revolutions, civil strives, terrorism and wars. Instability can affect North African countries as well as countries of destination of North African migration.

In conditions of stability, migration from North African countries, determined by socioeconomic factors, will continue in comparable magnitudes to that of recent years. It is predictable and reduced in numbers. Instability may cause migration flows from North Africa to be larger than usual and to change directions. These flows are not predictable. Migration and the socioeconomic factors determining it in conditions of stability will be reviewed. And potential factors of instability in the migration systems in which the North African countries are inserted will be explored in the light of past experience. The presentation will focus on North African migration in the Euro-Mediterranean region but will also refer to migration to other destinations.

BIO: Professor of Global Affairs and Director, Center for Migration and Refugee Studies, School of Global Affairs and Public Policy, at the American University in Cairo. He holds a BA degree in political science from Cairo University and a PhD

degree in political science from the Graduate Institute of International Studies, University of Geneva, Switzerland. He has worked for the League of Arab States, the United Nations and the International Labour Organization, holding positions of Secretary of the Commission, UN-ESCWA, Director, ILO Sub-regional Office for North Africa and Director, ILO International Migration Programme. His research interests encompass international migration; refugees; Euro-Mediterranean relations; international organization; global governance; political transitions in the Middle East and North Africa; and human rights. His recent publications include: “The Challenge of Global Governance in the Sustainable Development Agenda”; *The Multiple Levels of Governance of International Migration: Understanding Disparities and Disorder*; “Egyptian Irregular Migration in the GCC Countries”; “Towards a Joint Approach to Migration and Asylum in the Euro-Mediterranean Space”; “The Making and Unmaking of the 2012 Constitution in Egypt”, in *North Africa: from Status Quo to (R)evolution*; “Labour Migration Governance in Times of Political Transition: A Comparative Analysis of Egypt and Tunisia”; “Population Movements in the Aftermath of the Arab Awakening: The Syrian Refugee Crisis between Regional Factors and State Interest”; “Breaking Out of Authoritarianism : 18 months of political transition in Egypt”; “International Migration in Africa”.

Recommended Reading:

- Awad, Ibrahim, and Hedayat Selim, “Labour Migration Governance in Transition: Continuity and Change in Egypt and Tunisia (2011-2015)” Center for Migration and Refugee Studies, The American University in Cairo.
- Boubakri, Hassan, *Migrations et asile en Tunisie: conditions des migrants et des réfugiés et politiques migratoires*. Cairo, Center for Migration and Refugee Studies, The American University in Cairo, 2015.
- De Bel-Air, Françoise. “Migration Profile : Egypt.” *Cadmus Home*, 1 Jan. 1970, cadmus.eui.eu/handle/1814/39224.
- Fargues, Philippe, *International Migration and the Nation State in Arab Countries*, Migration Policy Centre, apps.eui.eu/Personal/fargues/Documents/MELG_005_01_01Fargues.pdf
- Khachani, Mohamed, *La politique d’émigration au Maroc*. N.p., n.d (Unpublished paper).
- IOM, *Migrants caught in crisis in Libya: the IOM experience*. Geneva, International Organization for Migration (IOM), 2012, page 15.
- Zohry, Ayman, *The migration patterns of Egyptian migration to Italy and France*.
- CARIM- RR- 2009/17. Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies. San Domenico di Fiesole (FI), European University Institute, page 8.

7. John Erik Fossum (University of Oslo)

Date: 29th April 2019

Time: 13:30 - 15:30

Place: UPF Campus Ciutadella, Mercè Rodoreda 24 building, Room 24.120.

Title: Different approaches to immigrant integration - overview and assessment.

Abstract: In the lecture, John Erik Fossum will present and assess three theories of immigrant integration: multiculturalism, transnationalism and cosmopolitanism. The point of departure is that those theories that we use to analyze and assess immigrant integration rest on certain assumptions pertaining to normative principles, values, types of actors, and types of structures. We need to spell out what these are if we are to assess the theories' relevance, acceptance and normative legitimacy. Further, the contexts within which immigrant integration is taking place shape and condition the theoretical assumptions that we operate with. A central conditioning context is the nation-state, which has a strong grip on the normative imagination. At the same time, the nation state in Europe is facing two key developments: For one, globalisation and transnationalisation bring states and societies more closely together and make them more interdependent. Do these developments also make them more open and inclusive for immigrants? For another, the rise of an ethnic nationalism whose aim is to highlight what is unique, distinctive and defining of a given national community has a built-in exclusive aim – to exclude those deemed 'the others'. Are all immigrants considered 'others'? What are the implications of these two seemingly opposite developments for our theories of immigrant integration?

Bio: John Erik Fossum is Professor of Political Science at the ARENA Centre for European Studies, University of Oslo, Norway; head of ECSA Norway and vice-president of the Nordic Association for Canadian Studies (NACS). He has directed and participated in a broad range of research projects including "Reconstituting Democracy in Europe" (RECON), which had 20 partner universities across Europe; "Responding to Complex Diversity in Europe and Canada" (RECODE); EuroDiv: Integration and division: Towards a segmented Europe?; Erasmus Academic Network on EU-Turkey Cooperation, (VIADUCT); and the European PhD-network "The Post-Crisis Legitimacy of the European Union" (PLATO). His main fields of interest include issues of democracy, identity and constitutionalism in the EU and Canada, Europeanisation and the transformation of the nation state. He has published 17 books, a range of special issues, and numerous articles and book chapters in political science, law and sociology outlets. Recent book publications include, *The European Union's Non-Members: Independence under Hegemony?* (co-edited with Erik Oddvar Eriksen) (Routledge, 2015) and *Federal Challenges and Challenges to Federalism*, (co-edited with Markus Jachtenfuchs) (Routledge, 2017), *Squaring the Circle on Brexit – Could the Norway Model Work?* (with Hans Petter Graver) (Bristol University Press, 2018), and *Diversity and Contestations over Nationalism in Europe and Canada* (co-edited with Riva Kastoryano and Birte Siim)(Palgrave. 2018).

Recommended Reading:

Fossum, J.E., Kastoryano, R. and Siim, B. (eds.) (2018) *Diversity and Contestations over Nationalism in Europe and Canada*. London: Palgrave Macmillan.

8. Hassen Boubakri

Date: May 2nd 2019

Place: IEMed (Carrer Girona, 20, Barcelona)

Title: Crisis of States, Migration Crisis: The Maghreb region and its Sub-Saharan and European neighborhoods face a troubled context.

Abstract: This conference will focus on the consequences of the Arab uprisings on migratory flows between the Maghreb area, on the one hand and, on the other, its sub-Saharan neighborhoods in the South and Europe in the North.

The scale of the flows is unprecedented: in 11 years (2008-2018), 2,4 millions of landings have been detected at the European Mediterranean coasts. This number has multiplied by 5 in a few years: from 482300 in a first period (2008-2013) to 2 436 000 during a second period (2014-2018). The sea routes have changed a lot in the three Mediterranean basins: 60% of landings were on the oriental Euro Mediterranean coasts, 34% on the Central European coasts (Italy, mainly) and 6% on the occidental coasts (Spain, mainly).

The Syrian civil war has, since 2011, forced half of the Syrian population (12/23 million) to flee: half have fled abroad while the other half are internally displaced (or internally displaced). If $\frac{3}{4}$ of these refugees have remained in the immediate vicinity of Syria (Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan), more than 1 million have crossed to Europe and in particular to Germany.

Civil wars, instability, and the emergence of terrorism on the South Bank of the Sahara, in the Sahel countries (South Sudan, Central African Republic, Mali, Niger, Cameroon, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Burkina Faso), added to deeper and more structural causes such as poverty, underdevelopment and poor governance, pushed hundreds of thousands of Sub-Saharan nationals to move to other more stable countries in the immediate neighborhood, or to the Maghreb area's transit countries such as Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and, above all, Libya.

Libya, without a stable government or unified security forces, has become since 2011, and especially since the resumption of the civil war in 2014, and 2019, the platform of smuggling of migrants and human trafficking, driven by criminal networks from South Sahara to Libya and, then, to Italian coasts.

Since some years, the EU has not stopped multiplying declarations, communications, agendas and action plans, all aimed at limiting arrivals in Europe and outsourcing controls. The result is the disruption of humanitarian rescue missions in the Mediterranean, the establishment of European funds to "help" the North African and Sub Saharan countries that pledge to block the flow of irregular migrants to Europe, the financing United Nations organizations for the repatriation of stranded migrants in North Africa.

As a transit and irregular departure areas, the Maghreb and Subsaharan Africa are targeted by these policies.

BIO: Senior Professor Doctor of Geography and research supervisor of PhD's at the Universities of Sousse, Sfax and Tunis (Tunisia). He has a long and constant (more than 25 years) experience with teaching, research, participation and/or leading of research projects and programs in different migration fields. He was the expert in charge of the coordination and facilitation of the workshop "Migration and Mobility" in the Framework of the "2017 Forum of EU-Civil Society Organizations Neighbourhood South" in Tunis (April 2017) and Brussels (July 2017); member of the panel of experts engaged by the European Commission for the evaluation of research programs (FP7 and FP6) in the field of migration topics; Research Coordinator for Tunisia of MICIC program; Tunisia report: "The implications of the Libyan crisis: How Tunisia hosts the migrants fleeing Libya since 2011?" ICMPD, UNHCR & IOM. Vienna. 60 p. 2017; Coordinator for Tunisia (National Observatory of Youth) of the 2014-2017 research program: "POWER2YOUTH" (www.power2youth.eu). He was Visiting Professor at TAPRI (Tampere Peace Research Institute) in 2018, at University Ca Foscari of Venice/Italy (2002-2018), University of Nice Antipolis/France (2015), University Agha Khan/London/UK (2008) and University Poitiers/France (1999). He was also research coordinator (1999-2002) of an international program with an inter-disciplinary team, titled "Le Maghreb et les nouvelles configurations migratoires" (The Maghreb area and its new migratory patterns) carried out in the framework of the IRMC (Institut de Recherche sur la Maghreb Contemporain). He is Chairman of the Centre of Tunis for Migration and Asylum (CeTuMA) (Scientific NGO).

