Four years into the latest migration crisis, Europe appears to have met its top political priority: the massive flows and chaotic manner in which migrants and asylum seekers crossed the Aegean and found their way to their preferred European destinations in the twelve month period starting with the spring of 2015 have given way to a steady flow of about 2,000 entries per month. And as of the summer of 2017, the number of migrants crossing the Central Mediterranean—and the massive “collateral damage” of deaths-in-transit—have also decreased dramatically. I will present the data that demonstrate the how entries into Europe have evolved since 2014 across the entire Mediterranean, discuss and evaluate the policies responsible for the dramatic changes in inflows and argue that declaring victory is both premature and ill-advised. I will then ask the most fundamental and enduring policy question for Europe—both for the European institutions and the key EU Member States that have borne the brunt of the crisis. These are the crucial “what now/next” class of questions and fall into three broad policy baskets: (a) how to deal with those migrants who have come in (the fundamental issue of integration but also how to apply the rule of law when it comes to those who are economic migrants); (b) how to improve the lives of those who are in countries of first asylum measurably enough so that they might stay there because they have been able to “resume their lives;” and (c) how to work more organically (and hence, less transactionally) with major origin and transit countries so as to make migration more predictable and avert the uncontrolled crises that destabilize governments and societies, fuel the rise of populism, and threaten the progress the EU must continue to make on key policy fronts. The thought that I will want to leave the audience with is this: “The crisis may or may not be over but the hard work has only begun.”
Prof. dr. Evthymios Papataxiarchis, Professor of Social Anthropology, Department of Social Anthropology and History, University of the Aegean

THE PROSPECTS OF SYMBIOSIS IN THE HUMANITARIAN TOWN

A view from the Aegean two years after the EU-Turkey deal of 2016

In 2015 we had the total reversal of the xenophobic trend that dominated Greece since the beginning of the financial crisis. As the hundreds of thousands of displaced travelers were traversing the big islands of the Aegean and the Greek mainland on their way to Central and Northern Europe, there was a radical shift of local attitudes towards them. ‘Hospitality to migrants’, politically divided, exhausted by the political struggle between its two sides, xenophilia and xenophobia, and corrupted by the racist violence against the foreign migrants that had swept the big urban centers in the previous years, was replaced by a new attitude — ‘solidarity to refugees’. This new attitude was a cultural innovation. It was made possible by the re-signification of the Asian, African and Middle-Eastern travelers from ‘migrants’ to ‘refugees’ (suggesting, at the emic level, people on the move) and the subsequent extension of the popular ‘solidarity’, which till then was applied to the Greek victims of the crisis, to the displaced travelers. In the course of 2015 ‘solidarity to refugees’ became elaborated from below, at the grass roots, as the local spontaneous reactions of empathy to the displaced travelers covered the gaps of official humanitarianism and, Greek and foreign, unofficial humanitarian initiatives multiplied. ‘Solidarity to refugees’ was further consolidated in the context of the newly established regime of humanitarian governance and the new spatial humanitarian configurations. It, eventually, became hegemonic as it was orchestrated, in the form of a new patriotism, from above, at the national and EU levels, by the government and the media that strategically employed the spectacle of the humanitarian border to cultivate a formal attitude of welcome.

In the aftermath of the EU-Turkey deal of 2016 we have entered a new phase of the ‘refugee crisis’ which I would like to approach through a micro perspective. I will draw upon my ethnographic experience in Lesvos and, particularly, the small village community of Skala Sykamnias that received more than 250,000 refugees in 2015, in order to consider the changes in the regime of humanitarian governance after the EU Turkey deal. As a radical re-bordering takes place and the displaced travelers become trapped on the island and reclassified as ‘asylum seekers’, the management of the crisis gets a new focus. Thus a new set of questions become urgent. How is ‘solidarity to refugees’ reconfigured in the new circumstances? What is the future of ‘refugee solidarity’ in a society increasingly ridden by conflict? What are the prospects of symbiosis of asylum seekers with the locals in the emergent humanitarian structures?

Q&A

BREAK

Prof. dr. Amadeu Recasens, Comissioner for Public Safety and Crime Prevention, Municipality of Barcelona

Migration, fear of crime and urban security in the EU

Q&A
PANEL 1: EU Policies

Chair: Prof. dr. Sybe de Vries

Presentation 1
Name: Roila Mavrouli (PhD Candidate in Law/Research Assistant University of Luxembourg - University Paris Nanterre)

Title: The so-called “refugee crisis” at the era of European governance: a contradiction between European policies and national reality?
Abstract:
The European Union projects its identity on a common destiny despite the heteronomy of its past and legacy. The question of migration contradicts the concept of a European identity by triggering notions as plural identity, the abolition of internal frontiers and the identification to a specific territory. The question of asylum protection interrogates the pre-established area of free movement of goods and people and shatters the traditional concepts of state and sovereignty. Nevertheless, if the frontline countries are the only one affected by the “refugee crisis” conformingly to the DUBLIN regulation, concepts like protection of public order, fight against the abusive free movement or against social tourism don’t cease to reappear. Considering that we attend a transition from the traditional form of government to the form of European governance characterized by a strong use of soft law, one cannot help but wonder if the so-called “refugee crisis” isn’t a European crisis where bifurcation of mobility becomes bifurcation of law.

1 Spijkerboer, Thomas, Bifurcation of Mobility, Bifurcation of Law. Externalization of Migration Policy Before the EU Court of Justice (October 16, 2017). Journal of Refugee Studies, Forthcoming

Presentation 2
Name: MMag. Dr. Manfred Kohler, Postdoc Researcher and Lecturer, Danube University Krems The University for Continuing Education, Department Migration und Globalization

Title: Strategic interests behind asylum policies in selected EU member states
Abstract:
The European Union and its member states have undergone a refugee migration “crisis” that has put both national and the EU asylum systems to a severe test. Diverging strategic interests among member states make the European asylum system additionally fragile. What are these diverging strategic interests of the member states in the field of asylum policy? And how do these strategies help or inhibit the roll-out of a new European asylum system catered to be prepared for emergency situations such as the one in the fall of 2015? Answers to these questions shall be provided based on preliminary interview insights with high-level representatives of 14 EU member states governments and the European Commission responsible for formulating asylum policy. The project is funded by the Austrian National Bank’s Jubiläumsfonds, called “European and United States Asylum and Refugee Policies: A Comparative Perspective”.

Presentation 3
Names: Tuğçe Kılıç and Attila Szabo (University of Szeged, Hungary)
Title: Have we learnt from the past? New but uncertain obstacles in the Balkan route
Abstract:
In order to stop the inflow in the Balkan route, some governmental and intergovernmental precautions were taken. As a result of the externalization of the migration policy of the EU, the EU-Turkey joint action plan was signed in order to tackle "the migration crisis". The second factor which shaped the Balkan route relevantly is the establishment of the mandatory relocation system of asylum seekers. The third obstacle is the infamous Hungarian border fence and the newly established transit zones. This paper will focus on to answer to what extent these new forms of relations and regulations can be effective. These regimes would be able to survive without each other? In the long term, this might be interpreted that “migration crisis” cannot be solved without close cooperation between the EU and its key partners in the region as well as putting the concept of "burden sharing" into practice.

Key Words: EU-Turkey Deal, Western-Balkan Migration Route, Relocation, Readmission

Presentation 4

Names: Almina Bešić and Veronika Vasileva (European Policy Research ICF)

Title: Applying the EU legal migration framework: From theory to practice on admission and residence of migrants in the European Union

Abstract

This paper looks at discrepancies between EU policy legislation and realities at the Member State level, providing an insight into practical application issues of the EU legal migration acquis for Member States. These issues may result from partial EU coverage of the admission and residence of certain migrants, while national law regulates other migrant categories often through national schemes. This creates a 'patchwork' whereby different possible statuses and residence permits are woven together in a complex system, with national schemes 'competing' with EU Directives. This may affect the performance of the system and contribute to the EU being perceived as less attractive than other regions.

Through a comparative approach, we analyse 25 Member States that apply the EU legal migration acquis. Our results show the practical application issues and obstacles encountered by migrants in the EU, and we offer policy recommendations to improve the practical application of the EU acquis.

Presentation 5:

Name: Prof. Dr. Luigi M. Solivetti (Sociology, Sapienza University of Rome)

Title: Islamic Immigrants and Perceived Discrimination in Europe: A Comparative Analysis

Abstract:

This research work analyses the discrimination perceived by immigrants in Europe, using European Social Surveys data collected in thirteen major immigration countries between 2008 and 2014. The analysis is based on a decomposition procedure of determinants of the discrimination differential between Muslims and non-Muslims, to check whether this differential is explained by dissimilarities in their respective characteristics. The results show that – despite sizeable dissimilarities between Muslim and non-Muslim immigrants in terms of demographic and SES traits – their discrimination differential is not as associated with these dissimilarities as with different outcomes that the same determinants generate in the two groups.

Keywords: Discrimination; Immigration; Muslim immigrants; Religion; SES

PANEL 2: Migration and Crime

Chair: Dr. Veronika Nagy

Presentation 1

Names: Lara Schartau, M.Sc. in European Studies/M.A. in Political Sciences
Title: Flight as a Security Problem? An Analysis of Refugee-related Crime in Germany

Abstract
From a criminological perspective, it was predictable that a rise in Germany’s population due to a rise of refugees would lead to an increase in crime rates. However, less is known about specific causes and characteristics of crimes related to refugees given the demographic and cultural structure of the migrant population. This contribution looks at how refugee-related crime developed between 2014 and 2016. Using three types of police data for the German state of North Rhine-Westphalia, the research looks beyond the published statistics by analysing also parameters like victim-offender relationships, crime scenes and contextual factors. The analysis is juxtaposed by a media analysis of the coverage of criminality in two regional newspapers. With the New Year’s Eve in Cologne (2015/2016) the German public discourse on refugees dramatically shifted from a positively (“welcoming culture”) to a negatively connoted portrayal, referring to sexual abuses and other crimes committed by refugees.

Key words: refugee-related crime, recorded crime, statistical analysis, media content analysis

Presentation 2

Name: Didem Doğar, LL.M., Doctor of Civil Law candidate, Faculty of Law, McGill University Montréal, Canada

Title: Criminalisation of Migration: No equal protection for asylum seekers suspected of criminality

Abstract:
The amount of asylum requests made to countries in Global North involves an increasing amount of legal challenges. One of the challenges is the question of what happens to asylum seekers who are suspected of serious criminality. At present, there is a policy of separating possible foreign criminals from asylum seekers. A growing number of European countries resort to refugee law instruments to identify foreign criminals. However, resorting to refugee law instruments to detect possible criminals violates the effective enforcement of laws that ensure equal protection, the right to life and security of the person, the due process of law, and the rights of the accused. The paper will analyse how refugee law instruments are implemented against asylum seekers in reflective praxis. The examples will be given from Turkey, European countries and Canada.

Presentation 3

Name: Matilde Rosina, PhD candidate in International Political Economy European and International Studies Department, King’s College London

Title: Criminalising irregular migration in Italy: Expectations and pitfalls

Abstract
In 2009, the Italian government introduced the crime of irregular migration, expecting it to have a deterrent effect on unauthorised entries. Nine years later, the policy choice does not seem to have yielded a notable impact on potential migrants’ willingness to flee. Why did the strategy not bring the expected outcomes? Could it have succeeded in doing so?

This paper aims to bring new insight into the above, by combining migration studies with criminological ones, and providing a preliminary analysis of data collected by the author thorough interviews and questionnaires in Italy. In particular, after presenting an overview of the functioning and potential pitfalls of deterrent strategies, the paper delves into the analysis of the Italian criminalisation of irregular migration, investigating the legal and social costs associated with it, and
assessing the impact of the highlighted possible weaknesses, including that of diverging political priorities and of the lack of positive incentives.

**Presentation 4**

**Name:** Dr. Costanza Di Francesco Maesa (Post-Doc Scholar at Queen Mary University of London, Law Discipline)

**Title:** Securitisation of migration through preventive measures: is it legitimate?

**Abstract:**

Preventing irregular immigrants from reaching the EU territory is one of the key priorities of the European's immigration policy. The emphasis on prevention particularly led the EU, firstly, to strengthen the powers of the national competent authorities and FRONTEX to conduct border control operations outside the EU territory, on the high seas or in the territory of third States and, secondly, to establish massive surveillance systems by means of creation of large-scale databases including sensitive data, such as biometrics, accessible by law enforcement and security authorities. Apart from the human rights challenges these instruments pose, it is also contentious their legitimacy and their effectiveness, namely their suitability to achieve the objective of preventing irregular immigrants from reaching the EU territory. It is in this context that this paper aims to assess whether the instruments of massive and preventive surveillance established at the EU level to prevent irregular migration are legitimate.

