

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 Grieria 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., & Grieria, M. (2018). To see or not to see: explaining intolerance against the “Burqa” in European public space. *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, 1-19.
- Grieria, 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.

Hélène 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.