Recommended Readings:

- 2018. Le prisme migratoire dans les relations futures entre le Maghreb et le reste de l'Afrique. In « Le partenariat Afrique-Europe en quête de sens ». Editeurs : Larbi Jaidi & Ivan Martin. OCP Policy Center. 314 p.
- 2017. MIGRANTS IN COUNTRIES IN CRISIS. Libya Case Study. An Unending Crisis – Responses of Migrants, States and Organisations to the 2011 Libya Crisis. ICMPD. 96 p.
- Boubakri, Hassen & El Karoui, Delphine. 2016. « Les migrations en Afrique du Nord et au Moyen Orient : le temps des révolutions ». Editorial: In Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales (REMI). N° 3-4/Vol 31. 2015. (p.p. 7-15)
- 2016. Migrations et asile en Tunisie depuis 2011: vers de nouvelles figures migratoires? In Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales (REMI). N° 3-4/Vol 31. 2015. (pp. 17-37).

9. Tamirace Fakhoury

Date: May 23rd 2019

Place: IEMed (Carrer Girona, 20, Barcelona)

Title: Refugee politics in the Middle East: historical legacies and governance dilemmas.

Abstract: Syria's neighbourhood currently hosts almost 6 million forcibly displaced from Syria. In this context, international actors have provided assistance to both refugee and host communities so as to help Syria's neighbours cope with the refugee quandary. Notwithstanding this, response plans have been underfunded, host governments have stressed the limitations of their coping mechanisms, and refugees have been caught in a vicious circle of vulnerability. This seminar will review the overarching policy and historical legacies characterizing refugee governance in the Middle East. It will then explore how state actors namely Lebanon and Jordan and key supranational institutional bodies such as the European Union (EU) and the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) have collaborated but also clashed on the refugee issue, generating 'governance dilemmas' on the ground and impacting refugee livelihoods and protection needs. The conclusion will show the implications of these dilemmas for the global refugee regime and for the power dynamics in the transregional Mediterranean system.

BIO: Associate professor in Political Sciences and International Affairs in the Department of Social Sciences, and the associate director of the Institute of Social Justice and Conflict Resolution (ISJCR). Furthermore, she has taught at the summer sessions at the University of California in Berkeley between 2012 and 2016. Fakhoury earned the Jean Monnet fellowship at the European University Institute in Florence, Italy (2010/2011) and the Alexander von Humboldt Fellowship at the German Institute of International and Area Studies in Hamburg, Germany (2014/2015). Her core research and publication areas are: power-sharing in divided societies, Euro-Mediterranean migration dynamics and governance, Arab states' coping mechanisms with forced migration, and the role of immigrant communities and diasporas in democratization, and conflict transformation. Fakhoury has published in the *International Journal of Middle East Studies*, the *International Spectator*, the *European Foreign Affairs Review*, *International Migration*, the *Middle East Journal* and *Current History*. She is a member of the core coordination team of the Global Migration Policy Associates in Geneva and a member of the Steering Committee of the University Alliance for Refugees and At-Risk Migrants (UARRM)

Recommended Reading:

- Fakhoury T. (2018). "[Multi-level Governance and Migration Politics in the Arab World: The case of Syria's displacement](#)," *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*.
- Brand, Laurie A. and Tamirace Fakhoury (2018). "[Migration and Transnational Governance: Middle East Cases and Challenges](#)." *Journal of Middle East and North African Migration Studies* 5 (1).
- Fakhoury, T. (October 2017) "[Governance Strategies and Refugee Response: Lebanon in the Face of Syrian Displacement](#)" *International Journal of Middle East Studies* 49 (4) 681–700

Date: May 30th 2019

Time: 15:00 - 17:00

Place: UPF - Campus Ciutadella

Title: Promoting Migrant Entrepreneurship.

Abstract: An increasing number of immigrants have become entrepreneurial and many governments expect or hope that the ongoing rise of migrant entrepreneurship will contribute significantly to the integration of immigrants, to their upward mobility, and to the economic development of the city of residence. Based on the mixed embeddedness approach, this presentation explores the rules, regulations and policy interventions that shape self-employment trajectories in general and those of immigrant ethnic minorities in particular. Empirical evidence is drawn from on a general inventory of measures to promote ethnic entrepreneurship in 32 European countries, and a somewhat deeper inventory of policies and interventions in 28 European cities. While all kinds of measures and interventions can be identified, the most striking finding is that explicit measures and interventions are thin on the ground. What are the structural determinants of such an outcome?

Bio: Professor of Urban Sociology and Chair of the Department of Sociology of the University of Amsterdam (UvA), and researcher at the Center for Urban Studies and the Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies (IMES) in the same university. He is also the President of UvA's University Forum, that aims to facilitate intellectual debate about the UvA, its values and strategies, and its future. He is, moreover, the European Chair of International Metropolis, an associate of the World Economic Forum, and a member of the Advisory Board of the Centre on Migration, Policy, and Society (COMPAS) within the University of Oxford. He has been an advisor of a wide array of local, national and supranational governmental organizations and civic society institutions, including the European Commission, the OECD, and the United Nations (notably the IOM, UNHCR, UNCTAD, and the Population Division). His current work revolve around the development of urban amenities and cultural consumption, and the concomitant proliferation of urban identities, life styles and the urban commons. Natural field work sites include specialty coffee bars, hot bakeries, chocolate architects, olive oil specialists, craft beer breweries, 'ethnic' home decoration stores, street food treks, an various other amenities drawing the attention of the new middle classes. www.janrath.com

Recommended Reading:

- Rath, J. and Swagerman, A. (2015) "Promoting Ethnic Entrepreneurship in European Cities: Sometimes Ambitious, Mostly Absent, Rarely Addressing Structural Features" *International Migration* 54 (1) 152-166.

GRITIM-UPF Seminars 2017-2018

Research Methods and Methodologies in Immigration Studies

This academic year the GRITIM-UPF Seminars Series will be focused on Research Methods and Methodologies in Immigration Studies.

Place/Time:

- UPF/18:00 to 21:00: Room 40.213. Jaume I Building, UPF Ciutadella Campus, Carrer Ramon Trias Fargas 25-27, Barcelona. (Except Steven Vertovec lecture, the room will be confirmed later on).
- IBEI/18:00 to 21:00: Room TBC. Mercè Rodoreda Building, UPF Ciutadella Campus, Carrer Ramon Trias Fargas 25-27, Barcelona.
- IEMed /18.00-20:00: Carrer Girona, 20, Barcelona.

Note: those interested are requested before to check the web GRITIM-UPF or to contact Evren Yalaz (gritim@upf.edu), since there can be unexpected modifications.

See the [poster](#) (Download all the information)

Lectures 2017-2018

1. Sheetal Sharma (Jawahral Nehru University, New Delhi, India) (*Inaugural Lecture for the Master in Migration Studies*)

Date: 11th October 2017

Place: UPF - Campus Ciutadella (Building Jaume I Building, Room TBC).

Title: Multiculturalism and the Social Structure in India and Europe

Abstract: Multiculturalism can be understood and explained as a fact, as a value and as a policy. In the contemporary milieu of ever increasing international migration and mixing of cultures, cultural diversity is inevitable. In this context to understand multiculturalism in all its dimensions becomes all the more relevant. Both India and Europe are multicultural. If on one hand the magnitude of ethnographic-cultural diversity of India and Europe presents interesting patterns of „unity in diversity“ then on the other hand it poses challenges of social integration of people from different cultural and ethnic background. It is worth to compare the ways in which both India and Europe are coping with multiculturalism, both as a reality and as a value. Drawing upon the similarities and difference between India and Europe this presentation will dwell into understanding the contours of Multicultural policies and practices, mechanism for addressing gaps, short comings of multiculturalism and explore the possibility and scope of developing cross-cultural collective bonds among diverse groups in multicultural societies in order to foster social integration.

BIO: Dr. Sheetal Sharma is Assistant Professor at the Centre for European Studies. Prior to her joining JNU, she was Lecturer since 1998 at Institute of Technology and Management, Gurgaon, India, and taught emergence of Sociological Theory in Europe and Methodology of Social Sciences as curriculum of degree program of London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE). Dr. Sharma holds a BA (Hon) in Sociology from the University of Delhi, and holds post graduate and doctorate degree in Sociology from the Centre for the Study of Social Systems, Jawaharlal Nehru University. Her research interests include social and cultural issues in contemporary Europe and India and their historical roots, Multiculturalism and Diversity, Methodology of Social Sciences, Gender and empowerment of women. Dr. Sharma avidly follows methodological and theoretical trends in Social Sciences and International Relations. She writes regularly on socially relevant issues in India and Europe for journals and magazines of national and international repute. She is also interested in and writes on issues relevant to education in India particularly higher education. She has completed Video Lecture Series in Sociology for CIET, NCERT' s project NROER (National Repository for Educational Resources and Training, these lectures can be accessed on NROER website). She has also been invited as a discussant on number of programs on radio and TV. She has presented papers in a number of national and international seminars and conferences. Dr. Sharma has also successfully organized national/ international seminars and lectures at the university. At the Centre for European Studies, she offers M.Phil and PhD supervision in the broad areas of international relations with a focus on the sociological understanding of nature, structure, and dynamics, of social and cultural institutions in Europe. She takes compulsory course in Research Methodology and is offering a course on

European society titled as Social Structure and Dynamics in Europe at M.Phil level.

Recommended Reading: TBC

2. Andreu Domingo Valls (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain)

Date: 15th November 2017

Place: UPF - Campus Ciutadella (Building Jaume I Building, Room TBC).

Title: Immigration and diversity in Catalan Society: Crisis of Demographic and Social Reproduction or Metamorphoses?