**PANEL 3 Regional integration challenges**

**Chair:** Dr. Ajay Bailey

**Presentation 1**

**Name:** Merve Burnazoglu (Doctoral Candidate | Utrecht University School of Economics (U.S.E.))

**Title:** Normativity as Mediator Between Phenomena and their Measurement: Refugees' Integration

**Abstract**

In current European policy debates (e.g., a meeting at the European Economic and Social Committee of the European Commission, November 6, 2017), integration of refugees is considered a complex but controllable and beneficial phenomenon in the long term. European institutions regularly publish reports based on descriptive analysis as well as simulations which make use of standard administration data from the member states and at the European level. Though it is often noted that there is no consensus on the definition of integration (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees), there appears to be a consensus on the indicators used in these analyses. These indicators point to what integration is and who counts as being integrated. At the same time, it is suggested that one-size-fits-all policies do not work in practice. The differences between refugees should also to be considered, and tailor-made and individual-ized integration measures are needed. This paper examines the tension between one-size-fits-all versus tailor-made policies as a tension between simultaneous one-size-fits-all modeling and measurement in reports and ad hoc and tailor-made policy-making in practice. I suggest this tension results from the lack of direct correspondence between the measures used in analyses and the phenomena existing outside the laboratories in which these measures are designed. This means there is an ad hoc correspondence often constructed by policy implementers, which we can regard as a "space for normativity", a concept related to "space for judgment" (Porter, 1995) that leads to a "built-in normativity", a concept related to "built-in justification" (Boumans, 1999). This paper aims to identify the methodological issues that are at stake in these tensions that enable a correspondence between phenomena and their measurement.
**Presentation 2**

**Name:** Kim Voogt (Researcher Roma Tre University, Human Development and Food Security)

**Title:** Food as a tool for integration in Greece

**Abstract:**
This article focuses on the social integration of refugees in Greece through the sharing of food culture and farming habits with the host community. Integration tends to focus on the public context like housing and employment; while research has shown the importance of having a sense of belonging through the establishment of friendship and participation in society (Ager & Strang, 2004). Social movements, NGOs and social enterprises working in urban farming and cooking have helped refugees to feel welcome in their new home, creating a feeling of belonging to a community while being culturally accepted through the sharing of food culture. The agency of producing and cooking food themselves decreases feelings of dependency. Through a series of interviews this study tries to understand what integration means to different people; and how integration ties with food culture. Producing food, cooking and eating together has given both communities the opportunity to show their culture, feel productive and part of a society.

**Presentation 3**

**Name:** Dr. Katie Kuschminder (Maastricht Graduate School of Governance and UNU-MERIT)

**Title:** Eritrean Asylum Seekers Mobility within Italy

**Abstract:**
From 2014-2016, Eritreans were one of the largest groups arriving in Italy. Prior to the implementation of the Hot Spot approach, very few Eritreans stayed in Italy, with the majority migrating onwards. The changing policy environment and implementation of the relocation programme, for which Eritreans were eligible, led to changes in Eritreans decision-making upon arrival in Italy. This paper investigates the decision-making factors of Eritrean asylum seekers for moving onwards from first reception centers that have recently arrived in Italy (most commonly between 2016-2017). The paper is based on 34 interviews conducted with Eritrean asylum seekers in 2017 in Rome and Milan and additional interviews conducted with key stakeholders. The main reasons for leaving first reception include: not getting access to relocation procedures, poor conditions, reunification with friends, partners, family, and intentions to migrate beyond Italy. Prior to May 2017, Eritreans were able to find assistance in Milan, however, in May 2017 the city of Milan began to refuse ‘secondary movers’ telling asylum seekers to return to their assigned centre. This placed Eritreans stranded on the street, with new decisions to try to move on irregularly from Milan (most commonly to France or Germany) or try and return to their reception centre in Italy. This paper will discuss the complexity of these decisions as Eritreans try to negotiate their way within Italy and conclude through a discussion of how the changing policy environment pushes Eritreans into irregularity.
Panel 4: Facilitating contemporary journeys of unwanted travellers to Europe

Organizers: Prof. dr. Richard Staring – Criminologie – Erasmus School of Law – Erasmus Universiteit Rotterdam) & Dr. Ilse van Liempt (Assistant Professor, Human Geography and Planning - Social Urban Transitions)

Panel Abstract
Different forms of migration control within and at the borders of the European Union as well as outside the European Union (through for instance bilateral agreements) created a situation in which migrants and refugees have a hard time in reaching their European countries of destination. Due to serious conflicts and/or the absence of relevant, valid travel documents and entry restrictions by potential receiving countries, these (forced) migrants lack the opportunities of legal traveling to countries within Europe. Europe has closed its borders for the legal entry of specific categories of travellers, and simultaneously allowed the deaths of many migrants at its external borders (Anderson, 2017: 89). The majority of these contemporary and unsolicited ‘guests’ can only travel with the help of facilitating structures within - or even outside their social networks. Different actors within these social networks, operating with different motives towards the migrants compete with each other. Going beyond the well-known support of human smugglers as well as relatives and friends of the migrants, the recent ‘refugee crisis’ illustrates how new supportive ties – among which ngo’s, fellow-travellers and border control agencies - develop during the fragmented journeys of these migrants and refugees. In this session the focus will be on the different routes towards Europe and the different actors that somehow facilitate (parts of) the journeys of these travellers and questions how these actors facilitate the migrant’s journey as well as how these divergent ties interact with migration and border control.

Presentation 1

Name: Dr. Fransje Molenaar (Conflict Research Unit, the Clingendael Institute, The Hague)
Title: Effect of migration deals on transit (smuggling) hubs
Abstract
In late 2016, Agadez made headlines when Niger became one of the European Union (EU)’s prime partners in the fight against irregular migration. The arrest of human smugglers and the confiscation of their 4x4 trucks resulted in a decrease in the number of migrants travelling through the region. This presentation focuses on the costs of these measures for the local population, their authorities and regional security, given Agadez’s economic dependence on the migration industry.

Presentation 2

Name: Prof. dr. Richard Staring ((Department of Criminology, Erasmus School of Law, Erasmus University Rotterdam)
Title: Migration control and changing patterns of mobility towards the EU
Abstract
The different forms of European migration and border control that have been implemented within and outside the European Union during the last years have altered migration patterns of those migrants trying to find refuge in one of its member states. Based on fieldwork in Istanbul, interviews with Eritreans and Syrians living in the Netherlands, as well as the analysis of Dutch Immigration and Naturalization Service files of Syrians and Eritreans who entered the Netherlands as asylum seekers during 2013-2015 three conclusions will be drawn. First, there seems to be no one way nor direct movement from the countries of origin towards the European Union. Second, these journeys are increasingly being characterized by immobility and fragmentation in terms of time, place and supportive (transnational) social networks. Third, due to the externalization of EU border control, locally ‘travel agencies’ and smuggling networks seem to gain importance.
Presentation 3

Name: Dr. Milena Belloni, Postdoctoral researcher, ERC Homing, Department of Sociology, University of Trento

Title: Who to trust and who to ask for favours: informal networks in Eritrean migration

Abstract

Drawing from a multi-sited research (Ethiopia, Sudan and Italy, 2012-2014) among Eritreans attempting to cross onto Europe, this paper analyses the manifold roles of informal networks in refugee migration. After a brief review of the available literature, it explores how informal networks emerge (kinship, geographic background, military experience, etc.), and how they function through a different range of moral, emotional and socio-economic mechanisms (trust, obligation, commitment). While providing a deeper understanding of the social and cultural milieu which shapes irregular border crossing in contexts of protracted crisis, the paper discusses the variable positions of smugglers, relatives, diasporic community and fellow travellers.

Presentation 4:

Name: Dr. Sophie Scholten, Politieacademie, Postbus

Title: From facilitating migration to enforcing migration control; the changing position of transport companies in border policies

Abstract

This contribution will focus on the changing role of transport companies in border control processes. Influenced by nation states’ growing need for control, spurred by the criminalisation and securitization of immigration, private transport companies have been made and become increasingly important links in the immigration control chain. In the Netherlands this has been mainly the case for airlines. However, road transport companies and ferry companies operating in the Netherlands have in recent years been increasingly confronted with migrants trying to hide in their boats and vehicles. In this paper I will investigate the extent of this seemingly new development and its consequences for carriers and migrants.

Presentation 5:

Name: Dr. Polly Pallister-Wilkins (Assistant Professor Political Science, Co-ordinator Minor in Conflict Studies, University of Amsterdam

Title: Bad guys and good guys: the role of smugglers in Europe’s humanitarian borders

Abstract

This paper explores the role of smugglers in humanitarian responses at Europe’s borders. It focuses on the work of border policing actors who position their everyday work policing the border against the work of smugglers who are accused of creating dangerous situations that necessitate humanitarian, life-saving responses. The paper explores how smugglers, as the facilitators of illicit migration, are central actors structuring the care and control nexus of Europe’s humanitarian borders. But more than this the paper argues that a focus on smugglers by European border police in their everyday work contributes to masking the exclusionary border practices that underpin irregular migration and the very presence of smugglers in the border regime.
Panel 5: DAMR Panel ‘Refugees, migrants and integration on local level’

Chair: Dr. Hanneke van Eijken

Presentation 1

Name: Barbara Oomen (Faculty of Law, Economics and Governance, Utrecht University)
Title: Decoupling and teaming up: the role of Transnational Refugee City Networks in refugee reception and integration in Europe

Abstract: Transnational Refugee City Networks are an important and often-overlooked set of actors in the multi-level governance of forced migration in Europe today. These networks connect cities across borders (vertically) and with European and international organizations (vertically). Given the lack of literature on these networks this paper, on the basis of a database of 25 of such networks based in Europe, provides a description of the main characteristics of these networks and their functioning. It argues that a key function of these networks lies in the diffusion of norms pertaining to refugee reception and integrate that differ from those of the state, for instance via emphasizing the relevance of human rights. TRCNs can play a role in enforcing alternative normative frameworks, translating global norms to the local level but also in the formulation of new norms and ways of monitoring them. In teaming up across borders and with supranational actors, cities in TRCNs are thus supported in ‘decoupling’ local policies pertaining to forced migration from – more restrictive – national policies in order to strengthen the normative basis for refugee reception and integration.

Presentation 2:

Name: Dr. Salvo Nicolosi (International and European Law, Utrecht University)
Title: Let Sleeping Dogs Lie? Temporary Protection in Eu Asylum Law

Abstract: Temporary protection is defined by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) as “an arrangement developed by States to offer protection of a temporary nature to persons arriving en masse from situations of conflict or generalized violence, without prior individual [refugee] status determination.”

After introducing and defining the concept of Temporary Protection in international refugee law, the analysis will focus on the Temporary Protection Directive (TPD) within the EU to reflect on its suitability as a tool to cope with the ongoing migratory pressure. The key features as well as the strengths and weaknesses of the TPD will be outlined in the light of the current scholarly and policy debate in an attempt to understand why the Directive has not been implemented in the past 15 years and whether its implementation is still recommendable.

It will be therefore suggested that, despite some practical advantages, a new machinery including a specific crisis mechanism can better guarantee a higher level of rights, in line with the paradigm of protection for the duration of risk which is at the core of international refugee law.

Keywords: temporary protection – displaced persons – mass influx - refugee flows – migratory pressure - relocation - Dublin Regulation – Common European Asylum System

Presentation 3:
Abstract

The dominant approach to asylum seeker reception is characterised by enforced passivity for asylum seekers, leading to delayed integration for those granted asylum. The Utrecht Refugee Launchpad (URLP) is an initiative led by Utrecht city council, in collaboration with a range of partners, including universities, co-housing and refugee NGOs and a social enterprise, that aims to develop a more dynamic, socially inclusive and ‘future-free integration process’ for asylum seekers. The project brings asylum seekers together with local young people in a disadvantaged community to live and learn together, through co-housing with local young people from the neighbourhood, English language classes and entrepreneurship programmes offered to inhabitants from both the centre and local neighbourhood. The aims of the project are to generate social bonding among participants, reduce local hostility, equip participants with new skills to facilitate integration there or elsewhere, and encourage a reframing of asylum seekers’ narratives.

This paper will present findings from research into the first year of the project. We offer insight into multiple perspectives on the innovation drawn from surveys, interviews and participant observation, including from policy and civil society actors involved in setting up the project, people in the neighbourhood, the young people living in the centre and asylum seekers themselves. We consider the extent to which this experiment is working out as planned, draw learning from the findings of the research so far, and briefly reflect on the challenges of conducting research into this local level innovation.

Discussant: Dr. Tesseltje de Lange

Panel 6: Movie session 1

Chair: Vassilis Gerasopoulos

Dancing on a Razor’s Edge
By Aurora Peters and Erwin van ’t Hof

Description:

Nearly thirty years after the fall of the Berlin wall, there are almost more fences along European borders than before. What is going on? What does Europe need protection from? And what happens when you close a border? In Hungary, where the government placed a four-meter-high fence alongside its Southern border, we went looking for answers.

What happens when you close a border? We asked this question to Hungarian citizens, mayors of border villages, activists, aid workers, refugees and scholars. Every single one of them gave a different answer, everyone of them opted for a different solution. This film shows how complicated borders can be, that thinking in ‘us and them’ does no right to the actual situation and what the consequences are when a government, that does think that way, comes to power.