Abstract: 17% of the population living in Catalonia is born for over Spain, most of them arriving with the last wave of international immigration, while 18% were born in the rest of Spain, corresponding to migration of the twentieth century. If we include their descendants, we can estimate that more than 70% of the population in Catalonia is direct or indirect result of migration of XXth and XXIth century. The role of migration to Catalonia and the national identity of immigrants and their descendants have been a focal point of mutual accusations between the Catalan and Spanish national narratives for and against the demand for national sovereignty in Catalonia. Twentieth-century migration to Catalonia, mainly from elsewhere in Spain, and international immigrants attracted during the twenty-first-century boom have raised the question of ethno-cultural diversity. Given the importance of immigration in its population growth, Catalonia could be defined, at least from the early years of the twentieth century, as a Complex System of Demographic (and Social) Reproduction. As in other developed societies, accelerated migration as a result of globalisation is overheating the System and leading to a crisis of social and demographic and social reproduction. The analysis of the demographic impact of migration in the Catalan case since the beginning of XXth Century, can be considered a good example to understand latest tendencies in Europe, using the theoretical framework of Ulrich Beck about “Metamorphosis of the World” contrasted with the concept of “Reproduction”.

BIO: Andreu Domingo holds a doctorate in Sociology (1997), a Masters in Demography (1989), is researcher (1984) and has been Deputy director of the Center for Demographic Studies (CED) since 1997 and an associate professor at the Department of Geography of the Autonomous University of Barcelona since 2006. Núm. ORCID: 0000-0003-3270-1939. Principal Investigator of International Migration Research Group of the CED, the Group of Studies on Demography and Migration (GEDEM, <http://gedemced.uab.cat/es>). Specialized in international immigration and family formation, is also interested in population theory. Since 2000 he has directed more than 30 R & D projects and contracts with the administration on various issues related to immigration, both local, national and international, having participated in 20 more. He is President of Historic Demographic Association of Spain and Portugal (ADEH), and member of the main global demographic associations (IUSSP, EAPS, PAA, ALAP) and national professional associations (FES). He has held stays in the Department of Political Science and Sociology of the University of Edinburgh, and as professor in the Master of Population of the University of Luján (Argentina). Member of the network of research institutes in

demography, Population Europe. He has been a member of several jury and advisory councils on immigration for the international administration (United Nations) and state level (Government of the Canaries, Generalitat de Catalunya). His main current research project is: 2015-2017: Diversity, segregation and vulnerability: Sociodemographic Analysis. Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness. National R&D&I Plan (CSO2014-54059-R).

Recommended Reading: TBC

3. Valeria Bello (United Nations University-GCM, Barcelona, Spain)

Date: 17th January 2018

Place: UPF - Campus Ciutadella (Building Jaume I Building, Room TBC).

Title: “International Migration and International Security. Why Prejudice is a Global Security Threat” (From the homonymous book published by Routledge, 2017).

Abstract: A glance at the last 25 years illustrates that energy policies, conflicts, migration, public policies and the construction of otherness as a threat are all related. Their interaction have entailed both national and transnational dynamics that have increased extremism, prejudiced attitudes towards others and international xenophobia. Similarities between Europe today and Europe before World War II explain why prejudice is a global security threat and why it is arising as a current global concern within International Organizations. In such a light, changes in the International System and the attack on the UN practice of Intercultural Dialogue have become sources of new perceived threats and the reasons for which new exclusionary patterns have arisen. The main claim is that this situation has been exacerbating the perceived clash of civilizations and the root causes of different fashions of extremisms. However, as the analysis of discussions between members of the UN Security Council demonstrate, alternative ways to deal with these instabilities are still practicable and possible through a partnership of different stakeholders, including both state and non-state actors at global, regional, national and local levels.

BIO: Professor of Sociology at Sciences Po, Paris and (from Aug 2015) Chair of Sociology Valeria Bello (PhD in Sociology and Political Sociology, 2007, University of Florence, Italy) is a Research Fellow at the United Nations University Institute on Globalization, Culture and Mobility (UNU-GCM) and is the founding scientific coordinator of the UNU Migration Network, which she has coordinated from February 2014 until January 2016. She has taught and published in the fields of Sociology, International Relations and Political Science. She mainly works at themes such as prejudice, extremism and the securitization of migration. Her research interests concern the role of non-state actors in the area of migration and interethnic relations and in the fields of international relations and international and human security. Before joining UNU-GCM in 2012, she has been “Marie Curie” Intra-European Research Fellow at the Institut Barcelona d’Estudis Internacionals (Spain) from 2009 to 2011. She has also worked as assistant coordinator of the Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence of the University of Trento (2003-2009) and assistant professor at the University of Trento (Italy) from 2005 to 2009.

She is author of the book "International Migration and International Security. Why Prejudice is a Global Security Threat" (Routledge, 2017); and editor of the books: "Civil Society and International Governance. The role of Non-state Actors in the European Union, Middle East, Africa and Asia" (with D. Armstrong, J. Gilson and D. Spini, Routledge 2011); and "A Global Security Triangle. European, African and Asian Interaction" (with B. Gebrewold, Routledge 2010). She has published in several international journals, including *Social Indicators Research*, *International Migration*, *International Studies Review*, *Global Affairs*, *Global Policy*, *Crossings: Journal of Migration and Culture*.

Recommended Reading:

Bello, V. (2017) Interculturalism as a New Framework to reduce Prejudice in Times of Crisis in European Countries, *International Migration*, 55 (2), pp. 23-38.

Bello, V. (2016) Inclusiveness as Construction of Open Identity: How Social Relationships Affect Attitudes Towards Immigrants in European Societies, *Social Indicators Research*, 126 (1), pp. 199-223.

4. IEMed Roundtable (Names TBC)

Date: 15th March 2018

Place: TBC

Title: TBC

Abstract: TBC

Bio: TBC

5. Marc Helbling (University of Bamberg, Germany)

Date: New date to be confirmed

Place: UPF - Campus Ciutadella (Building Jaume I Building, Room TBC).

Title: "Explaining Islamophobia with Survey Experiments: Liberal Values, Religiosity and Policies"

Abstract: What citizens think about Muslim immigrants is of great importance for some of the most pressing challenges facing Western democracies. The aim of this lecture is to present and test different arguments on how to explain negative attitudes towards Muslim immigrants by means of survey experiments. To advance our understanding of what "Islamophobia" really is in the first part of the talk a vignette study is presented that allows to study to what extent Islamophobia is a dislike based on immigrants' ethnic background, their religious identity or their specific religious behaviour. In the second part two explanatory factors at the individual level are

discussed: liberal values and religiosity. It appears that these two factors have different effects depending on whether the ethnicity, religion or religiosity of Muslim immigrants is emphasized. In the third part, the effects of the policy context are investigated. It appears that attitudes depend on how states support religious matters in general and to what extent authorities support Muslim claims. It is shown that disagreement with elite decision is a source of citizens' resentment toward Muslim immigrants and leads to increased polarization.

Bio: Marc Helbling is full professor in Political Sociology at the University of Bamberg and a Research Fellow at the WZB Berlin Social Science Center where he has previously been head of the Emmy-Noether research group „Immigration Policies in Comparison“ (IMPIC). He was a visiting lecturer or scholar among others at the Universities of Princeton, Harvard, Oxford, Sydney, New York and the European University Institute. He studied political science at the University of Lausanne and holds a PhD from the University of Zurich. His research fields include immigration and citizenship policies, xenophobia/islamophobia and right-wing populism. His work has appeared in political science journals (e.g., *British Journal of Political Science*, *Comparative Political Studies*, *European Journal of Political Research*) and sociology journals (e.g., *European Sociological Review*, *Social Forces*). He was an elected member of The Young Academy at the Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities and the National Academy of Sciences Leopoldina. He is the Newsletter Editor of the American Political Science Association Organized Section on Migration and Citizenship and serves on the editorial boards of *Social Science Research* and the *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*.

Recommended Readings: TBC

6. Steven Vertovec (Managing Director Max-Planck-Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity, Göttingen, Germany)

Date: 12th April 2018

Place: UPF - Campus Ciutadella (Building TBC, Room TBC).

Title: Conceiving „diversity“

Abstract: In this lecture I will explore several ways in which the concept of „diversity“ has been conceived, evoked and imagined in both public discourse and academic study. I will also discuss some of the conundrums of trying to develop a social scientific approach to a topic/theme that is often both highly normative and tactically vague. Some additional or alternative ways of conceiving and studying „diversity“ will be suggested as well.

BIO: **Steven Vertovec** is Director of the Max-Planck Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity, Göttingen and Honorary Joint Professor of Sociology and Ethnology, University of Göttingen. Previously he was Professor of Transnational Anthropology at the Institute of Social and Cultural Anthropology, University of Oxford, Director of the British Economic and Social Research Council's Centre on Migration, Policy and Society (COMPAS), and Senior Research Fellow at Linacre College, Oxford. Currently co-Editor of the journal *Global Networks* and Editor of the

Palgrave Macmillan book series „Global Diversities“, Prof. Vertovec has held fellowships at the University of California, University of Warwick, Free University Berlin, Humboldt University Berlin, University of British Columbia and Wissenschaftskolleg (Institute for Advanced Study), Berlin. His research interests surround globalization and transnational social formations, international migration, ethnic diasporas and contexts of urban diversity. He is author of *Hindu Trinidad* (Macmillan, 1992), *The Hindu Diaspora* (Routledge, 2000), *Transnationalism* (Routledge, 2009) and *Super-diversity* (Routledge, forthcoming) and editor or co-editor of thirty-five volumes including *Islam in Europe* (Macmillan, 1997), *Migration, Diasporas and Transnationalism* (Edward Elgar, 1999), *Conceiving Cosmopolitanism* (Oxford University Press, 2003), *Anthropology of Migration and Multiculturalism* (Routledge 2009), *The Multicultural Backlash* (Routledge 2010), *Migration* (five volumes, Routledge 2010), *Migration and Diversity* (Elgar, 2014), the *International Handbook of Diversity Studies* (Routledge, 2015) and *Diversities Old and New* (Palgrave, 2015).

Recommended Readings: TBC

7. Jørgen Carling (Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO), Norway)

Date: 4th April 2018

Place: IEMed (Carrer Girona, 20, Barcelona)

Title: Examining the complexity of global migration through two-step approaches

Abstract: It is a refreshingly simple thought that migration results from the combination of two factors: the aspiration and the ability to migrate. This analytical distinction helps disentangle complex questions around why some people migrate while others do not, without resorting to overly structural or individualistic explanations. The aspiration/ability model was proposed by Carling (2002) and has since been applied or adapted in diverse ways. Across methodological and disciplinary divides we can identify „two-step approaches“ as a class of analytical frameworks that share the basic logic this model. The common element is a focus on how desires for migration are formed, and subsequently converted into action. Such approaches hold the promise of better understanding of migration processes, but also raise a number of challenging theoretical and methodological issues.

BIO: Jørgen Carling is Research Professor of migration and transnationalism studies at the Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO). His research addresses a broad range of themes including migration theory, migration management, transnational families, remittances, and the links between migration and development. He has published in all the top-ranked migration studies journals as well as in disciplinary journals in anthropology, economics, geography, and political science and carried out policy-oriented work for various governmental and international agencies. He received his doctorate in human geography from the University of Oslo, Norway in 2007 and attained the status of full professor in 2011.

Recommended Readings:

Carling, Jørgen. 2002. "Migration in the age of involuntary immobility: Theoretical reflections and Cape Verdean experiences." *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* 28 (1):5-42. doi: 10.1080/13691830120103912.

Carling, Jørgen, and Kerilyn Schewel. Under review. "Revisiting aspiration and ability in international migration."

8. Sarah Spencer (CBE Director, Global Exchange on Migration and Diversity, Oxford, Compas, UK)

Date: 2nd May 2018

Place: at IEMed (Carrer Girona, 20, Barcelona)

Title: City responses to migrants with irregular status: reflections on drivers, framing and the implications for multi-level governance in Europe

Abstract: Drawing on her study of national and sub-state approaches towards migrants with irregular status, and on a peer learning initiative between 10 European cities launched in 2017, Sarah Spencer will explore the constraints on city responses imposed by restrictive (but evolving) national legal frameworks; the legal, ethical and pragmatic drivers that are leading some cities to allow greater access to services and official documentation; and the implications for vertical and horizontal multi-level governance to which this can give rise. She will expand on the concept in the multi-level governance literature of „decoupling“, contrasting vertical relationships of overt conflict with low visibility strategies of conflict avoidance; demonstrating the differing forms this „shadow politics“ of migrants“ rights and shadow provision of services can take, including arms-length provision through NGOs. Thus the dynamic of multi-level governance is itself one part of explaining the nature of local responses to the challenges for cities that migrants with irregular status can pose.

BIO: Dr Sarah Spencer (<https://www.compas.ox.ac.uk/people/sarah-spencer-cbe/>) is a Senior Fellow at the Centre on Migration, Policy and Society (COMPAS), University of Oxford, and Director of its learning-exchange arm, the Global Exchange on Migration and Diversity (<http://www.compas.ox.ac.uk/engagement/global-exchange/>). Her research interests focus on integration theory and policy, on migrants with irregular status, and on the policy-making process. A recent study with Katherine Charsley on marriage migration and integration led to publication in *Ethnicities* (DOI: 10.1177/1468796816677329) and *Comparative Migration Studies* (2016 4(18)). Earlier work with Colin Harvey on National Human Rights Institutions led to publication in *Policy & Politics*, (2014 42(1)) and the *Fordham International Law Journal* (2012, 35(6)). In 2012-2014 she held an Open Society Fellowship to study national and local authority responses to migrants with irregular status in Europe. That work led to the first formal engagement between European cities on this issue, at a roundtable organised with the City of Barcelona, and subsequently to a two- year city working group which she facilitates. Prior to appointment at Oxford (2003), she was Chair of the network of national equality organisations, the Equality and

Diversity Forum; Deputy Chair of the Commission for Racial Equality; and Director of Liberty, Britain's human rights NGO. She represents COMPAS on the Board of IMISCOE.

Recommended readings:

Spencer, S. (2017 forthcoming). „Multi-level governance of an intractable policy problem: migrants with irregular status in Europe“. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*. DOI:10.1080/1369183X.2017.1341708

Spencer, S. (2016). „Postcode Lottery for Europe's Undocumented Children: Unravelling an Uneven Geography of Entitlements in the European Union“. *American Behavioral Scientist* 60 (13) 1613-1628.

Spencer, S. and Hughes, V. (2015). „Fundamental rights for irregular migrants: legal entitlements to healthcare and school education across the EU28“. *European Human Rights Law Review* (6), 604-616).

9. Adriana Kemp (Chair of the Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology Tel Aviv University, Israel).

Date: 31st May 2018

Place: at IEMed (Carrer Girona, 20, Barcelona)

Title: Labor Migrants' right to family life - between state and social biopolitics

Abstract: Literature on global care work deals with biopolitical tensions between care markets and exclusionary migration regimes leading to the formation of transnational families. Nevertheless, it disregards how these tensions produce “illegal” families *within* countries of destination, catalysing the mobilization of moral claims over their recognition in the local civil society. To fill this lacuna, the lecture looks at the interface between migration policies controlling the reproductive lives of migrant care workers and the mobilization of ethical claims and moral constructions of care from below (i.e., movements and organizations advocating for care workers). Based on extensive fieldwork in Israeli advocacy NGOs and anti-deportation campaigns, I suggest that the socio-legal position of migrant care workers' families in destination countries is shaped not only by state policies and by market dynamics, but also by the types of social mobilizations, ethical evaluations, and pragmatic strategizing they spur in civil society. The lecture is part of a broader comparative research on civil society's social and moral agency and its role in the shaping of migration policies in ethnic “non-immigration” regimes.

BIO: Adriana Kemp is an Associate Professor and Head of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Tel Aviv University. Her research addresses scholarship conducted at the crossroads of labour migration, citizenship and civil society and scholarship on the re-scaling of politics and urban governance. She has published on these topics in journals like *International Migration Review*, *Gender and Society*, *Political Geography*, *IJURR*, *Law and Society Review*, *Ethnic and Racial*

Studies and Social Problems, among others. She is the author of more than twenty refereed book chapters, the co-editor of two collective volumes and the co-author of a book on *Migrants and Workers: the political economy of labour migration in Israel* (Van Leer Institute and Hakibbutz Hameuchad Press). She is currently completing a 2 years project on “planning decisions” and the construction of public interest, funded by the Israeli National Science Foundation and co-directed with Talia Margalit. Her latest research is titled “Do papers matter? Legal liminality in the life-course of migrant workers and refugees” children (ages 12-25) in Israel” funded by the Israeli National Science Foundation.

Recommended readings:

Kemp, A. and Kfir, N. (2016) *Wanted Workers but Unwanted Mothers: Mobilizing Moral Claims on Migrant Care Workers’ Families in Israel*. *Social Problems*, 63, 373–394.

Kemp, A. and Kfir, N. (2016) *Mobilizing Migrant Workers’ Rights in Nonimmigration’ Countries: The Politics of Resonance and Migrants’ Rights Activism in Israel and Singapore*. *Law & Society Review*, 50 (1), 82-116.

10. Brad Blitz (Middlesex University, London, UK)

Date: 25th of April, 2018

Place: at UPF - Campus Ciutadella (Building TBC, Room TBC).

Title: The hermeneutics of sanctuary: rights, obligation and practice

Abstract: Contemporary debates on the place of foreigners have given rise to competing interpretations of the ethic of sanctuary, the provision of refuge to those fleeing persecution. Although the idea of sanctuary is now embodied in the concept of asylum, scholars disagree over the locus of responsibility to receive and protect foreigners. At issue is whether longstanding moral arguments and religious proscriptions aimed at individuals and communities translate into a political obligation on the state towards non-citizens, just how extensive that obligation may be, and whether other obligations take priority. Nowhere is this more glaring than in the USA today. While the Trump administration has issued executive orders suspending refugee resettlement and accelerating the deportation of undocumented migrants, we note the increasingly prominent role of civic groups militating to protect non-citizens from the enforcement of US immigration law. Though sanctuary groups have long existed, the use of strategic litigation and the introduction of local legislation, in effect creating a firewall between cities and the federal government indicates a new level of conflict. Equally, we note the rapid spread of solidarity movements across Europe, epitomised by call „Refugees Welcome“. This paper examines competing claims to protect foreigners, the state and political community. Drawing upon religious, legal, and philosophical discourse from biblical foundations, it seeks to clarify the relationship between the idea of sanctuary and concomitant obligations including the prohibition of refoulement, requirement to assist ships in distress, search and rescue, and the operation of refugee reception, covering temporary protection, asylum, resettlement and return.

BIO: Brad K. Blitz received his Ph.D. from Stanford University and is currently Professor of International Politics at Middlesex University London, Visiting Professor at the London School of Economics, and Senior Fellow of the Global Migration Centre in the Graduate Institute, Geneva. A former Jean Monnet Chair he is widely regarded as a leading expert on refugees and stateless persons, migration, human rights and international politics. He has worked extensively in the former Yugoslavia and former Soviet Union and acted as an advisor and consultant to UNDP, UNICEF, OHCHR, the World Bank, OSCE, Council of Europe, DFID, and several NGOs. He has also advised national governments in the Euro-Med region and has appeared as an expert witness advising UK and Australian courts, on asylum and human rights. Recent publications include *Statelessness in the European Union: Displaced, Undocumented and Unwanted*, Cambridge University Press, 2011; and *Statelessness and Citizenship: A Comparative Study on the Benefits of Nationality*, Edward Elgar Publishing, 2011. He is also the author of *Migration and Freedom: Mobility, Citizenship, and Exclusion*, Edward Elgar Publishing, 2014; reissued in 2016 and nominated for three awards. He is currently Principal Investigator for the ESRC-DFID funded EVI-MED project on refugee reception systems in the Mediterranean and the EU Commission project INFORM which seeks to understand how asylum seekers access legal and procedural information. He is a frequent contributor on matters of migration and human rights and is currently the „on-call migration expert“ for LBC Radio and Sky News and columnist for the New European.