PANEL 7: Inclusion

Chair: Vassilis Gerasopoulos
Presentation 1:

Names: Dr. Ildikó Asztalos Morell and Dr. Mehrdad Darvishpour (Mälardalen University)
Title: The securitisation of asylum-seeking in Sweden after 2015 in the light of experiences of asylum-seeking girls with roots in Afghanistan

Abstract
Half of those 162,877 asylum seeking people who arrived to Sweden in 2015 were children and half of these children came without their parents. The very majority of the unaccompanied children (UASC) came from Afghanistan, and most of them were boys. As a response to the large vogue of asylum seekers in 2015 Sweden has reversed its open asylum regime to the minimum EU standard in 2016. This meant a restrictive attitude towards granting residency for UASM as well as the stop on family affiliation as ground for residency. This article explores how the securitisation of the asylum-seeking process changed radically the preconditions for the establishment of asylum seeking children in Sweden following the changes in 2016. Beyond the review of previous research and new data sources on the situation of asylum seeking children coming to Sweden it also explores how the securitisation of the asylum process in 2016 changed their situation through the analyses of the life stories of two girls from afghan origin. One of the girls arrived with her parents when her family was granted residency based on affiliation with her brother who had received asylum as UASC earlier. The other girl arrived as UASC during the large migration vogue of 2015 as UASC. The narrative analysis provides voice to two girls and their experiences and is to complement the research which has so far mostly focused on the experiences of boys.

Presentation 2:

Name: Dr. Nilay Kavur (Utrecht Center for Regulation and Enforcement in Europe (RENFORCE) Willem Pompe Institute for Criminal Law and Criminology, Faculty of Law, Economics and Governance - Utrecht University)
Title: What is left from ‘off the record’: politics about ‘refugee’ children in Turkey in the midst of the EU, the UN, the state, NGOs and donors

Abstract:
This paper aims to illuminate the scene of politics over refugee children in Turkey, which hosts about 3.4 million ‘refugees’ without granting a refugee status and is home to more than 1.2 million child refugees, making it the top child refugee hosting country in the world. Research that is conducted for this paper, in the form of interviews, meetings and dialogues with thirty-one NGOs which deal with the child refugees, has revealed that granting certain rights to children who are victims of war and migration cannot be squeezed merely into the normative and so-called universal rhetoric of children rights. Education, accommodation, protection, labour, exploitation and criminalization are all tied up in international and internal bureaucratic phases and diplomatic relations between and within the EU, the UN, the Turkish state, NGOs and private companies as donors in which funding matters a great deal. The protection of ‘refugee’ children in an ad hoc and uncertain manner that is resisted and guiled by different NGOs is not surprising in Turkey’s informal political economy. Moreover, in the aftermath of EU-Turkey (readmission) deal in 2016, the EU authorities have been giving signals to shift the allocation of funding for ‘refugees’ to the civil society in Turkey in accordance to their diplomatic stance against the current Turkish political regime. Hence the ‘refugee’ families and children are condemned to extracanonical way of rule, entrapped between the State, the UN, the EU and different NGOs with differentiated agendas. So, this paper is reserved to acquaint the readers with the general overview over the politics over ‘refugee’ children in Turkey and some particular, important matters that deserve immediate attention.

Presentation 3:
**Names:** Armela Xhaho, University of Groningen, Netherlands Erka Caro, University of Tirana, Albania Ajay Bailey, University of Utrecht, Netherlands

**Title:** Gender, Crises and life course choices of Albanian working women in Greece: In(visible) forms of empowerment and agency

**Abstract:**

Migration plays an important role in transforming traditional gender roles in host countries. On the one hand, changes in the labor market grant migrant women more economic independence and on the other hand, these changes affect gender ideologies and power hierarchies within the domestic sphere. This article examines how the Greek economic crisis has affected the situation of Albanian migrant women in the labor market and their gender roles in the household domain. Particular attention is paid to reconfiguration of power relations. The life course concept of agency helps us gain a better understanding of how women negotiate between the cultural and structural constrains (patriarchal values and gender norms) and their new sense of agency and autonomy while entering the labor market and becoming the main breadwinners. Drawing on 36 biographical interviews with Albanian migrants in Greece, the article highlights the importance of gender, work and agency in the migration process. While becoming the main breadwinners, Albanian migrant women in Greece have challenged the traditional gender roles and division of labor within their families, which can be interpreted as a sign of empowerment. Yet, they are faced with the double burden of being the main and often the only breadwinner, while at the same time remaining the primary responsible person for domestic and caring work.

**Keywords:** migration, life course, empowerment, economic crisis, labor market, gender roles, Greece

**Presentation 4:**

**Name:** Pedro Ponte e Sousa (PhD candidate in Global Studies. Department of Political Studies, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, New University of Lisbon (FCSH-UNL). Researcher at the Portuguese Institute of International Relations (IPRI).

**Title:** Diaspora’ or ‘Portuguese communities abroad’ by the country of origin: is it relevant on a foreign policy strategy? Some remarks towards a critical discussion

**Abstract:**

We will look into the relationship between the Portuguese communities abroad and the Portuguese state (i.e., the country of origin). Considering foreign policy (FP) specifically and the relationship between its structure and existing migration flows, we seek to analyse the migration's impact on the FP of the country of origin. That is, understanding the relationship 'home state- expatriates' under the state's point of view, as Portuguese communities are a main element in Portuguese FP, and assess the various policies to promote and strengthen these ties with the Portuguese diaspora around the world.

Thus, we will have as research goals: clarify the relationship of the Portuguese state with the diaspora; identify the mechanisms, guidelines and directives established for dealing with the Portuguese communities; identify relevant theoretical frameworks to understand origin-state- migrant relations, and incorporate it in the study of the Portuguese political relationship with expatriates; assess different hypotheses as to strengthen the connection of the Portuguese communities with Portugal. We hypothesized both the relatively small relevance of this topic in the Portuguese FP strategy, a significant link between policies promoting language/culture and policies for Portuguese communities, and the prospect of keeping relations with the diaspora as a way to meet economic, political, cultural and social goals of the origin country.

**Panel 8: IMISCOE book presentation: Constructing Roma Migrants: European narratives and Local Governance**
Constructing Roma Migrants: European narratives and Local Governance

'Constructing Roma Migrants' was selected as the winning proposal of the IMISCOE 2016 call on intra-EU mobility and new migration routes. The volume, which will be published by Springer in the summer of 2018, aims at unpacking the under-researched concept of ‘Roma westward migration’ as a way to address the core methodological and ethical concerns of researchers working on this topic. This collective publication is the result of lively debates carried out over the past years between (mostly early stage) researchers who attempt to contribute from different disciplinary and methodological backgrounds to the politics of Roma inclusion in Europe, and to understand it in relationship to evolving migratory regimes.

While we of course do not claim to exhaust nor to answer all the incoherencies and complexities of EU’s Roma policies or migration and integration regimes, we believe this is a first important step in the direction of incorporating the migration debate into Roma policy studies, and vice versa. The contribution of this book to the wider debate on the multilevel governance of diversity is to problematize the conceptualization of ethnic identity in relation to both migration policies and welfare policies. It also opens innovative avenues in a more general way, to explore how the ‘Roma’ example might be employed in tackling the collective governance implications of our increasingly complex capitalist societies, and to assess its potential and limitations for integration/inclusion policies of vulnerable groups such as refugees.

Presentation 1:

Name: Vera Messing (Research Fellow, Central European University, Center for Social Sciences, Hungarian Academy of Sciences and Center for Policy Studies)

Title: Humanitarian crisis or security threat. The coverage of three iconic events of the refugee crisis in summer 2015 by the Hungarian and Austrian news media

Abstract:
The paper analyses the portrayal of three iconic events of the refugee crisis in the summer 2015 in the Hungarian and Austrian media comparatively. The aim was to investigate how different media outlets framed events related to the refugee crisis; which actors were allowed to voice their experiences and opinions; and what visual and narrative representations shaped the coverage of the events. Securitization and humanitarian frames of interpreting events proved to be dominating. The research applied a multi-method approach, combining a quantitative content analysis based on coded contents of the news and a qualitative analysis of television news programmes. The analysis demonstrates that the Hungarian government’s anti-refugee campaign – through a combination of political acts and communication strategy – was so powerful in Hungary that no media outlet could stay completely free from it, while Austrian media coverage was imbued with the discourse of a ‘Willkommenskultur’. 

Presentation 2

Name: Dr. Julija Sardelić (Marie Sklodowska-Curie Postdoctoral Fellow, University of Leuven, Leuven International and European Studies)

Title: Differing Romani mobilities? The case of cross-border migration of Roma between Slovenia and Austria
Abstract:

According to various media portrayals as well as the perception of the broader public, Romani minorities are one of the most mobile populations in Europe. They became especially visible after the 2004 and 2007 EU enlargements when around 5 million individuals from former socialist states identified as Roma became EU citizens and when a specific challenge of ‘westward’ intra-EU migration under the EU ‘free movement’ policies arose. Their mobilities have usually been framed in terms of ‘discrimination and poverty migration’, hence different researchers and policy makers have argued that they are additionally perpetuated by the economic crisis. The aim of this paper is therefore to highlight the impact of the economic crisis has had on the mobilities of different Romani minorities in Europe. On the basis of a analysis of selected case studies, I argue that the economic crisis has a multi-layered impact on different Romani minorities and their mobilities, which cannot be reduced as stemming solely from ethnic discrimination and socio-economic inequality. Hence other factors, such as their (often irregular) citizenship status and rights in their state of origin, need to be taken into account as well. Contrary to a widespread belief, I claim based on my research that certain Romani populations have become increasingly less mobile with the emergence of the economic crisis. In order to demonstrate how the economic crisis impacts mobilities of various Romani populations in divergent manners, this paper investigates the plurality of migration patterns of Romani individuals also with diverse citizenship statuses (EU citizens, third country nationals, *de facto* stateless, etc.).

Presentation 3

Name: Dr. Joanna Kostka (Lecturer, University of Lancaster, Department of Sociology)

Title: No Country for Poor People: Roma Migrants in Poland

Abstract

The anti-immigration rhetoric in the EU, traditionally directed at non-EU citizens has now shifted towards the rejection of European citizens, to whom the European treaties guarantee free movement around the continent. Particularly, migration of the largest European ethnic minority, the Roma, has been accompanied by inflamed media reports and populist discourse laden with explicitly racist sentiment. Whereas the situation and treatment of Romani migration in the old Member States have received substantial political and academic attention, migration of Roma across the new Member States continues to be overlooked. An intrinsic assumption that Roma migration is a solely Westward phenomenon has diminished interest to undertake critical analysis of migration patterns and policies in Central and Eastern European states. Despite urgent calls coming from grassroots organizations and human rights activists about the intensifying violation of the legal rights of Roma migrants the situation has yet to be acknowledged and scrutinized. To shed analytical light on this extremely under-research area, this article presents a case study of Romani migrants from Romania living in Poland. The aim is to expose a policy context and its impact on the living conditions and integration efforts of this group. The article argues that the absence of integration policies and discursive portrayal of Roma as inherently problematic, unwilling to integrate and abide by social norms, legitimizes a particular form of social authoritarianism, based on control, surveillance, and expulsion. The article builds on data generated from participatory observations, activist reports and interviews with frontline workers, activists and Roma community members.

Keywords: Poland, Roma, migration, integration, social authoritarianism

Presentation 4

Names: Marianna Manca (PhD student, University of Turin, Department of Cultures, Politics and Society) and Cecilia Vergnano (Researcher, University of Barcelona, Department of Anthropology)

Title: Excluded from the possible city. When inclusion projects need “bad” Roma
Abstract

In November 2011 the Italian Council of State declared unlawful the state of emergency concerning Roma settlements that had been in force since 2008. This decision gave rise to a new political phase, which started in 2012, characterized by a new National Strategy for the Inclusion of Roma people. One year later, in the city of Turin, the still unspent financial resources that had been assigned to the ‘emergency’ were converted into funds for ‘Roma inclusion’. This paper addresses the question of how the implementation of the National Strategy at the local level was influenced by the so-called ‘Roma emergency’ politics. Through fieldwork in the informal slum of Lungo Stura Lazio, which has turned into the biggest rehousing project ever implemented in the city, called La Città Possibile (the Possible City) we were able to detect the persistence of an emergency, punitive and strongly selective logic at work, applied to a neoliberal approach to housing policies. The role played by local NGOs has been particularly significant in the reproduction of this logic, through the arbitrary selection between “good” (deserving) and “bad” (undeserving) Roma. The investigation was carried out between 2011 and 2016 and is based on ethnographic fieldwork and in-depth interviews with 25 camp dwellers, 12 civil servants, 11 social workers from private NGOs, and 4 civil-society actors from grassroots movements.

PANEL 9: Externalisation of borders

Chair: Dr. Ilse van Liempt

Presentation 1
Name: Eva Magdalena Stambøl (Department of Sociology and Social Work, Aalborg University)
Title: Criminalization and migration control at “Europe’s Southernmost Geopolitical Border”: EU Justice and Home Affairs in Senegal, Mali and Niger
Abstract:
“The Sahel constitutes Europe’s southernmost geopolitical border: any instability here will automatically contaminate the European neighborhood”. In the years following this statement by the EU’s Strategy for Security and Development in the Sahel (2011), Justice and Home Affairs objectives of fighting irregular migration, terrorism and transnational organized crime came to dominate the political agenda of the EU in the Sahel. West African countries would witness a massive proliferation of EU-funded initiatives focusing on security, including (biometric) civil registries, databases, border security and technology, police, gendarmerie, and military. Based on four months of ethnographic fieldwork in Senegal, Mali and Niger in the winter of 2017-18, this paper explores these policy developments from a criminological perspective: analyzing the role of criminalization and crime control in the EU’s approach to migration management as it meets the complex realities on the ground in these countries.