Recommended readings: TBC

11. Siresa Lopez (GRITIM-UPF, Barcelona, Spain)

Date: 6th June 2018 (provisional)

Place: at UPF - Campus Ciutadella (Building Jaume I, Room TBC).

Title: „Experiencing European diversity: EU cultural policy, transnational mobility and European identity“

Abstract: The new migration-driven dynamics in European cities are constitutive of „complex changes in the population characteristics surrounding patterns of nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, age, gender, class, and human capital“ (Vertovec 2015). In these complex urban landscapes of overlapping cultures and explicit distortion of the group-space-culture continuum, movers“ acculturation strategies are subjected to a same sort of diversification (Berry 1997) involving different strategies and degrees of interculturality in the formation of „clusters of social communication“ (Deutsch 1953). The hybridisation of social relationships and cultural practices might have a transformative character in the way individuals rationalise their experiences in the domain of identity. Identities, necessarily dynamic and malleable because involve identifications with changing realities, find expression not only through emotional, attitudinal and behavioural channels, but also through the political domain of meaning-ascription, visible when these changing realities are signified within particular discourses. In this lecture, I will present the methodological design and main findings of my doctoral research. Following studies linking socio-spatial interaction and European identity (Recchi & Favell 2009; Mau 2010; Kuhn

2015), I have analysed differences among EU-movers in incorporating inter-group relations and perceptions on immigration and cultural difference in subjectivities on a European cultural diversity. The data set I use has been generated through semi-structured interviews with Spanish and Italian movers in North-Western European cities representing distinct diversity contexts. The focus of the lecture will be placed on the methodological strategy I have followed in order to engage students with a discussion around methodological problems and difficulties linked to qualitative research designs.

BIO: Siresa Lopez is a Research Associate at the School of History, Politics and International Relations, University of Leicester, and a Ph.D. candidate in Social and Political Science at GRITIM-UPF. Previously, she has been visiting scholar at the Department of Politics, New York University; Marie Skłodowska-Curie fellow at CEDEM, Université de Liège; and research assistant at IBEI, Institut Barcelona d'Estudis Internacionals. She has a background in Economics, Anthropology and Political Science. Her main fields of research include diversity management policies, intra-EU mobility and European identity.

Recommended Readings (provisional):

Rother, N., & T. M. Nebe (2009), „More mobile, more European? Free movement and European identity“, in: Recchi & Favell (eds.), *Pioneers of European Integration: Citizenship and Mobility in the EU*. Cheltenham, Northampton: Edward Elgar.

Schlenker-Fischer, A. (2011), „Multiple identities and attitudes towards cultural diversity in Europe: A conceptual and empirical analysis“, in: Fuchs & Klingemann (eds), *Cultural Diversity, European Identity and the Legitimacy of the EU*. Cheltenham & Northampton: Edward Elgar.

GRITIM-UPF Seminars 2016-2017

Research Methods and Methodologies in Immigration Studies

This academic year the GRITIM-UPF Seminars Series will be focused on Research Methods and Methodologies in Immigration Studies.

Place/Time (if nothing else is indicated):

- UPF/15:00 to 18:00: Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona
- IEMed /18.00-20:30: carrer Girona, 20, Barcelona

[See the poster](#)

Note: those interested are requested to check the GRITIM-UPF webpage or to contact Zenia Hellgren (zenia.hellgren@upf.edu) in advance, since there can be unexpected modifications.

Lectures

1. Jonathan Zaragoza

Place: at IEMed (carrer Girona, 20, Barcelona)

Date: **26th of October, 2016**

Title: **A Comparative Analysis of Migration Control in the Mediterranean**

Abstract: What factors explain the willingness of migrant sending states to comply with the migration control policies of destination states? What are the terms of this migration control cooperation? Why do sending/transit migrant states sometimes cooperate and sometimes not? This lecture will examine the terms and factors of migration control cooperation between EU member states and migrant sending/transit states, and demonstrates how the latter can enhance their bargaining position by cooperating strategically and conditionally. By analyzing the migratory routes in the Mediterranean and the migration control cooperation between Spain-Morocco, Italy-Libya and EU-Turkey, I will explain the reasons of bilateral (non-) cooperation over certain periods of times, geographical areas and measures, as well as the structure of the terms of their collaboration. Moreover, I will argue that sending and transit states do not cooperate because they are persuaded to do so by the superior power and are subject to pressure exercised by the EU member state, but because of a long bargaining process between the two countries in which bilateral, multilateral, geopolitical factors and bargaining strategies all play an important role.

BIO: Jonathan Zaragoza Cristiani is a research associate at the BORDERLANDS project hosted by the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute. He defended his PhD thesis in Political and Social Sciences at the European University Institute. His doctoral

thesis does an in-depth analysis of more than 25 years of the Spanish-Moroccan migration control cooperation, and explains the reasons of Moroccan (non-) cooperation over certain periods of times. His research focuses on borders, migration control, Spanish–Moroccan relations, refugees and EU-MENA relations.

Recommended readings:

Greenhill, K. 2010. *Weapons of Mass Migration: forced displacement, coercion, and foreign policy*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press.

Zaragoza-Cristiani, J. 2016. “Fortress Europe? Porous Borders and EU Dependence on Neighbour Countries”, *E-International Relations*, Jan 2 2016: <http://www.e-ir.info/2016/01/02/fortress-europe-porous-borders-and-eu-dependence-on-neighbour-countries/>

2. Adrian Favell (Professor of Sociology at Sciences Po-Paris and Chair of Sociology and Social Theory at the University of Leeds).

Date: **19th of January 2017**

Place: at UPF - Campus Ciutadella (Building TBC, Room TBC).

Title: **Immigration, Integration and Mobility: New Agendas for Migration Studies in Britain and Europe**

Abstract:

Presenting the core of his new book, *Immigration, Integration and Mobility: New Agendas in Migration Studies*, Adrian Favell will discuss how new internal migrations and mobilities in Europe since the 2000s have messed up traditional nation-state centred conceptions of immigration and integration. These misconceptions lie behind the virulent anti-EU migrant politics driving the British towards an EU membership referendum almost certain now to take place in 2017, and illustrate how much public debate under-appreciates the degree to which British economy and society -- particularly London and the South East -- is intimately embedded in Europe.

BIO:

Professor of Sociology at Sciences Po, Paris and (from Aug 2015) Chair of Sociology and Social Theory at the University of Leeds. He is the author of various works on multiculturalism, migration, cosmopolitanism and cities, including *Philosophies of Integration: Immigration and the Idea of Citizenship in France and Britain* (1998), *The Human Face of Global Mobility: International Highly Skilled Migration in Europe, North America and the Asia-Pacific* (with Michael Peter Smith, 2006), and *Eurostars and Eurocities: Free Movement and Mobility in an Integrating Europe* (2008). A collection of his essays, *Immigration, Integration and Mobility: New Agendas in Migration Studies*, including more recent work on East-West migration and anti-EU politics in Britain, has just been published by ECPR Press (2014). He also writes about urban development and politics in Turkey, and Japan as a model of the “post-growth” society.

3. Christina Isabel Zuber (Konstanz University)

Date: 1st of February 2017

Place: at UPF - Campus Ciutadella (Building TBC, Room TBC).

Title: Why it is easier to become Catalan than South Tyrolean - Explaining the immigrant integration policies of minority regions

Abstract: The talk will present the main theoretical argument and key empirical findings from my book project on minority regions and immigration. The aim of my book is to explain why minority regions sometimes opt to address immigrants with inclusive, other times with exclusive policies. I compare South Tyrol in Italy and Catalonia in Spain, two autonomous minority regions with comparable competencies to decide on integration policies. Both regions share similar immigration patterns, yet differ in their integration policies. I argue that historical migration experiences continue to determine contemporary responses to immigration via a mechanism of locked-in policy frames: Whereas Catalan elites originally chose to frame Spanish migration to Catalonia as an advantage, Italian migration to South Tyrol was framed as a threat. I show that these frames limit the strategic choices available to minority elites when addressing the topic of immigration until the present day.

BIO:

Christina Isabel Zuber is Assistant Professor for German Politics and Public Administration at the University of Konstanz. She holds a Magistra Artium in Political Science, Slavic Languages and Philosophy and a Doctor in Political Science from the University of Cologne. Before joining the University of Konstanz, she was a postdoctoral fellow at the Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences (BIGSSS), a Fritz Thyssen fellow at the Pompeu Fabra University in Barcelona and taught at the Universities of Zurich and Lucerne. Her articles have appeared inter alia in Comparative Political Studies, Party Politics, the European Journal of Political Research and the Journal of Political Philosophy.

4. Nando Sigona (University of Birmingham)

Date: 15th of February 2017

Place: at IEMed (Carrer Girona, 20, Barcelona).

Title: Whose crisis? What crisis? Irregular sea crossings and the EU's governance of asylum and border.

Abstract: The talk will reflect on the shifting and contested meanings of 'crisis' in the context of the rapid growth in irregular sea crossings in the Mediterranean and the response of the EU and EU states to this 'unwanted' human mobility. It explores how different actors have constructed

narratives of the ‘crisis’ that are sometimes irreconcilable and considers how such narratives have been mobilised towards a range of goals.

BIO:

[Nando Sigona](#) is Senior Lecturer and Deputy Director of the Institute of Research into Superdiversity at the University of Birmingham. His research interests include: statelessness, diasporas and the state; Romani politics and anti-Gypsyism; ‘illegality’ and the everyday experiences of undocumented migrant children and young people; and crisis, governance and governmentality of forced migration in the EU.