Presentation 2
Name: Sarina Theurer (M.A. University of Kassel, Germany, Member of State Parliament)
Title: Khartoum Process - European crisis politics in Africa?
Abstract
The paper analyses Khartoum Process (KP) – the ‘migration dialogue’ est. in 2014 between the EU and states along the Horn of Africa migration route. Unlike the ‘EU-Turkey Deal’, similarly part of politics of externalization (i.e. the outsourcing of European border control to third countries) the KP has barely been in the public eye. The conclusions are based on expert interviews and the analysis of primary documents. From the perspective of Critical Border Regime Research, this paper argues that the KP aims at an externalized ‘politics of repair’ of a destabilized European border regime that seeks to stop migrants and refugees as early as possible. The article elaborates on this repair-character by a first description of main protagonists, governance and concrete projects, revealing a powerfulness of KP politics. Tracing the context in which the programme arose complements this characterization,
implying the identification of ‘crisis elements’ to explain the EU’s advancing border externalization towards the Horn of Africa, as well as of specific measures of ‘crisis management’ at African-European negotiations. The latter includes, inter alia, the discourse on human trafficking and smuggling and the integration of KP projects in EU’s development policy sector.

**Presentation 3:**

**Name:** Gamze Ovacık (Ph.D. candidate at Bilkent University Faculty of Law and a Project Associate at the Policy Development Unit of UNHCR Turkey)

**Title:** Impact of EU Policies for Externalization of Migration Control on Turkey: Refugee Protection in Turkish Case Law

**Abstract:**

Externalization of migration control through “safe third country” practices serving as a “burden shifting” tool create a climate in transit countries such as Turkey conducive to human rights breaches and this in return renders the legality of such practices questionable. Having observed the implementation of the EU-Turkey Joint Statement since March 2016 and with the recent full entry into force of the EU-Turkey Readmission Agreement, whether Turkey should be deemed as a “safe third country” for asylum seekers in Europe is a conundrum that deserves continuing attention. Robust criticism raised so far by academia and NGOs as to the applicability of the “safe third country” concept to Turkey mainly focused on Turkish administrative practices and normative framework. On the other hand, institutionally and traditionally, judiciary has the key role of acting as the ultimate safeguard for protection of rights and ensuring compatibility of national legal framework with international obligations as well as guiding administrative practices accordingly. Thus, I aspire to provide an analysis of judicial practices of Turkish Courts implementing international refugee law as well as their interaction with international and European framework and jurisprudence in this regard.

**Presentation 4:**

**Name:** Ingrid B. Pavezi (University of Freiburg, Institute of Sociology; Humboldt University of Berlin, Lab Migration and Lab Europe and Europeanisation)

**Title:** “Refugee crisis” pushed to the global South: notes on the European Union agreements with “Safe Third Countries”.

**Abstract:**

This research departure point is the current politics between the European Union and the so-called “Safe Third Countries”, for instance, Turkey and Libya, for the management of refugees and migrants who have been flowing towards Europe. To contextualize this politics of agreements, the world-system analysis will be combined with a postcolonial approach to the sociology of inequalities. Regarding this topic is also possible to raise the question of what are the current political and epistemological borders of the European Union, beyond its geographical mainstream delimitations. This research aims to contribute to the theoretical and methodological developments of the critical borders and migration studies, especially through questioning the socio-historical and postcolonial inequalities between the political actors involved in this politics of agreements that is circumscribing the mobility of refugees and migrants.

**Panel 10: Representation of migration in the media**

**Chair:** Dr. Brenda Oude Breuil

**Presentation 1**

**Names:** Dr. Anna Di Ronco (University of Essex) and Dr. Anita Lavorgna (University of Southampton)

**Title:** Representations of migrants in the Italian local press: an exploratory analysis

**Abstract**
Increasingly over the past five years, sanguinary civil wars and religious and separatist conflicts afflicting several countries in the Middle East and northern Africa have led to what has been called in Europe as the “refugee crisis”, with southern European countries daily receiving increasing numbers of migrants seeking asylum. In Italy, right-wing political parties have raised concerns over migrants’ presence in Italian cities, and in many cities punitive crimmigration and public order measures have been implemented against them.

The aim of this paper is to inspect how the local press has framed the “problems” associated with the increased presence of migrants in two Italian cities, Padova and Udine, which have been run by different political parties: right-wing (Padova) and centre-left (Udine) parties. Ultimately, it aims to inspect whether there are similarities or differences in how the local press in these two cities has constructed the “problems” posed by, and the solutions against, migrants at the local level.

Presentation 2

Name: Mafalda Carapeto (M.A.) (Instituto de Ciências Sociais - University of Lisbon, Portugal)
Title: Refugees’ on Portuguese broadsheets
Abstract
In order to explore migration by reflecting on the role played by visual representations in reproducing patterns of inclusion or exclusion, this presentation aims to acknowledge how refugees are represented in images photographed in a context of securitization by international media agencies and later disseminated by Portuguese broadsheets between 2014 and 2016.

Through the use of ethnographic methods, content and discursive analyses, I aim to identify the main features of refugees’ social representation. This partial outcome will be bridged with refugees’ own self-representation. Moreover, it will be considered also the representation pictured by workers and volunteers at the European borders, thus the main stage of the actual “refugee crisis”.

I will argue that “refugees” are not represented as individuals nor with distinctive features. Those aspects contrast with the information I gathered during ethnography, as all informants - refugees and humanitarian workers - are aware of the generalizations’ redundancy.

Presentation 3:

Name: Dr. Nermin Aydemir Antalya Bilim University, Turkey) & Dr. Rens Vliegenthart (Amsterdam School of Communication Research – UvA)
Title: Turkish media discourse on asylum related migrants: Stories of inclusion and exclusion
Abstract:
There is a growing attention on forced migration into Turkey as the country has quickly become the world’s largest hosting country[1]. How media portray those migrants is of significant importance, since mass communication both shapes public opinion serves as a public arena. To what extent are Turkish media hospitable to those who have to flee their home countries? What is the share of hostile reactions within the relevant discourse? Which issues are raised in these different frames the most? What are the reasons behind possible variation in those different framings? To answer these questions, we conduct a content analysis on three widely-read Turkish newspapers from different sides of the political spectrum between 2011 and 2017. We account for variation in framing by considering sources of information in relevant texts, ethnic and sectarian identities of those forced migrants, political ideologies of the newspapers and the internationality of the subject covered.

Presentation 4

Name: Esra Yurt (Project Coordinator, (Research Center on Asylum and Migration (ARCAM) / İltica ve Göç Araştırmaları Merkezi (İGAM), Ankara, Turkey)
Title: Media and Civil Society Cooperation for Rights of Refugees

Abstract: This paper will discuss outcomes of Media Project run by The Research Centre on Asylum and Migration (İGAM), where it analyses how the media problematize the presence of refugees in Turkey. The Turkish media plays a crucial role in moulding the public opinions, and thus influence the policies for refugees. In this concept, the project aims to reduce / prevent disinformation, wrong presentations, hate speech and prejudice against refugees, asylum seekers and irregular migrants by providing persuasion activities including comprehensive training for Turkish local/national media and the civil society actors. Additionally, the media will be monitored for 18 months and variable data will be analysed in terms of measurement of the success of the project and to unfold the conjuncture of media and refugee correlation. Also, change in discourse in the media will be framed with the method of critical social analysis.

Presentation 5

Name: Veronika Krížková (Charles University, Prague)
Title: The Image of the Czech Republic in the Pages of German Newspapers within Context of the European Migration Crisis

Abstract: My research examines the image of the Czech Republic that the German media promoted in the context of the European migration crisis. For this purpose, articles from three German daily newspapers dating from 2015 until 2016 were examined. The research was carried out on 186 articles using quantitative content analysis and constant comparative method. Throughout the research the information on when and how the media wrote about the Czech Republic were gathered. In the context of the European migration crisis a recurring image of the Czech Republic was created mainly through the EU perspective, along with the other members of the Visegrad Group. For its rejecting position of the European solution for the crisis, which was supported by Germany, the image of the Czech Republic is rather negative and the state is denounced for lacking solidarity.

Panel 11: Evidence and reflections on the (structural) integration of refugees in the Netherlands

Organizer: Dr. Özge Bilgili, Utrecht University

Presentation 1
Names: Dr. Djamila Schans, WODC (Ministry of Security and Justice, the Netherlands)
Mieke Maliepaard, WODC (Ministry of Security and Justice, the Netherlands)

Title: The integration of refugees in the Netherlands: Looking Back and Looking Forward

Abstract
In the mid-1990s, the number of asylum applications in the Netherlands showed a marked increase, with a total of 95,000 people applying for asylum between 1995 and 1999. The majority of this group settled in the Netherlands permanently. On the basis of two unique data sources, we assess the structural and socio-cultural integration of this group of refugees. We show longitudinal registration data of all asylum applicants who settled in the Netherlands between 1995 and 1999 (data collected between 1995 and 2012), and a survey among the largest refugee groups (SING 2009), to answer the following research questions: (1) To what extent has the integration in different domains been successful for this cohort of refugees, and how do they compare to regular migrants and native Dutch?; (2) How have these integration processes developed over time?; and (3) Which factors contributed to successful integration of this group? In addition, we will present a sneak preview of a new large scale longitudinal research project among refugees who arrived in the Netherlands between 2014 and 2016. Differences and similarities in characteristics of these two asylum populations will be
discussed. On the basis of the previous findings across integration domains, we develop suggestions for dealing with the current inflow of refugees.

**Presentation 2**

**Name:** Prof. dr. Frank van Tubergen, Utrecht University  
**Title:** The labour market integration of refugees in the Netherlands

**Abstract**

This study focuses on the economically disadvantaged position of refugees. We use survey data of refugees from Somalia, Iran, Afghanistan, Iraq, and the former Yugoslavia in the Netherlands, to analyze refugees’ odds of employment and their occupational status. In line with human capital and social capital theory, we find that host country specific education, work experience, language proficiency, and contacts with natives are positively related to the chances of employment and occupational status. The study shows that health problems, integration courses, and the time spent in refugee reception centers form important additional explanations of the economic integration of refugees.

**Presentation 3**

**Name:** Dr. Floris Peters (Maastricht University)  
**Title:** The citizenship premium: Immigrant naturalisation and labour market integration in the Netherlands

**Abstract:**

What is the relevance of citizenship for the integration of immigrants? While international research suggests that naturalisation is associated with positive labour market outcomes, it remains unclear why – and by extension – to whom and under which conditions citizenship matters. In this presentation, I shed light on these questions by analysing the relevance of citizenship for the probability of employment and earnings from labour of first-generation immigrants in the Netherlands. I focus particularly on how the so-called citizenship premium is conditioned by the pathway to citizenship (i.e. the process by which citizenship is acquired), and how policy variation factors into this relationship for different migrant groups. To answer these questions, I draw on individual-level administrative data from Statistics Netherlands, based on the System of Social Statistical Datasets. Findings show that citizenship has the potential to kickstart the labour market integration of immigrants, particularly for the most disadvantaged migrant groups, but that its effectiveness depends on timing and functional institutional conditions.

**Panel 12: Borders**

**Chair:** Dr. Damián Zaitch

**Presentation 1:**

**Name:** Prof. dr. Rozita Dimova (Southeast European Studies in Ghent University)  
**Title:** Caught in the Rails: Train transport and the refugee crisis in Southern Balkans

**Abstract**

This paper will focus on the refugee crisis as it had been experienced in the Republic of Macedonia throughout 2015. On 23 April 2015 on the railroad connecting Gevgelija (a town on the Greek-Macedonia border) and Belgrade, 14 migrants were run over and killed by the evening express train. The victims, refugees from Afghanistan and economic migrants from Somalia, used the railroad to orientate themselves on their passage from the Republic of Macedonia (RM) to Western Europe. Coming from Greece, the refugees were prohibited from entering RM legally and using public transport. As a result of this tragedy, the law was changed, and the rail companies have increasingly
become involved in transporting the refugees. This article investigates the role of the rail companies involved in the transportation of displaced people through the Balkans, which had, in some cases, ‘displaced’ the usual passengers. It raises questions about the way in which rail services contribute towards changes in both the perceived and experienced significance and meaning of location, especially in such periphery regions which are bearing the brunt of both austerity and the refugee crisis.

Presentation 2:
Name: Antonello Scialdone (Coordinator of “Migrants’ Integration” Project INAPP (National Institute for Public Policy Analysis), Rome)
Title: In Search of European Borders: An Exercise in Teichometry

Abstract:
In the past mobility towards Europe hasn’t been always considered a problem. Present-day borders of Europe possess an elusive character which derives from their contradictory evolutions and results in a restrictive immigration apparatus focused on securitization, actually unable to coordinate national strategies. The exit is an enclosure system linked to a variety of heuristic categories: criminalization of migrants and transnational policing, suspension of time, jellyfication of Mediterranean frontiers, spectacles of illegality, reaffirmation of nationalistic rhetorics.

In order to define the politics of building walls for security purposes, Ballif and Rosière coined the neologism teichopolitics (from ancient greek teichos, city wall): from that word derivates also ‘teichometry’, that describes the effort to measure closure practices and understand effects at spatial levels. The paper aims to compare theoretical approaches and empirical evidences focused on the emergence of European re-bordering and the ‘migratory crisis’, enlightening the main issues of scientific and political debates.