His work has appeared in a range of international academic journals, including *Sociology*, *Social Anthropology*, *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, *Identities*, *Citizenship Studies* and *Ethnic and Racial Studies*. He is author or editor of books and journal’s special issues including *The Oxford Handbook on Refugee and Forced Migration Studies* (with Fiddian Qasmiyeh, Loescher and Long, 2014), [Sans Papiers. The social and economic lives of undocumented migrants](#) (with Bloch and Zetter, 2014) and *Diasporas Reimagined* (with Gamlen, Liberatore and Neveu Kringelbach, 2015). Nando is also Associate Editor of the journal *Migration Studies*. He has written for Newsweek, The Independent, Libération, OpenDemocracy and The Conversation. He has held visiting research and teaching positions at University of Oxford, and the European University Institute.

Recommended readings:

Crawley, H., Duvell, F., Sigona, N., McMahon, S. and Jones, K. (2016) Unpacking a rapidly changing scenario: migration flows, routes and trajectories across the Mediterranean. Available at : <http://www.medmig.info/research-brief-01-unpacking-a-rapidly-changing-scenario/>

Nando, Sinoga (2014) ‘The politics of refugee voices: representation, narratives and memories’. In: Elena Fiddian-Qasmiyeh, Gil Loescher, Kath Long and Nando Sinoga, (2014) *The Oxford Handbook of Refugee and Forced Migration Studies*. Oxford, Oxford University Press: 369-382.

Honig, Bonnie (2014) *Three Models of Emergency Politics*. Duke University Press: 41 (2). DOI 10.1215/01903659-2686088. Available at: <http://boundary2.dukejournals.org/content/41/2/45.full.pdf>

5. Roundtable, participants TBC

Date: 30th/31st of March, 2017

Place: Pedralbes/IEMED

Title: **Migration Research in the Mediterranean**

6. Maria Lucinda Fonseca (Professor of Human Geography and Migration Studies at the Instituto de Geografia e Ordenamento do Território (IGOT), Universidade de Lisboa)

Date: **5th of April, 2017**

Place: at IEMed (Carrer Girona, 20, Barcelona)

Title: **Understanding Brazilian, Moroccan and Ukrainian Migration to Portugal in times of austerity: the generation of negative feedback mechanisms?**

Abstract: This conference discusses how feedback mechanisms allow us to understand migration dynamics over time, within and beyond networks. Drawing on data from the THEMIS 1 survey and interviews conducted in the Algarve to Moroccan migrants and in the Lisbon Metropolitan Area among Brazilian and Ukrainian migrants, we explore how feedback operates in migration between three different origin countries and Portugal, in the context of a severe economic crisis. While acknowledging the relevance of other forms of feedback, we focus on the content of informational feedback sent through migrants' personal networks to assess the propensity of settled migrants to discourage potential further migration. The results show how the development of feedback mechanisms in the context of economic downturn depends on a complex interplay between individual characteristics and structural circumstances in the country of origin and destination and influences, for the most part, individuals who already have aspirations to migrate.

BIO:

Maria Lucinda Fonseca holds a PhD in Human Geography from the University of Lisbon. She is currently Full Professor of Human Geography and Migration Studies at the Institute of Geography and Spatial Planning (IGOT), Universidade de Lisboa, Director of the PhD Program on Migration Studies and Coordinator of the Research Unit MIGRARE - Migration, Spaces and Societies at the Centre for Geographical Studies (CEG).

Recommended readings:

Fonseca, M.L.; Esteves, A.; McGarrigle, J. (2015) "The economic crisis as a generator feedback mechanism: Brazilian and Ukrainian Migration to Portugal", in: Bakewell,

O.; Engbersen, G.; Fonseca, M.L.; Horst, C. (2016) *Beyond networks. Feedback in international migration*, London, Palgrave MacMillan: 113-133.

Engbersen, G.; Snel, E.; Esteves, A. (2016) "Migration mechanisms of the middle range. On the concept of reverse cumulative causation", in: Bakewell, O.;

Engbersen, G.; Fonseca, M.L.; Horst, C. (2016) *Beyond networks. Feedback in international migration*, London, Palgrave MacMillan: 205-230.

7. Eva Østergaard-Nielsen (Associate professor at the Department of Political Science, UAB).

Date: **19th of April, 2017**

Place: at UPF - Campus Ciutadella (Building TBC, Room TBC).

Title: **Codevelopment and Citizenship: policies and practices among local governments and migrants.**

Abstract: This presentation will take its departure in two recent studies of migration and development policies among local governments in Spain. These policies, often termed co-development, include support for migrant-led projects in their countries of origin. Both papers explore the nexus between migrant transnationality and political incorporation within the field of co-development policies. However, they do so with different methodologies. The first paper presents a qualitative and exploratory analysis of local government policies on co-development in Catalonia based on interviews, analysis of codevelopment policy documents and participation in meetings between local governments and migrant associations. This study identifies and analyses how local co-development policies frame migrant transnationality as a resource in local processes of political incorporation. The second paper uses a database of a longitudinal survey on overseas development assistance (ODA) spending of local governments in order to explain broader patterns of variation in migrant access to development funds across municipalities and migrant nationalities. The statistical analysis shows that variation is related to both the size and diversity of municipalities and a range of institutional/political variables. Together these papers highlight both the strengths and limitations of qualitative and quantitative methodologies.

BIO:

Eva Østergaard-Nielsen is Associate Professor of the Department of Political Science at the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (UAB). She is the author of various works on migrant transnational politics, sending country migration policies, migration and development and more recently, the role of political parties in electoral relations between states and diasporas. She has been coordinating and participating in a series of nationally and internationally funded projects. Among the more recent projects are *Emigration, citizenship and political parties* (EMICITPOL) and *Emigration and Political Incorporation* (EMINCOR) in part executed from the Weatherhead Center for International Studies at Harvard University. Her work has appeared in, among others, *International Migration Review*, *Global Networks*, *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, *International Journal of Urban and Regional Studies* and *Party Politics*. She is a member of the editorial boards of *Journal of Ethnic and Migration studies*, *Global Migration* and the IMISCOE Research Series.

Recommended readings:

Eva Østergaard-Nielsen 'Codevelopment and citizenship: the nexus between local and transnational engagement in migrant incorporation in Catalunya', *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, 34 (1): 20-39, 2011.

Eva Østergaard-Nielsen and Miriam Acebillo 'Migration and the local transformation of overseas development aid: an analysis of migrants' access to ODA funds in Catalonia, *Population, Space and Place*, 2016, Vol. 22(4), pp.367-381

8. Laura Oso (ESOMI, Universidade da Coruña)

Date: **24th of April, 2017**

Place: at UPF - Campus Ciutadella (Building TBC, Room TBC).

Title: **Crossed Mobilities: a theoretical and methodological model for the study of geographical and social mobility**

Abstract:

The aim of the session is to propose a theoretical and methodological analyse model, based on a gender and inter-generational perspective, for the study of geographical and social mobility strategies of Latin American Migrants in Spain. We analyse the way households negotiate their transnational social mobility strategies in accordance with the position each individual holds within the family unit (fathers, mothers, elder children, younger children and grandparents) and in the migration process (migrating as pioneers, staying behind, etc), assessing the actions transnational households undertake, over time and space, in order to climb the social ladder. The methodology strategy is based on a qualitative study (family life histories), a multisituated ethnography (carried out in Spain and in Ecuador), and a longitudinal study. The article wants to highlight the role, not only of migrants but also of their families that stay behind, as agents of social mobility strategies within the transnational space.

BIO:

Laura Oso is a Senior Lecturer at the Faculty of Sociology of the University of A Coruña where she held the post of Vice-Dean from 2009 to 2013. Since 2011 she is the coordinator of ESOMI (The International Migration Sociology Team). ESOMI's main objective is to lead top quality research into international migration, thereby contributing to progress in the sociological study of this field that will be of use in the planning of public policies. In addition, ESOMI also has teaching interests, as it is responsible for the Official Master's Degree in International Migration as well as the International Migration Doctorate Programme (also coordinated by Laura Oso), at the University of A Coruña. She was awarded a PhD in Sociology by the Université de Paris I-Panthéon Sorbonne (2002) and by the Universidade da Coruña in 1997, being consultant in various international organisations (OECD, European Union, UN-INSTRAW). One of her main research lines is the study of Sex Worker's Migration to Spain, carrying out qualitative fieldwork. She also works on the gender, migration and development nexus.

Recommended readings:

Grosfoguel, Ramón; Oso, Laura and Anastasia Christou (2014): 'Racism', intersectionality and migration studies: framing some theoretical reflections, *Identities, Global Studies in Culture and Power*. Online: DOI:10.1080/1070289X.2014.

OSO, L.; RIBAS-MATEOS, N. (ed.) (2013): *The International Handbook on Gender, Migration and Transnationalism: Global and Development Perspectives*, Edward Elgar Publishing: Cheltenham, UK. 512 pp.

9. Dirk Gebhardt (GRITIM-UPF)

Date: **3rd of May, 2017**

Place: at UPF - Campus Ciutadella (Building TBC, Room TBC).

Title: **Understanding the gaps of immigration policy and research**

Abstract:

Scholars interested in immigration policies have to deal with a complex phenomenon, in particular when they compare policies of different entities such as states, regions or cities. Every piece of research on such policies transforms these very complex objects of study into abstractions which depend on the specific conceptual and methodological focus that we take. Such different conceptual spotlights can highlight, respectively, discourses promoting a specific view on immigration; broad paradigms of policy making, such as multi- or interculturalism; specific policies that are drafted; the implementation of these policies on the ground; or their effects on the target group. Although it might pretend it, research will hardly ever manage a 360-degree view of policies, which includes all those often contradictory dimensions.

Taking a critical look at comparative research on local immigrant integration policies, this course aims to raise awareness about the limitations of, and inconsistencies and gaps between different conceptual perspectives, and to stress that the results of our research on policies may vary a lot according to which "spotlight" we choose. This does not mean that anything goes in policy analysis, but rather that we need to make conscious and appropriate choices about the specific aspects of policies we are interested in and, possibly, combine different conceptual and methodological perspectives on policies to make sure that our research tells a coherent, credible and truthful story.

BIO: Dirk Gebhardt is an associated researcher of GRITIM-UPF and based in Barcelona. From 2013 to 2015 he conducted postdoctoral research at GRITIM on the role of cities as sources of citizenship for immigrants in a comparative perspective. At present, Dirk works as a consultant in the area of urban policies in the area of immigration, social policies and neighbourhood development.