Presentation 3:
Name: Monika Weissensteiner (Doctorate in Cultural and Global Criminology (DCGC)-Utrecht University, University of Hamburg)
Title: Policing mobilities – mobilising police: a view from inner-European Schengen borders at the crossroads of the “migration/refugee crisis”

Abstract:
In this paper I will address some of the ways in which the managing of “migration flows” has been problematised on policy level and become entangled in the every-day work of police actors, whereby I will be focusing on inner-European Schengen border-regions and on responses to so called “secondary movements”. The presentation is based on an ongoing PhD research in cultural and global criminology.

Presentation 4:
Names: Dr. Hanneke van Eijken, (EU law at UU/Senior Legal Advisor EU law, Min. van Buitenlandse Zaken), Barbara Safradin, LLM (IER-REBO-European Law, Utrecht University, and Prof. dr. Linda A.J. Senden (IER-REBO-European Law, Utrecht University)
Title: The “Refugee crisis”: a crisis of law, will or values?

Abstract
This contribution critically considers whether a “refugee crisis” occurred in 2015, the year in which more than a million of migrants crossed into Europe. To this end, we will consider the ‘refugee crisis’ framing or narrative from a predominantly legal perspective. More in particular, we will focus on the question to what extent or in what respects the applicable EU legal framework has been contributing to creating such a time of great disagreement, instability and suffering and pushing – or not – for taking effective decisions to change the course of events in the EU. Yet, such a question cannot be answered without taking into account the political context, as law and politics are heavily intertwined in European asylum matters. We finally argue that the divergent political (un) willingness of Member States within the context of the refugee debate actually reveals a more troublesome concern, namely a
divergent understanding of and insufficient commitment to not only the European principle of solidarity, but also of human dignity as a consequence of that.

**Keywords**: Common European Asylum System, solidarity, legal protection/framework, human rights, relocation, crisis management

**PANEL 13: Displacement and selectivity management**

**Chair**: Dr. Salvo Nicolosi

**Presentation 1**:  
**Name**: Dr. Gerasimos Tsourapas (University of Birmingham)  
**Title**: Refugee Rentier States in the Middle East – The Politics of the Syrian Refugee Crisis in Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey  
**Abstract**:  
How do refugee flows affect the politics of host states and, in particular, how do they impact upon their foreign policy-making? I argue that forced migration encourages host states to employ their position in order to extract “refugee rent,” or revenue from other state or non-state actors for maintaining these refugee communities within their borders. That is, forced migration produces “refugee rentier states.” These states may leverage their position in their foreign policy by deploying “blackmailing” or “backscratching” strategies that focus on threats or bargains, respectively. A refugee rentier state’s choice of strategy depends on its geo-strategic location and the size of its refugee community: I contend that states are more likely to attempt to leverage their position via blackmailing if they believe they have both a sizeable number of refugees and are geo-strategically important to their targets; otherwise, they are more likely to adopt a backscratching strategy. I demonstrate my claims through an exploratory three-case research design of Jordanian, Lebanese, and Turkish foreign policy responses to the Syrian “refugee crisis” vis-a-vis the European Union, and the broader international community. I examine how all three cases constitute refugee rentier states, but only Turkey pursued a blackmailing strategy, given the size of the Syrian refugee community within its borders and its geo-strategic location. I conclude with a discussion of how the concept of refugee rentier states is applicable in a broader universe of cases, and may explain host states’ policy-making both within and beyond the Middle East.

**Presentation 2**:  
**Name**: Evelien van Roemburg, (Policy Lead Migration & Displacement at Oxfam Novib)  
**Title**: Human development in protracted displacement: for displaced and host communities alike  
**Abstract**:  
For decades, the vast majority of refugees have been hosted by low and middle income countries. Moreover, it is estimated that more than 70% of refugees live amongst host communities that are also affected by conflict and fragility. Historically, there has been a focus of donors on short-term, emergency response to displacement. So-called durable long-term solutions for refugees have also been emphasized in the literature. However, the phase in between emergency responses and durable solutions, which is highly relevant for those refugees in a (semi-)protracted situation, is often overlooked. As a result, their development is underfunded, the complex nature of their situation is dismissed, their hosts are being ignored, and people find themselves in limbo for years on end. This paper will bridge the gap between emergency protection and durable solutions by developing a framework for human development in protracted displacement, emphasizing protection, legal status, employment opportunities and social services.

**Presentation 3**
Names: Marcell Farkas – Olivér Kriska (University of Pécs)
Title: Management of mass influx of refugees in Hungarian and Serbian settlements
Abstract:
The emerging refugee migration in 2015 has posed challenges to the countries and certain settlements on the Western Balkan route that they have not been experienced before. The refugee flows had also effects at macro- and micro-territorial levels and called for acceptable treatment for both local populations and refugees. The purpose of our research is to identify the good (and bad) practices, thus we compare the national solutions in Serbia and Hungary, while at the municipal level, we also analyse the experiences of local transit areas and the so called rest areas of the border towns and Budapest. To gain a better understanding and a more comprehensive picture of the issue, we conducted a content analysis of local media news, and we interviewed various stakeholders. The results of the research can be useful for future migration and refugee policies.

Keywords: refugee, forced migration, Hungary, Serbia, settlements

Presentation 4:
Name: Dr. Tania Berger (Department for Migration and Globalization, Danube University, Austria)
Title: Building for integration: Social implications of design solutions for refugees
Abstract:
The so called “refugee crisis” of 2015/2016 spurred enormous interest and activity from the side of architects and planners in countries like Austria and Germany. Countless design proposals for housing the newly arrived were drafted and a considerable amount of publications dealt with this same task[1]. Interestingly, a similar hype among designers had lately been triggered by the 2004 tsunami in the Indian Ocean when billions of Euros were ultimately spent on rebuilding people’s homes. Whilst housing refugees and victims of humanitarian crisis undoubtedly represents an important and often challenging task, it remains to be investigated where this fascination of the architectural profession for the conception of such first aid shelters comes from and, more importantly still, which are it’s implications for the design solutions actually adopted and those who have to live in them, often even years and decades after they were first conceived: how much do these shelters enable the newly arrivals’ getting into touch with the host society, their building of new livelihoods and their participation in the wider environment?

[1] See for example the Austrian pavilion of Venice’s Architectural Biennale 2018:
https://www.ortefuermenschen.at/page.php?id=616:3666

PANEL 14: Human smuggling and Terrorism

Chair: Dr. Daan van Uhm

Presentation 1:
Name: Dr. Paolo Campana (Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge)
Title: Out of Africa: The organization of migrant smuggling across the Mediterranean
Abstract: How are human smuggling operations organized? This paper presents an empirical in-depth study of the structure and activities of a smuggling ring operating between the Horn of Africa and Northern Europe via Libya. It relies on a unique set of novel data sets manually extracted from an extensive police investigation launched after the 2013 Lampedusa shipwreck, in which 366 migrants lost their lives. The evidence includes wiretapped conversations on both sides of the Mediterranean. Using a number of network analysis techniques, this paper reconstructs the structure of the ring and investigates the determinants of coordination among its actors. This paper is the first work to offer a
formal network modelling of human smuggling operations. It shows that, rather than being internalized within a single organization, activities are segmented and carried out by localized and rudimentary hierarchies with a small number of high-centrality actors operating at various stages along the smuggling route. Coordination is more likely to occur vertically than horizontally, indicating that higher-level smugglers are largely independent and autonomous. There are also indications of competition among them. Finally, even in rings involved in the supply of a truly transnational commodity, the local dimension still plays a crucial role. The implications for criminal justice responses to human smuggling are discussed.

Presentation 2:
Name: Dr. Marta Bo (T.M.C. Asser Institute)
Title: EUNAVFOR Operation Sophia and the Apprehension, Arrest, Prosecution and Adjudication of Migrant Smugglers

Abstract:
An intricate web of legal instruments - UNSC resolutions, UNCLOS, the Palermo Protocol, EU Common Foreign Security and Policy instruments, and national criminal law – regulate the anti-migrant smuggling enforcement and prosecutorial actions of European states. The proposed paper looks at the interplay of these instruments in the operations of the EU naval military mission tasked with disrupting the business model of migrant smugglers: Operation Sophia. This paper examines the practice of apprehension and detention of suspects by Operation Sophia vessels on the high seas off the Libyan coast with a specific focus on situations where suspects are transferred for prosecution to Italy. It scrutinizes this practice and Italian case law in order to verify whether: pre-trial violations have been committed – including those possibly linked to the lack or unforeseeability of the legal basis for apprehension and arrest - and to what extent these violations have been considered during criminal proceedings.

Presentation 3:
Name: Selina March (Student, MA Refugee Protection and Forced Migration Studies, University of London)
Title: Terrorist Until Proven Refugee: examining the impact of counterterrorism discourse on international refugee protection

Abstract:
This paper examines the ways in which counterterrorism discourse has influenced anti-refugee policies, asserting that current rhetoric seriously undermines the international refugee protection regime. The narratives at play among some members of the international community systematically dehumanize, and even demonize, asylum seekers, to an extent that arguably diminishes their capacity to seek protection. This systematic dehumanization allows states to distance themselves from the international refugee protection regime, as we see a rise in detention policies and new screening technology. This paper asserts that increased reliance on screening technologies could have a similar impact on the asylum process that drone technology has had on war, in that both serve to distance the operator from the subject. Considering the underlying rhetoric alongside advances in detention policies and screening technology, it is increasingly difficult for asylum seekers to receive refugee status in a system that views them as a national security threat.

Presentation 4:
Name: Garib Mirza (Democratic Republic Studies Center)
Title: The Narratives of Syrian Refugees through Smuggling to Europe
Abstract:
The paper will question narratives of a purposive sample of Syrians who are now refugees in EU, it thus discovers how they do narrate their experiments while they were crossing the Aegean Sea and Balkan's forests and areas, to get their distance European countries.
The smuggling process – from selling their properties in Syria, collecting money, finding a smuggler, crossing the water and land borders – is provoked to be narrated by the refugees who underwent it. This experiment (which is short in time) has a great effect on the decisions the refugees will think of, and on the ways by which they represent the integration process into the host societies, and finally the potential repatriation. A qualitative methodology will be applied to analyze the narratives of in depth interviews conducted with the sample.

Presentation 5:

Name: Dr. Francisco Alonso (PhD European University Institute (EUI) in Florence, Italy)
Title: "From the American Dream to the Mexican Nightmare. How US Border Control and Migratory Policies are Fueling Violence in Mexico"

Abstract:
"This paper challenges the common wisdom that uncontrolled migration increases levels of violent crime by examining a reverse causality: does stopping irregular migration contribute to the deterioration of civil peace and security in source countries? In trying to answer this question, I avoid the trap of considering a migration research question only through the lenses of migration studies and engage with theories of crime and democratic transition.

Until now Mexico’s transition to democracy has been the primary explanation for the spike in levels of criminality in Mexico dominating the literature. However, I argue that the financial crisis and a decade of hostile US security policies marked by a record high in deportations has discouraged Mexican out-migration to the US. In doing so, these policies have removed an important counterweight to narco-trafficking and ended up by helping the Mexican criminal organizations which they were claiming to fight. A statistical analysis of the changes in the average number of homicides and migration data in two periods (1995-2000 and 2005-2010) combined with semi-structured interviews and participant observation in regions of migration origin are used to provide evidence about the connection between the end of the “American Dream” and “the Mexican Nightmare”. In addition, a controlled comparison selecting three Mexican states with strikingly similar socioeconomic and political characteristics but different levels of out-migration and violence is conducted. At last, the consequences of European migration policies on Moroccan migration to the EU are analyzed in order to address the external validity of the proposed theory beyond the Mexican case."

PANEL 15: How does migration control increase vulnerability?

Panel organizer: Lukasz Dziedzic, PhD Researcher, Legal Philosophy Group, Tilburg University
Chair: Prof. Dr. Conny Rijken

The concept of vulnerability, and the question of applicants with special procedural or reception needs, has recently been a topical issue of consideration in EU migration and asylum discourse. Thereby particular groups, such as e.g. children or those prosecuted on basis of sexual identity have been considered to be particularly vulnerable and deserve some particular form of concern. The focus has thus been on those who are considered vulnerable because of some particular personal trait or condition. However, what has received less attention when thinking about a broader notion of vulnerability is the vulnerability created by the border, migration and asylum policies of States themselves. EU Member States thereby have the responsibility to take into account the vulnerability that is being created by their policies.

The four contributions within this panel will in this broader context look at the migration control policies applied by EU Member States and will demonstrate that there are both moral and legal reasons for having responsibilities towards those whom the Member States’ policies make vulnerable.

Presentation 1
Names: Annick Pijnenburg, PhD Researcher, International Victimology Institute Tilburg, Tilburg University
Title: Vulnerability, cooperative migration control and legal barriers to accountability: the case of Libya and Turkey
Abstract:

The EU and its Member States increasingly cooperate with third countries in order to prevent migrants, including refugees, from reaching their territories. Such cooperative migration control policies increase the vulnerability of affected individuals in various ways. They are compelled to stay in neighbouring countries with weaker human rights records, thereby increasing the chance that they suffer human rights violations. Moreover, the multitude of actors involved complicates the responsibility assessment for such violations, and access to remedies in the EU is difficult because extraterritorial jurisdiction is limited, while neighbouring countries offer no or little remedies. In this context, Annick Pijnenburg’s contribution discusses the barriers to holding the EU and its Member States responsible for human rights violations that occur as a consequence of European migration control policies and to what extent they can be overcome. It uses the EU-Turkey deal and European involvement in Libya as examples.

Presentation 2

Name: Amy Weatherburn, PhD Researcher, Research Group Fundamental Rights & Constitutionalism, Vrije Universiteit Brussel and Tilburg University
Title: The increased vulnerability of migrants to labour exploitation in Europe: using positive obligations to maintain a firewall between migration law and criminal law
Abstract:

The vulnerability of migrants to human trafficking is exacerbated by regional and national migratory responses. The fine line between human smuggling and human trafficking is well known where increasingly, through lack of alternative means, migrants seek irregular channels to enter Europe. Amy Weatherburn’s contribution will explore the extent to which the migration framework facilitates the opportunities for trafficking networks and unscrupulous employers to entrap migrants through coercion, deception and debt-bondage, forcing them into situations of exploitation. Ultimately, with references to the recent judgment Chowdhury v Greece [2017] it will consider whether positive human rights obligations can ensure a firewall between, on the one hand, migration management and, on the other hand, a criminal justice response to human trafficking. Which positive obligations exist? And to what extent are they effectively implemented?

Presentation 3:

Name: Dr. Lisa Berntsen, International Victimology Institute Tilburg, Tilburg University and Dr. Tesseltje de Lange, Administrative and Migration Law Group, University of Amsterdam
Title: Legal Pathways out of Irregularity in the Netherlands: from value to vulnerability
Abstract

Lisa Berntsen and Tesseltje de Lange, in their contribution, discuss the interplay between migration policies and legal pathways out of irregularity. While the deflection effects of restrictive immigration policies on irregular entries ‘at the border’, as well as the diverse pathways into irregularity ‘on territory’, have been the focus of much academic attention, the deflection effects of restrictive immigration policies on pathways out of irregularity, in the absence of (mobilisations for) regularisations, are hardly studied. To fill this gap, this contribution provides an empirical analysis of the pathways out of irregularity on the example of the Netherlands. It shows the reality and complexity of efforts to move out of irregularity and how stricter immigration policies have made the weak and ill, thus those classically considered as more vulnerable, stand a bigger chance to move out of irregularity than the empowered and working ones.
Presentation 3

Name: Lukasz Dziedzic, PhD Researcher, Legal Philosophy Group, Tilburg University
Title: Rethinking the concept of vulnerability in EU asylum and migration discourse

Abstract
Lukasz Dziedzic provides a critical reflection on the uses and abuses of the concept of vulnerability in EU asylum and migration discourse. He will thereby firstly show that the limitation of vulnerability to particular groups of individuals is misguided since migration and asylum control regimes create vulnerability amongst all the subjects they affect. Through the exercise of coercive force States namely establish a moral relation between themselves and the respective individuals, which requires particular consideration. To be able to understand such an extended notion of vulnerability in a fruitful way, however, vulnerability as an analytical concept in these discourses would in a second step need to be decoupled from equating it with the lack of capacity for autonomous decision making by the individuals involved. This way it could also encompass those who resist State coercive power through exercising their agency and contest equating vulnerability with passivity.

PANEL 16: Rethinking Cosmopolitanism

Chair: Dr. Brenda Oude Breuil

Presentation 1:
Names: Dr. Moskalenko Oleksandr, Ph.D. in European Law, Post-doc researcher, University of Turku (Finland) and Prof. Dr. Sopilko Iryna (Ph.D., LL.D in Public and Administrative Law Professor of Public Law, Law institute of the National Aviation University (Kyiv, Ukraine)

Title: Ukrainians in Poland: Refugees or gastarbeiters?
Abstract:
Over 1,5 millions of Ukrainians have moved to Poland within last four years. Who are these people? And what is their status? The answers to these questions have gained a practical perspective with the Polish government refusing to accept refugees from the countries of Africa and Middle East under the EU quotas, calling these Ukrainians migrants of a similar kind. The article is aimed at studying the status of the Ukrainians living in Poland in the context of the EU migration crisis and Polish arguments against accepting the migrants under the EU quotas.

Presentation 2
Name: Christoph Mautz (Universität Münster)

Title: Limits of Welcome Culture? – Side Effects of Organized Reception of Asylum Seekers
Abstract:
Certainly, the main actors concerned with the so called refugee crisis did their very best to cope with all the difficult tasks while establishing a “welcome culture”, which had been broadly shared from a humanitarian perspective. However, instruments of governing the flows of refugees were stretched to their capacity limits. This is not just a dilemma between politics and non-governmental institutions, but an effect of initially irreconcilable rationalities of managing political and juridical tasks concerning the regulation of reception and accommodation of asylum seekers.

In the light of a differentiation-theoretical perspective we want to discuss undesired side effects of the administration of reception and accommodation (such as disintegrative attitudes on the side of the refugees) as results of complex translation relations between EU laws and politics, German laws and politics, local organisations of reception and accommodation.
Presentation 3:

Name: Marielle Zill (Human Geography and Planning Department, Utrecht University)

Title: Open doors, mental borders: (Un)familiarity between asylum seekers and neighbourhood residents of an inner-city asylum centre in the Augsburg, Germany.

Abstract

In line with calls for a relational perspective on camps, this paper argues that camps and camp-like figurations such as asylum centres are neither ‘open’ nor ‘closed’ but encompass varying degrees of open- and closedness. This paper differentiates between a spatial, material and institutional dimension and their impact on feelings of (un)familiarity between asylum seekers and local residents. The paper is based on thirty-five semi-structured interviews with both asylum seekers and neighbourhood residents of an inner-city asylum centre in Augsburg, Germany. It focuses on different types of contact between asylum seekers and local residents and the everyday spaces in which this contact occurs. Findings show that while the centre is spatially ‘open’ in terms of its central location, its material and institutional characteristics such as the number of inhabitants or built structure influence feelings of unfamiliarity and insecurity. Still, local residents, asylum seekers and staff members also challenged the centre’s material and institutional structures by providing for spaces and means of communication and learning. The findings demonstrate that the open- or closedness of an asylum centre is also a product of its material and institutional characteristics, as well as its relative spatial position within a set of unique social relations.

PANEL 17: Alternative modernities, transnational mobility and their effect on disadvantaged communities in Eastern Europe

Panel organizer: Dr. Judit Durst (MTA TK (Hungarian Academy of Science, Institute for Minority Studies), Senior Researcher and UCL, Dept. of Anthropology, Hon. Research Fellow

Panel Abstract:

During the last two decades, social theorists argue that in these new times of ‘liquid modernity’ (Bauman 2000) and ‘cultural globalization’ (Bauman 2000, Beck 1992, Giddens 1999, Urry 2000), the new affordances of instantaneous communication, cheap global travel, electronic finance have produced a new, more flexible and fluid social condition. Beck (1992) emphasizes the increasing individualization of life situations and suggests that in late modernity, one’s life becomes the biographical solutions of systematic contradiction.

Our proposed panel’s topic, transnational mobility of precarious groups (Standing 2016) can best be understood as biographical solutions to the systematic contradiction which is emerging, in the case of Hungary and Romania, between a globalised economy with affluent and better paid job and subsistence opportunities in Western Europe and meagre possibilities to make a living and keeping one’s family and giving future for the children in the Eastern part of the continent. The panel’s papers, most of them engaged in rich ethnographic research within a global political economy framework, ask how spatial and social mobility entangle with each other and with the broader economic, social and political forces. We will address the phenomena of the development of alternative modernities in the localities of origin due to fluid and constantly changing “transnational identities” of the migrants (Nonini-Ong 1997). Our key question, however, is whether transnational migration from the studied localities entails social mobility.

Presentation 1:

Name: Melegh, Attila (Corvinus University of Budapest)

Title: Migration patterns in historical structural approach

Abstract:
From a global macro world system perspective, the study analyses the historical migratory link of Hungary in the last 65 years. Utilizing UN, World Bank and census data the paper analyses how the local and global trends have been related to each other and historical migratory spaces evolved around Hungary. We analyze how stable the historical links have been and how it has been related to changes of the position of Hungary in the global economic structure and what external social links could be related to the most important migratory links. Utilizing the concepts of Karl Polanyi we develop the term of fictitious migratory exchange and we analyze how the out and in-migration and the composition of the relevant groups can be reflected onto each other concerning Hungary with a focus on the last 30 years.

Presentation 2:

Name: Váradi, Mónika – Németh, Krisztina (MTA, RKK)

Title: Care migration from rural Hungary

Abstract:

In our presentation we consider domestic care work abroad as a specific type of circular migration. Our research field is a disadvantaged village near the Southern border of Hungary in the Hungarian Great Plain, where domestic care work in Germany and Austria has been the most important means of subsistence for local families.

The sociological fieldwork made in this village was motivated by the diverse and complex effects of migration, while the micro-analysis was inspired by the panel’s proposal emphasizing that individual migration-stories (life trajectories) can be considered as answers to the structural constraints or work as „safety-valves” reducing system failures and structural tensions. Consequently, interpreting the local effects of migration, we focus primarily on their complex effects on families, and we define development in a broad sense as one’s capability to broaden his/her perspective and extend his/her own well-being.

The paper tries to grasp the often invisible, unmeasurable and elusive effects of migration. The two women analysed in this case study were able to re-frame the often stigmatized experience of domestic care work abroad and develop their agency within these frames despite of the structural constraints and barriers. The analysis of their migration experiences touches upon the levels of their agency, the places where it is exercised, their different practices and strategies developed in the host as well as in their own families, and the limits of their agency. Domestic care work helps strengthen these women’s agency and can work as a mean of self-realisation as it alters not only their role within their family but also the possibility of the next generation’s social mobility.

Presentation 3:

Name: Dr. Judit Durst (MTA TK (Hungarian Academy of Science, Institute for Minority Studies), Senior Researcher and UCL, Dept. of Anthropology, Hon. Research Fellow

Title: Out of the frying pan into the fire? From Municipal Lords to the Global Assembly Lines – the case of the Hungarian Roma transnational mobilities

Abstract:

The social process of recent Roma outmigration from Hungary can well be described through the term ‘transplanted networks’ (Tilly 1990). In the economically backward regions of the northern part of the country, there are segregated Gypsy colonies of small towns from where at least half of the local inhabitants moved to either a Canadian or an English metropolitan, during the past few years, by transplanting their extended kin networks.
By using a case study of an extensive Roma migrant network from one of these settlements of Hungary, this paper explores how geographic and social mobility entangle with each other in different social (economic and political) context, namely in Toronto and Manchester. Special attention will be given to the role of ‘bounded solidarity’ (Portes 2005), a form of social capital, in the process of accommodation and ‘getting by’ in the studied host societies. Beyond interrogating the term of solidarity and its limit in the case of the Hungarian Roma migrants, this paper will also explore the different social forces (among others the employers’ divisive policy toward non- English speaking, Eastern-European factory workers) that have a bearing on the fragmentation of existing solidarity, trust networks and for the emergence of social boundary making process between co-ethnic migrants. The paper’s arguments will be based on the findings of the author’s multi-site ethnographic fieldwork with Roma migrants carried out both in the sending and receiving social settings.

Presentation 4:

Name: Fosztó, László- Toma, Stefánia Romanian Institute for Research on National Minorities (RIRNM)

Title: Social distance and transnational migration in ethnically mixed rural settlements in Romania

Abstract: The aim of this paper is to inquire into the interconnectedness of local social context, mobility processes, and social transformation of localities with significant Roma population involved in international mobility. To address this issue, we focus on the concept of social distance that was neglected in the migration literature recently. Even though there is a large body of research dedicated to the way racial/ethnic differences lead to social distance among immigrants (Wilson and Portes 1980; Portes 1984) in destination countries and neighbourhoods, few studies discuss migration with focus on segmented home communities and even less on ethnically mixed communities in the light of social distance. Integrating these aspects in the discussion of the migration of the Roma is crucial, because the effects of migration highly depend on the local social, economic, institutional and political context in the home localities. We argue that mobility patterns of the local Roma and the ways migrant networks develop are shaped by the degree and maintenance of social distance between the Roma and local majority in ethnically mixed communities. Moreover, it also influences the way remittances are invested at home. The dynamic relationship between these processes influences the direction and extent of local social transformations.

Our empirical material is coming from the results of the MIGROM project during which we employed mixed methods for data collection, carried out quantitative survey, analysis of secondary sources, and ethnographic community studies.

PANEL 18: Roundtable: What purpose do deportation regimes actually serve?

Chair: dhr. dr. Barak Kalir, Department of Anthropology and Sociology at the University of Amsterdam and codirector of the Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies

There is little evidence from countries across the EU that deportation regimes manage to achieve their declared goal, that is, to remove the population of illegalized migrants and rejected asylum seekers from the sovereign territory of states. The idea that deportation regimes deter migrants and refugees from reaching safe and prospective destinations also has little hold in reality. At the same time, enormous and persistently increasing budgets and manpower are dedicated to the running of deportation regimes in individual member states as well as on a supranational level via the operations of FRONTEX, the agency for guarding the EU borders and coordinating deportation. Numerous critical academic studies and independent reports have been repeatedly documenting the dehumanizing effects and the risk to the lives of millions that are caused by deportation regimes and prevention of entry. In light of the unnecessary suffering and extreme violence inflicted by deportation
regimes, and their failure to achieve their declared goal, how should we explain the fact that countries invest more in running these futile operations and reject all alternatives?