Dirk holds a PhD in Geography from Humboldt-University Berlin. He worked as a policy advisor for EUROCITIES, the Brussels-based network of major European cities, where he developed mutual learning activities and projects for integration policy makers in European cities. He taught a variety of courses at bachelor and master level related to urban development and migration at Humboldt-University Berlin and has worked in a variety of research, consultancy and urban development projects in Berlin.

10. Jean-Thomas Arrighi (Université de Neuchâtel)

Date: **17th of May, 2017**

Place: at UPF - Campus Ciutadella (Building TBC, Room TBC).

Title: **Do and Should International Migrants have the Right to Vote ? Empirical Evidence, Normative Defense**

Abstract:

The idea of universal suffrage, according to which all adults should be entitled to vote in elections irrespective of their class, gender, sex, or ethnicity is widely seen as a near universal democratic norm, solidly anchored in international law and domestic constitutions. Despite the persisting disenfranchisement of criminals or mentally disabled people in most countries, this statement largely holds today in regards to sedentary populations. However, it is far less plausible in a context of international migration, as a result of which states finds themselves with a significant proportion of foreigners living within their borders and of citizens abroad. The mismatch between the *territorial* boundaries of the state and the *membership* boundaries of the nation has created new forms of democratic exclusion, that raise important practical and ethical issues: *Do* and *should* international migrants vote in elections held in their home country and/or country of residence? How have states adapted to the challenge of international migration, and can their response be regarded as consistent with democratic principles?

The lecture will successively present two recent articles that broadly address these questions, from an empirical and theoretical perspective.

Moving beyond the presentation of findings, the focus of the lecture will be placed on the methodological challenges of combining a thorough ‘positive’ analysis of empirical phenomena with ‘normative’ theorising, a critical task in a world where the twin forces of ‘alternative facts’ and ideological polarization have shaken to the core the very foundations of democratic deliberation. Students are required to read or at least skim through the two readings that were circulated prior to the session. They will also be expected to actively participate and reflect upon the relevance of the ‘realist’ approach to democratic theory to their own research.

BIO:

Jean-Thomas Arrighi is currently visiting GRITIM-UPF from the University of Neuchâtel, where he works as research fellow and lecturer in politics within the National Centre of Competence in

Research ‘On the Move’. Before moving to Switzerland, he was a research fellow at the GLOBALCIT Observatory of the European University Institute (2012-2015), and a postdoctoral fellow at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. He holds a PhD in Social and Political Sciences from the European University Institute (2012).

His research interests include nationalism, territorial politics, comparative politics, migration and citizenship.

Recommended reading:

A multilevel puzzle: Migrants’ voting rights in national and local elections (with R. Bauböck). *European Journal of Political Research*, 2017.

Direct Democracy and the tyrannical edges of the ‘vox populi’: Empirical and normative evidence from Switzerland. Under Review, please do not quote or circulate with the author’s permission.



Universitat
Pompeu Fabra
Barcelona



GRITIM-UPF

Research Seminars 2014-2015

Methodology in Immigration Studies

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This academic year the GRITIM-UPF Seminars Series will be focused on Methodology in Immigration Studies. All these seminars are framed in the [Master in Immigration Management](#) and are open to anyone interested in attending.

Place: room 20.191. Jaume I Building. Campus Ciutadela. Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona (except the ones that are held at [IEMed](#)).

Time: 18:00-21:00 (those interested are requested before to check the web [gritim-upf](#) or to contact Gema Rubio (gema.rubio@upf.edu), since there can be unexpected modifications due to external causes)

Lectures

1. **Pablo Pumares Fernández** (Almería University, Department of Geography, History and Humanities, Spain).

Place: at IEMed (carrer Girona, 20, Barcelona)

Date: **19th of November, 2014**

Title: *Different methods to approach international migrations in the Mediterranean. Looking for complementarity.*

Abstract:

The complexity of Social Sciences in general and migrations in particular demand the use of a great variety of methods. Throughout the lecture several research methods will be examined establishing their main strengths and weaknesses. After, we will focus on the complementarity of methods, underlining with some examples the possibilities of combining different kind of techniques to reach the aims of the research.

2. **Ahmet İçduygu** (MiReKoc - Migration Research Center at Koç University, Turkey).

Date: **3rd of December, 2014**

Place: at IEMed (carrer Girona, 20, Barcelona)

Title: *Studying irregular transit migration: A question of science, politics and ethics*

Abstract:

This paper introduces the main questions of science, politics and ethics in studying irregular transit migration. It argues that scholarly debates on irregular transit migration do not only reflect some descriptions of an existing reality, but to some extent they also become a part of the process of constructing that reality in such a way that discursive practices enable policy statements to conceptualise and talk about this phenomenon. The main goal of this paper is to explore this process through the interactions of various dimensions of science, politics, and ethics in the studies of irregular transit migration in Europe, with a particular focus on the Mediterranean region.

Collaborations:



3. **Ferran Camas** (Professor of Labour Law and Social Security and Director of the Chair of Immigration, Rights and Citizenship, University of Girona).

Date: **21st of January, 2015**

Title: *The recognition of a decent job for immigrant workers in Spain: the use of legal and jurisprudential sources*

Abstract:

The principle of decent work has been introduced by the International Labor Organization to guarantee some minimum standards for quality in employment. Actually, ILO has attached certain fundamental rights and principles to the notion of decent work. The objective of Dr. Ferran Camas Roda's presentation is to evaluate to what extent the right to a decent job is being recognized in Catalonia and in Spain. To conduct his research, Dr. Camas uses legal and jurisprudential sources, and also meetings with institutional actors from ILO in Geneva, the Employment Ministry in Madrid and the regional government Generalitat de Catalunya.

4. **Ingo Rohlfing** (Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences, University of Bremen).

Date: **4th of February, 2015**

Title: *Promises and pitfalls of Bayesianism in process tracing*

Abstract:

Process tracing has become one of the central pillars in the field of qualitative methods during the last 15 years. Recently, the process tracing literature centered on Bayesianism as the best mode of generating inferences on causal mechanisms. In light of this important development, the talk first sketches the evolution of process tracing and elaborates on its core elements. Afterwards, I illustrate the logic of Bayesian inference in order to understand the plea for Bayesianism in large parts of the process tracing literature. The discussion of the benefits of Bayesianism is complemented by a consideration of its challenges in empirical research.

5. **Patrick Simon** (Institut national d'études démographiques – Ined, and Center of European Studies – CEE- at Sciences Po).

Date: **4th of March, 2015**

Title: *Measuring ethnic discrimination: theoretical and methodological issues*

Abstract:

Discrimination is a key obstacle to the full integration of immigrants and their offspring into the labour market and the society as a whole. This chapter provides an overview of discrimination against immigrants and their children in OECD countries – its measurement, incidence and policy solutions – on the basis of the empirical literature and policy practices. The actual prevalence of discrimination is difficult to assess, since the disadvantage of immigrants and their offspring in many domains of public life may be attributable to many other factors – both observed and non-observed – than ethnic origin itself. Testing studies which try to isolate the effect of discrimination in hiring suggest that it is not uncommon for immigrants and their offspring to have to send more than twice as many applications to get invited to a job interview than persons without a migration background who have an otherwise equivalent CV. Most OECD countries have taken measures to combat discrimination, although the scale and scope of the measures varies widely. Much of the

effect of most policy measures against discrimination appears to stem rather from raising awareness about the issue than from any direct influence which they may have on preventing discrimination.

6. **Russel King** (Sussex Centre for Migration Research, University of Sussex, UK).

Date: **18th of March, 2015.**

Place: at IEMed (carrer Girona, 20, Barcelona)

Title: *Albanian Migration: Methodological Remarks*

Abstract:

This lecture will first review some fundamental points about multi-method and multi-sited research in the context of migration studies. It will then review some of the research carried out by the lecturer on Albanian migration over the past ten years, focusing on the strategic choices made about combined methods and multiple sites. Albania represents a classic terrain for the study of recent migratory phenomena because the post-1990 migrations, massive in scale, took place against a tabula rasa of banned emigration for the previous 45 years. The illustrative focus will be on Albanian migration to Italy and Greece, and on the relationships between migration, remittances, gender and development in Albania.

7. **Theodora Kostakopoulou** (Professor of European Union Law, European Integration and Public Policy, Warwick Law School)

Date: **15th of April, 2015**

Title: *Constructivism in Migration and Civic Integration Research*

Abstract:

John Dewey (Experience and Nature, 1929) has noted that ‘we live in a world which is an impressive and irresistible mixture of sufficiencies, tight completeness, order, recurrences which make possible prediction and control, and singularities, ambiguities, uncertain possibilities, processes going on to consequences as yet indeterminate. They are mixed not mechanically but vitally like the wheat and tares of the parable. We may recognize them separately but we cannot divide them, for unlike wheat and tares they grow from the same root’. Recognizing the wisdom of Dewey’s insight and believing that monism in scientific inquiry, that is, the deliberate attempt to omit things, forces or explanatory variables which in reality always surface in correlation and intermingling, is unfruitful, institutional constructivism is a pluralistic paradigm. It combines structure, agency, discourse, time and space with a view to understanding EU citizenship and the process of European integration in the domain of the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice.

8. **Daniel de Torres** (Expert Council of Europe. Director RECI (Intercultural cities network in Spain) and of the “Global Antirumours” project) & **Gemma Pinyol** (Associate researcher GRITIM-UPF and coordinator RECI)

Date: **29th of April, 2015**

Title: *Methodological strengths and weaknesses in the application of the Antirumours strategy*

Abstract:

In 2010, the Barcelona City Council launched the “Antirumours Strategy” to dismantle prejudices, negative stereotypes and false rumors related to immigration and cultural

diversity in general. As a result of the innovative and high impact of this initiative, several cities were interested to adapt and implement its own strategy to promote intercultural coexistence and to prevent racism. In 2013, Open Society Foundation funded the project "Antirumores: an strategy for combating and preventing racism", which exported this antirumours strategy in four Spanish cities. The significant and positive impact that the project has had in these cities has caused many others have been interested in implementing this project, both in Spain and Europe and even other continents. So, in 2014, the Council of Europe and the European Commission financed the C4i-Communication for Integration project, to adapt the methodology of the Antirumours Strategy into different European cities. The philosophy and approach of the project, along with its methodology, based on participation and social networking, creativity and direct actions, aim to pursue the maximum impact on local population, highlighting the need to strengthen living together and social cohesion..