This roundtable will seek to uncover the interests and dynamics that propel state deportation regimes and prevent a political debate around possible political and pragmatic alternatives.

Participants:
Dr. Helen Hintjens, Development and Social Justice at the International Institute of Social Studies in The Hague, the Netherlands
Dr. Polly Pallister-Wilkins, University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands
Dr. José Angel Brandariz, Criminal Law University of A Coruña, Spain

Panel 19: Movie Session 2
Chair: Ilse Van Liempt

The Deal - documentary and debate on the refugee deal with Turkey
A film by Els van Driel & Eefje Blankevoort
Run time: 52 minutes

DAY 2 - 8 May 2018

Plenary session:

Title:
Towards more effective EU-African migration cooperation: deals or partnerships?

This panel aims to give a state of the art overview of arrangements, interventions and agreements between Europe and Africa with goals ranging from reducing irregular migration (focusing on fighting irregular migration and migrant smuggling, facilitating readmission and repatriation); encouraging legal migration (by using migration quotas, circular migration) and/or stimulating (co-)development. It aims to discuss critically the focus of recent initiatives between European and African countries and in the framework of EU-AU institutional cooperation, joint and diverging interests and narratives, the implementation of agreements practice as well as how they fit in the wider discussions on migration as part of the SDGs and the UN Global Compact. It will pose the question of how to move from EU-driven migration deals in the direction of EU-supported joint migration partnerships in line with the SDGs? Where do we find 'common ground' and how to bridge conflicts of interest? How to make EU-migration policies compatible with the Sustainable Development Goals?

Keynote presentations:
Ms. Marit Maij (speciaal gezant migratie – Ministry Foreign Affairs)
Dr. Awil Mohamoud (Director African Diapora Policy Centre Representative AU)

Discussion
Dr. Joris Schapendonk (Nijmegen Centre for Border Research, Radboud University)
Dr. Maggi Leung (International Development Studies, Utrecht University)
Anna Knoll (ECDPM)
Marjanne de Haan (PAX)
Prof. dr. Annelies Zoomers (Chair, UU)
PANEL 20: Policy Implications

Chair: Dr. Joep Lindeman

Presentation 1:
Name: Sara Miellet (PhD researcher ‘Cities of Refuge’ Utrecht University, The Netherlands)
Title: Burden, benefit or duty?: Approaches to refugee reception and integration of local authorities in small and medium sized towns
Abstract
The recent arrival of refugees and the reception experiences of local authorities across Europe have re-opened debates about the prevalence of a logic of ‘burden sharing’ in asylum and reception policies. For instance in relation to dispersal policies, which spatially disperse asylum seekers across a host country. In areas that face population decline and economic stagnation, the arrival of refugees is however sometimes also portrayed by policy makers as a potential benefit instead of a burden and as an opportunity for local development. Scholarship however also points towards the difficulty of retaining refugees in these areas due to onward migration, context specific obstacles to integration arising from settlement experiences of refugees, local media representation and attitudes of receiving communities. This paper identifies a lacuna in this scholarship, pertaining to the role which local authorities may play in framing local debates on facilitating refugee reception as a burden, benefit, moral or legal duty. It proposes an approach to studying how in a digital age, local civil servants and public officials increasingly co-create local discourses on refugee reception and integration.

Presentation 2:
Name: Morgan Etzel (Institute for Social and Cultural Anthropology Ludwig Maximilian’s University of Munich and Hans-Böckler-Stiftung)
Title: Behind the numbers: The commoditization of Syrian refugee experience in Germany, a translocality perspective
Abstract:
There is a growing sentiment in Germany as a reaction to the so-called refugee crisis to commoditize victims of violent conflict. Beyond the misleading public numbers of asylum applicants lies a complex bureaucracy that is shifting away from issues of humanitarian aid and more toward financial sustainability. In this, the majority of Syrian refugees remain unemployed or underemployed and thus often subject to the regulation of the German Employment Agency, who’s primary task is assist individuals in securing employment. Through interviews and observation around Germany this work finds much of the skills Syrian refugees have are rendered obsolete due to the country’s labor systems and furthermore, the successful ‘integration’ of refugees into labor markets will be best served as a long-term project spanning years not months.

Presentation 3:
Name: Dr. Ajay Bailey Assistant Professor Transnational Mobilities, International Development Studies, Department of Human Geography and Spatial Planning, Utrecht University & Dr. T. M. A. Pai Endowed Chair in Qualitative Methods, Manipal University, Manipal, India.
Title: ‘I did so much more in India’: Cultural capital transitions of Indian nurses in The Netherlands.
Abstract
Population ageing and population decline in The Netherlands has increased the stress on the health workforce to deliver care. Facing shortages of operation room assistants, three hospitals in Netherlands imported nurses from India. The first batch came in 2009, some of the nurses were
retained whereas others returned to India. In-depth interviews were conducted among Indian nurses, Dutch co-workers and key informants to understand the whole process ranging from recruitment in India, arrival, cultural training, to cross-cultural work experiences in The Netherlands. I apply the cultural capital theory of Bordieu (1984) to understand how institutionalized and incorporated cultural capitals transition and translate into new work environments. Nurses often employed different strategies to negotiate between Indian and Dutch hospital cultures. Bracketing them into work profiles was perceived by the nurses to limit their learning and care experiences. Recognition of cultural capital is integral to the better integration of migrant nurses into new work environments.

**Keywords:** India, The Netherlands, Nurses, Cultural Capital, Skills and Care

**PANEL 21: EU-Africa relations and European borders**

**Chair:** Dr. Nilay Kavur

**Presentation 1**

**Name:** Ruben Timmerman (Utrecht University, Global Criminology / Public International Law)

**Title:** European Borderscapes & the Illegal(ized) Migrant: Undeportability and Repeated Detention in the Dutch Migration Control Field

**Abstract:**

Administrative immigration detention has served as a core feature of the EU migration-control apparatus, allowing states to apprehend, detain, and (forcibly) remove unauthorized irregular migrants found to be within its national territory. However, in many cases removal procedures are unsuccessful and the migrant is released from detention, only to be later re-apprehended and detained again. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork, in-depth interviews, and official data, the present study focuses on the problem of undeportability and repeated detention as an especially analytically interesting site from which to examine the (shifting) nature and impact of migrant detention in Europe. It argues that repeated detention reflects a fundamental limitation in the ability of immigration detention to serve its (formal) administrative function, and reveals how the functional logic of the detention-removal system is heavily mediated through the discretionary power of immigration bureaucracy and enforcement. This study highlights in particular the experiences and strategies of migrants and their support networks in circumventing this discretionary power. It builds on a growing body of literature that has emphasized the deeply contested and porous nature of contemporary European borderscapes.

**Presentation 2**

**Name:** Valeria Ferraris (Law Department, University of Turin)

**Title:** Saving bodies, losing lives: refugee roulette in Italy

**Abstract:**

This paper focuses its attention on the legal ordeal that migrants experience once they are saved in the Mediterranean Sea, result of a combination between EU and national policies. From the unlawful detention migrants experienced in the hotspot to the endless months spent in reception centres, migrants in Italy go through a long procedure that demotivates, disempowers them and forces them to risk their lives. From a long empirical work carried out since 2011, the paper reflects on the different options that migrants have once they reach Italy and on the consequences for them.

The result is a picture where randomness and luck are the key elements behind being sent back at the border, finding new opportunities or risking again the lives in trying to reach neighbouring countries.

**Presentation 3:**
Name: Luca Lixi (University of Sheffield)
Title: Unravelling the making of a migration governance system prone to crisis and the difficulties to change: the case of EU-Tunisians relations pre and post the 2011 ‘Arab spring’
Abstract:
This paper focuses on the case of Tunisia pre-and post-the 2011 regime change. Drawing from ‘Beyond Transactional Deals’, MPI policy paper written by the author[1], it looks at the modus operandi of cooperation of the EU and its Member States vis-à-vis Tunisia during the Ben Ali regime, exploring the transactional nature of this relation. It suggests that the ongoing migration crisis is to be seen, inter alia, as an output of such actions, reflecting on how they defined a narrow and inadequate Mediterranean migration governance system. It then draws from field work in Tunisia part of the MIGPROSP project[2], to analyse the post 2011 changes in the Tunisian migration governance. Despite considerable changes, it finds that in the EU as well as in Tunisia, systematic biases that draw from the past drive actions of policy makers, determining difficulties in changing courses of action.

[1] For the full paper see: https://www.migrationpolicy.org/about/staff/luca-lixi

Presentation 4:

Name: Charles Simplice Mbatsogo Mebo (International Relations Institute of Cameroon (IRIC))
Title: The Contribution of International Partners in Supporting Returnees in Africa
Abstract:
The return and reintegration of migrants into their country of origin, including highly qualified nationals, has often been seen as a means of fostering development. The reason is that abroad, migrants have generally been able to acquire savings, new knowledge and skills, as well as useful contacts which can be productively in their country of origin[1]. With growth picking up again[2], Africa seems increasingly attractive for its own nationals who return to the land of their ancestors through new opportunities available to them. They are called "repats"[3], as "repatriated" as opposed to "expatriates". The main reason for their return is "the desire to have an impact on the continent"[4] for 63% of them. They are also 49% to have had an interesting professional opportunity and 22% to feel the pressure of the family to return to the continent. However, despite this dynamic, few African countries have developed a real support policy for the "resettlement" of their Diasporas. Several international programs have emerged to capitalize on the benefits of migration and better manage migration flows. If these programs are still modest by the number of individuals involved, they meet specific and targeted needs[5].

Thus, to better understand this aspect of diplomacy of migration, our communication intends to analyze –through the transnational theory- existing formal mechanisms, by presenting strengths and weaknesses and making recommendations.

Keywords: International programmes, returnees, Diaspora, policy

[3] The term "returnees", "those who come back" is sometimes used

Presentation 5:
**Name:** Dr. Rasul Oriyomi Olukolu (Jurisprudence & International Law Faculty of Law, University of Lagos, Lagos, Nigeria)

**Title:** The impact of internal armed conflicts on migration by Africans: foes within and enemies without

**Abstract**

This research looks at the connection between armed conflicts and large migration to Europe and North America by Africans and its attendant problems. It further states that despite all international instruments on the protection of migrants, particularly the 2016 Declaration on the Protection of Refugees and Migrants, most migrants are still left unprotected in the hands of particularly the departure and transit states. These conflicts have had negative impacts on the economy and socio-cultural wellbeing of African states. Consequent upon the foregoing, there has been continuous huge migration by Africans to other parts of the continents, particularly the Western world – Europe, Canada and America. This massive emigration from Africa is targeted at getting greener pastures, security and safety. However, this emigration has always turned out to be more of a curse than a blessing. This paper states that although there are historical and humanitarian reasons to support migration, there are attendant problems being faced even before getting to their destinations and despite several international legal framework, these problems persist. As a solution, the paper proposes an informed assistance by the Security Council and western world to the continent on swift and decisive conflict resolution mechanisms and robust economic policy assistance and investments to the continent, with these migration and the attendant challenges will be drastically reduced.

**PANEL 22: Integration and Moral panic**

**Chair:** Brenda Oude Breuil

**Presentation 1:**

**Name:** Michele Steccato (University of Bologna)

**Title:** Understanding the Italian immigration scare in the Moral Panic framework

**Abstract:**

A case is made and sustained for the understanding of the Italian 2017 preoccupation with immigration/NGOs operating in the Mediterranean Sea in the Moral Panic concept’s frame. It is arguable that, not only “immigration” has been a sensitive topic for the Italian “medispahere” for the last three decades, but also that this constant sensitization had some political and policing utility, helping to criminalize, outside a perfectly defined legal framework, the conducts of those particular institutional actors. Therefore, I will sustain that “moral panic” is still an useful concept to gain a deeper insight into power relations’ functioning in a given society, and that it still retains, more than forty years after its introduction into the social science vocabulary, its own usefulness. It is argued that NGOs became “folk devils” and catalysts of threats and socially perceived fears for their particular “geographical” position, which is twofold: a “dangerous”vicinity to the traditional folk devils, immigrant people; and, after a process of signification in the public discourse, posited as carriers of menace, for their nature of over-national actors in a globalized world.

This signification of those NGOs as “enemies” can be seen both as the effect of a long-running “moral panic”, in he Italian public discourse, around the immigration subject, and as an attempt, from the Italian Governement, to retain power and control over a crisis, in order to pursue electoral and legitimacy gains; on top of that, it has been an useful tool to create “solidarity crimes” in a legal framework where those were absent.

**Presentation 2:**

**Names:** Emiliya Bratanova van Harten (UNHCR, European and International Human Rights Law at Leiden University)

**Title:** Populism and Refugees: A Love-Hate Relationship

**Abstract:**
Populism, when coupled with nationalism, as is the case of most Central and Eastern European (CEE) countries, leads to the formation of a strong anti-refugee context. Populism is characterized by a few elements: legitimacy from the “will of the people” against an establishment, emphasis on an in- and an out-group and a need of a crisis. In this sense, refugees fit the needs of populist rule because, being the easy “other” (do not fit the national culture, values and ethnicity), they perpetuate its legitimacy. In a populist context the refugee protection accorded under UN and EU legal regimes is seen as being imposed by external elites. Looking at the CJEU recent judgment dismissing Slovakia and Hungary’s refusal to participate in the European Relocation Scheme of 2015, the paper aims to elucidate the relationship between inter-European legal pathways for migration and contextual factors affecting their effective implementation in CEE.