Webs:

www.antirumores.com

<http://pjp-eu.coe.int/en/web/c4i>

9. Ettore Recchi (Professor of Sociology at Sciences Po, Paris)

Date: **6th of May, 2015**

Title: *Studying cross-border mobilities through mixed methods*

Abstract:

This talk presents and discusses the research design of the EUCROSS comparative project (www.eucross.eu) conducted between 2011 and 2014 in Italy, Germany, Spain, Denmark, United Kingdom and Romania. The project included parallel surveys of nationals and migrants and was followed by in-depth interviews to a select subsample of respondents. Further insights stem from the Space-set Project that I have recently started to investigate individual spatial careers in France.

10. Maarten Vink (Associate Professor at the Department of Political Science, Maastricht University, The Netherlands).

Date: **27th of May, 2015**

Title: *Applying "Qualitative Comparative Analysis" (QCA) in Citizenship & Migration Research*

Abstract:

The general purpose of this seminar is to introduce Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA), a set-theoretic technique that allows systematic cross-case comparison within medium-n datasets, and to discuss how this can be applied in citizenship and migration research. Since its launch in 1987, QCA has been applied extensively in the social sciences, yet so far not very extensively in the field of citizenship and migration research. QCA offers a fruitful method for those researchers interested in drawing inferences on the basis of a structured comparative analysis, yet without losing sight of the particularities of individual cases (states, cities, organisations etc.). In this sense, QCA supersedes the traditional dichotomy between qualitative and quantitative approaches in social science.

In the seminar we first discuss what QCA is and why we need it (or not). Subsequently, we discuss some basic principles and variations of QCA. Finally, we will discuss more extensively one example of how QCA can be applied, from the field of citizenship research.



Bio invited Professors (by alphabetic order)

Ferran Camas is Professor of Labour Law and Social Security and Director of the Chair of Immigration, Rights and Citizenship, University of Girona (Catalonia, Spain). Within the field of labor immigration, he has recently published the article “La adecuación de la normativa de extranjería sobre empleo de los inmigrantes respecto de las reformas laborales adoptadas y de la actual situación de crisis económica”, in *Relaciones Laborales (Revista de Crítica de Teoría y Práctica)*, núm. 2, año 29, 2013, pp. 11-33; and the book chapters “Ciudadanía i empresarial transnacional” (pp. 91-101) a l’Obracol·lectiva: AA.VV, ”Ciudadanía i participació en temps de canvi”. IX Seminari Immigració i Europea. Edita Fundació ACSAR, Barcelona 2012, and "La conciliación de la vida personal, familiar y laboral como factor de integración en el trabajo de los inmigrantes" en el llibre *Conciliación de la vida familiar y laboral y corresponsabilidad entre sexos* (Coord. J.Cabeza Pereiro i B. Fernández Docampo). Ed. Tirant lo blanch. Monografías (Valencia), 2011 (pp. 295-313).

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Ahmet İçduygu is Director of MiReKoc (Migration Research Center) at Koç University, and Professor at the Department of International Relations at the same University. Professor İçduygu’s teaching interests are research methods, international migration, international organizations and civil society. His current research is of international migration, civil society, and citizenship, ethnicity and nationalism. He is the SOPEMI Turkish National Correspondant of OECD; he wa visiting professor at RSCAS-EUI of Florence, at the Centre for Research in Ethnic Relations atthe University of Warwick, between others. He is in the editorial board of academic journals, as the *Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales*, *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, and the *Turkish Journal of Population Studies*.

Russell King is Professor of Geography at Sussex University. At Sussex he was Dean of the School of European Studies (1998-2001), Head of the Geography Department (2004-07) and Director of the Sussex Centre for Migration Research (1998-2011). He was editor of the *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* from 2000 till 2013. Previously he had been Professor of Geography at Trinity College Dublin (1986-93) and Lecturer in Geography at the University of Leicester (since 1970). He has held visiting appointments at the University of Malta (1977 and again in 2014), Ben Gurion University of the Negev (1981), the University of Trieste (1990) and Cornell (2005). During 2013 he was Willy Brandt Guest Professor in Migration Studies at Malmo University and he continues there as part-time visiting professor. In 1986 he was awarded the Royal Geographical Society’s Edward Heath medal for his work on the geography of Europe and the Mediterranean, and he is Honorary Fellow of the Società Geografica Italiana. Following his early interests in land tenure and agricultural geography, deriving from his PhD on the land reform of Southern Italy, Russell’s research interests shifted to the study of migration, which he has been researching now for 35 years. He has directed major research projects on return migration to Southern Italy (funded by ESRC), Irish migration (Trinity Trust and the Bank of Ireland), British retirement migration to the Mediterranean (ESRC), Albanian migration (Leverhulme Trust), international student migration (HEFCE) and second-generation



return migration to Greece and Cyprus (AHRC). He also headed the Sussex involvement in the EU Framework Six Network of Excellence on 'International Migration, Integration and Social Cohesion in Europe' (IMISCOE). His main regional interests are in Southern Europe and the Mediterranean, but he has also researched migration, as a global phenomenon, in other parts of the world. He is a strong believer in the value of collaborative, comparative and interdisciplinary research, and in the integration of qualitative and quantitative methods.

Dora Kostakopoulou joined Warwick Law School in September 2012 as Professor of European Union Law, European Integration and Public Policy. Her research projects have been funded by the European Commission, the British Academy, the Arts and Humanities Research Council, NORFACE, UACES and the Modern Law Review. Dora joined the AHRC's Peer Review College in 2009 and is a member of the editorial board of Citizenship Studies. She has been British Academy, Thank Offering to Britain Fellow (2003-2004) and recipient of an Innovation Award by the Arts and Humanities Research Council (2004-2005). Her research interests include European Public Law, Free Movement of Persons and European Union Citizenship, the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice, Migration Law and Politics, Citizenship, Multiculturalism and Integration, Democracy and Legitimacy in the EU, Law and Global Governance, Political Theory and Constructivism, and, fairly recently, Equality Law.

Pablo Pumares is a profesor titular (senior lecturer) of Human Geography at the University of Almería and currently Visiting research Fellow at the Sussex Centre for Migration Research at the University of sussex. He is specialized in the field of international migrations, particularly on Moroccan migrations to Spain, starting by his doctoral thesis (Complutense University of Madrid, 1994). In 1995 he obtained the research award of the Fundació La Caixa for his work *La Integración de los Inmigrantes Marroquíes: Familias Marroquíes en la comunidad de Madrid*. During the following years he has approached it from different angles such as location patterns, labor market insertion and mobility, internal migrations, acculturation and the effects of the economic crisis on immigrant and autochthonous populations. At the University of Almería he started the doctorate program on Migrations in Western Mediterranean (1999) and since then he has been director of different doctorate programs focused in the issue of migration and development until 2013. He was also coordinator of the master degree MEMDIS (Official master in Migrations Studies, Development and Social Intervention) since its beginning in 2005 till 2009 and he drove the initiative to develop the Centre for the Study of Migration and Intercultural Relations. He is currently member of the academic commission of doctorate and master programs.

Ettore Recchi is Professor of Sociology at Sciences Po, Paris. His main research foci are human mobility (in its different forms), social stratification, elites, and European integration. Recchi is an empirical sociologist, especially committed to comparative research. During the last decade he has promoted a number of projects intended to break away with methodological nationalism and explore the broad theme of 'mobility'. He has coordinated a 5th Framework Program research project on intra-EU migration (the PIONEUR project) and a project on the civic and political participation of intra-EU migrants (the MOVEACT project) also funded by



the European Commission as part of the Fundamental Rights and Citizenship program. Currently he coordinates a 7th Framework Program research project on 'the Europeanisation of everyday life' (the EUCROSS project).

Ingo Rohlfing is Professor for Political Science, Qualitative Methods at the Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences (BIGSSS) and holds a PhD in Political Science. Substantively, he is doing research on party competition and party organizations. In the field of methods, he is working on the case study method, process tracing, Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA) and multi-method research. He has published articles in *Comparative Political Studies*, *Sociological Methods & Research* and *West European Politics* and has published the monograph *Case Studies and Causal Inference* with Palgrave Macmillan.

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Patrick Simon is Director of research at INED (Institut National d'Etudes Demographiques – *National demographic institute*) (F), where he heads the research unit “International Migration and Minorities” and is fellow researcher at the Center of European Studies (CEE) at Sciences Po. He is studying antidiscrimination policies, ethnic classification and the integration of ethnic minorities in European countries. He has chaired the scientific panel “Integration of immigrants” at the IUSSP (*International Union for the Scientific Studies of Population*) and was appointed at the Scientific Board of the Fundamental Rights Agency of the European Commission in Vienna (2008-2013). He has edited recently with V.Piché a special issue of *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, « Accounting for ethnic and racial diversity: the challenge of enumeration » (35:8, 2012).

Maarten Vink is Associate Professor at the [Department of Political Science](#), Maastricht University, The Netherlands. He holds a PhD in political science from Leiden University (2003) and has been in Maastricht since 2004. He is co-director of the [Maastricht center for citizenship, migration and development](#) (MACIMIDE), director of studies of the [research master in European studies](#) and programme director of the [part-time PhD programme in European studies](#) at Campus Brussels of Maastricht university. Vink is also part-time professor at the [Robert Schuman centre for advanced studies](#), [European university institute](#), where he is co-director of the European Union democracy observatory on citizenship ([EUDO citizenship](#)).