Presentation 3:

Name: Dr. Maria Ilia Bianco (University of Naples)
Title: The Italian “refuge emergency”

Abstract:
According with an "assimilationist" model, migrants are welcomed in Italian society as long as they respect the rules of the Italian legal system and provided their culturally motivated conduct is not detrimental to human rights and public safety. Recently, the Italian judges have condemned an Indian Sikh for the crime of port of kirpan in public (Italian Law 110/75, art.4). The judges have held that the religious reason can’t excuse the conduct of the foreigner who behaves dangerously to public safety. The religious freedom is recession with respect to the public safety. This decision reflects the modern “fear of the immigrant” which characterizes not only Italian but also European society, especially after the terrorist attacks. After this judgement, Italian jurists said that italian criminal law discriminates against foreigners who exercise freedom of religion without danger for the community. Only one certainty: in Italy, something is changing.

Presentation 4:

Name: Egle Gusciute, PhD Researcher, Department of Sociology, Trinity College Dublin
Title: Refugees welcome? Attitudes towards refugees in Europe

Abstract:
The European ‘refugee crisis’ has led to an unprecedented growth in asylum applications. Public discourse and media coverage regarding the influx of asylum seekers has been divisive between the need for more harmonised EU-wide approach and less restrictive asylum policy in some EU states on one hand, and concerns regarding the strain on resources on the other. While there is an extensive body of literature on public attitudes towards migrants in general (Ceobanu and Escandell, 2010), the literature on attitudes towards refugees in European context is limited (but see Coenders et al., 2004). How the host society perceives refugees is important not only for their day-to-day experience but also long-term integration and social cohesion. Using the 7th round of the European Social Survey, this paper aims to i) add to the existing gap in the literature regarding attitudes towards refugees, and ii) examine possible determinants of anti-refugee sentiment in Europe.

Presentation 5:

Name: Dr. Saskia J.M. Harkema (Directeur en Oprichter Faces of Change)
Title: Staying human: Important actors contributing to change and reconstruction in Syria

Abstract:
Syrian Changemakers describes a transmedia project in which Syrians share with us lessons learned in the field from their own creative, entrepreneurial responses to war. This project offers us the chance to consider Syria in human terms and from an individual perspective rather than an institutional or political one. To find out more about ordinary men, women and children who we often see through the mainstream media as powerless. Nothing could be further from the truth. In this project, we see
participants as changemakers who, through individual and collective acts of humanity, are reconstructing their society step by step.

Over the last two years, our television screens have been filled with the horrific images from Syria: desolate landscapes of death and destruction, families huddled together in boats or under tents – defenseless and desperate. These images have come to define the Syrian experience and narrative and limited our ability to see Syrian people as anything but victims caught in the grip of circumstances, beyond anything they can control.

But this is not a complete picture. There is another story – many stories – of men, women and even children creating and organizing in response to the difficult circumstances they find themselves in. Stories about building schools, hospitals, food banks, bomb protection workshops, infrastructure rebuilding projects, festivals, art exhibitions. You name it, you’ll find it. These people are not just surviving, they are staying human with everything that being human implies: using their creativity, innovative ideas, entrepreneurial spirit and, above all, their hope for the future. They resist being defined exclusively by the violence and destruction around them. These men, women and children have lessons to teach us all. We call them Syrian Changemakers.

Syrian changemakers are normal people; men, women and children trying to feed their families, help their neighbours and protect their communities. They are not military fighters with guns in their hands, or extremist soldiers waging jihad. They are men and women who have been caught between an oppressive regime and sectarian groups all fighting for control over Syria. All they want is to bring up their children in peace and live in a free country. Over the last 4 years, we have had the privilege of documenting many of these Syrian initiatives and the people who have been involved in them. One example is Khaled Al Haj Saleh, a prominent activist who despite having suffered unspeakable loss at the hands of both the Assad regime and ISIL, still continues to build projects both on the ground in Syria as well as in Europe.

Many of the people we are speaking to are labelled “activists” in Syria and seen as a threat to both the Assad regime as well as extremist groups all fighting for control. In Europe, however, they are seen as refugees – a threat to the European economy and cultural identity or even worse – as extremists planning to wage a global jihad from European bases. In this paper, we describe them as Changemakers: people who lead, organize, build, and create, despite great obstacles and great danger to themselves. Through in-depth interviews and documentation of stories, we explore how reconstruction of Syria is taking place from the bottom-up. It also shows that we can learn vital lessons from the people we portray: lessons about war, about human capacity to stay creative in conflict zones and, above all, how to stay human.

PANEL 23: Sovereign Power and Migration Governance during the “Migration Crisis”

Organizers: Ilan Amit and Dr. Katerina Rozakou (University of Amsterdam)
Chair: Dr. Apostolos Andrikopoulos (University of Amsterdam)
Discussant: Dr. Anouk de Koning (Radboud University)

Panel Abstract
The “European migration crisis” is presented as a moment of rupture. In terms of state and EU sovereignty, the “crisis” is associated with the collapse of national and EU borders and the uncontrolled influx of border crossers. In this panel we invite contributions on state ethnographies and, in particular, studies that explore mundane aspects of governing irregular migration such as bureaucracies, enforcement, detention, deportation, and quotidian practices of processing. We seek to critically reflect on the “crisis” as a break in a normalcy. How do state functionaries, as well as non-state and supra-state agents, face and work within the “migration crisis?” What kind of reconfigurations of sovereign power occur? What happens when functions of bordering and regulating migration fall in the hands of non-state and supra-state agents? How does sovereign power gain traction, through both the receiving end of migrants and refugees, and the actions of those who perform it?

Presentation 1:
**Name:** Dr. Katerina Rozakou (University of Amsterdam, Anthropology)

**Title:** (Ir)regular States of Migration: Contested Sovereignties in Europe’s Margins

**Abstract:**

How do state agents who guard the Greek and the European border experience the collapse of the border? Why are people committed to performing bureaucratic procedures they consider irregular and futile? What does it mean to “work for Europe?” This paper is concerned with how the lived experiences of people governing irregular migration help us understand broader processes regarding sovereign power and the state. Located at a moment of rupture—the “European migration crisis” and the “Greek crisis”—the paper examines the negotiations, collaborations and overlapping authorities between state, supra-state, and non-state agents. Sovereign power is performed through irregularity, powerlessness and disorder. Such elements of governing have been explored especially in regard to their effects on marginal populations. Yet, this paper interrogates how they are experienced in everyday life not by the people who receive sovereign power, but by the people who perform it.

**Presentation 2:**

**Name:** Dr. Zeynep Kılıç ((Erasmus University & Van Vollenhoven Institute for Law, Governance and Society and Leiden University, Political Sociology)

**Title:** Governing “Migration Crisis” Along the Militarized Greek-Turkish Border: The Role of Local Power Relations, Memory and Culture in Policing EU’s External Border

**Abstract:**

In late summer 2015, EU-Turkey Statement negotiations took place against the background of Turkish state agents stopping 3000 ir/regular migrants who were heading to the Turkish border province of Edirne and demanding a safe passage route to Europe. Based on ethnographic research (2013-2015) on the EU-ization of border control along the Greek-Turkish borderland, this paper disentangles local dynamics that helped (re)producing a “state effect” in full control over space and people. A comparative-historical analysis reveals considerable shifts over the last two decades in the positions of local actors involved in the chain of apprehension, detention and deportation, namely police officers, governors, lawyers, civil society, smugglers and even tour agents. Yet, I argue, through a) established power relations slanting towards state actors, b) a living memory of a militarized border and c) a culture of fear and distrust, Turkish leaders could restore power in Edirne and gain traction vis-à-vis the EU.

**Presentation 3:**

**Name:** Dr. Paolo Cuttitta (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Faculty of Law, Geography)

**Title:** NGO Borderwork and the EU Externalization of Migration Management to Tunisia and Egypt

**Abstract**

This paper explores the role of international and intergovernmental agencies, as well as of NGOs, in migration and border management in two North African countries. Based on fieldwork in Tunisia (2016) and Egypt (2017), the paper analyses: the activities carried out by the different actors in these two countries; the relations (mutual influences and dependencies) these actors entertain with one another and with state authorities. The recent crises in Libya and Syria resulted in an increasing number of organizations being involved in migration-related activities. At the same time, however, IOM and UNHCR strengthened their positions as the most powerful players. The paper asks what consequences these developments have in terms of: externalization of the EU border (or internalization of the borders of North African countries); human rights of migrants (which ones are prioritized or neglected in the process of externalization through non-state actors); depoliticization or repoliticization of the border.

**Presentation 4:**

**Name:** Lisa Marie Borrelli (Bern University, Sociology)
Title: “I Spy with My Little Eye Something That Is …” – Secrecy as Humanitarianism or Deterrence?

Abstract

In the migration regime, bureaucratic everyday encounters are not only characterized by institutional ambiguity manifesting through conflicting information or knowledge. Instead, bureaucrats switch between formal informality, where they share otherwise classified information, and strategies of secrecy to facilitate policy implementation. Secrecy can thus work as state strategy of control and reduces migrants’ agency. At the same time, bureaucrats highlight the necessity to protect the migrant detainees from themselves and thus underline humanitarianism as reason for their secrecy. Vice versa, the migrant subject withholds information as act of resistance and to regain agency. This paper is based on ethnographic fieldwork collected in government agencies working with migration throughout several European countries. The data collected in migration offices and border police or border patrol units enables a closer look at strategies of secrecy and the interaction between mostly irregular migrants and street-level bureaucrats.

Presentation 5:
Name: Dr. Beste İşleyen (University of Amsterdam, Political Science)
Title: Irregular Migration Governance in the Aegean Sea: The Turkish Coast Guard Command

Abstract

The focus of this article is the daily governance of borders by the Turkish Coast Guard Command, which is responsible for controlling and protecting Turkey’s sea border with the European Union. Drawing upon critical security studies literature on humanitarianism, risk and bordering, the article makes the argument that humanitarian rationalities and techniques of bordering have been emerging in Turkish governance of refugees/migrants heading towards the European Union. Building on the literature pointing at the governmentality nature of humanitarianism in border practices, the article attempts to highlight the emergence of a border governance regime in Turkey, whereby traditional bordering practices coexist with a growing concern with migrants’ lives. By zooming into the perceptions and mundane techniques of managing the border and the movement, the article will investigate how Turkish migration governance no longer just concerns the physical control of the borders but encompasses a preemptive strategy that combines humanitarianism and risk.

Presentation 6:
Name: Ilan Amit (University of Amsterdam, Anthropology) and Annika Lindberg (Bern University, Sociology)
Title: Performing States of Crises: Exploring the Implementation Surplus of Immigration Detention in Israel and Denmark

Abstract

Deportation regimes are increasingly studied from the perspective of anthropology of bureaucracy, governing techniques, and border-work. These approaches force us to “think with the other side,” to include the experiences and dilemmas of street-level officials in our analysis, and challenge our positionality as researchers as well as our quest to produce “evidence” of deportation practices. This paper sheds light on the performance of state power and the techniques of controlling non-citizens by presenting ethnographies from two “open” immigration detention centers, very similar in function, but strikingly different in practice: the Holot detention center for African asylum seekers in Israel, and Sjælsmark deportation center in Denmark. Ethnographies of the performativity of state powers, or the lack thereof, offer insights into the intricacies of state control in the sense of strengthening and reconfiguring sovereignties in times of declared “crisis,” by way of expanding state powers into the field of immigration detention.

PANEL 24: EU-Turkey Deal

Chair: Dr. Nilay Kavur
Presentation 1:
**Name:** Dr. Umut Korkut (Glasgow School for Business and Society) and Tasawar Ashraf (Department of Law, Economics, Accountancy & Risk Glasgow Caledonian University)
**Title:** Security Provider, Partner, or Destination? Border and Migration Management Partnership between the EU and the non-EU states

**Abstract:**
This paper studies current migration and border management practices between the EU and non-EU states in the East Mediterranean. It departs from the Turkey-EU refugee deal and elaborates on particularities of relationship between the EU and non-EU members in terms of migration and border management. The Turkey-EU deal is rather unique given its scope, Turkish participation in the EU border management practices, its membership of the NATO, and as an integral part of the European security framework, similar to the United Kingdom. An examination of Turkey’s migration partnership with the EU would reveal important inferences for the future position of the UK vis-à-vis migration and border corporation with the EU. Considering the EU-Turkey cooperation, this paper elaborates on the UK using concepts such as the role of epistemic communities and international policy transfer, cultural diplomacy to shed light on the importance of continued engagement.

Presentation 2:
**Name:** Dr. Eleni Koutsouraki (Postdoctoral Researcher in International Refugee Law, Panteion University)
**Title:** The role of Greece in the implementation of the EU–Turkey deal

**Abstract:**
The EU–Turkey deal has radically changed the field of refugee protection in Greece with thousands of asylum-seekers first detained and then stranded on the Greek islands. The tools for rejecting applications as inadmissible and returning asylum-seekers to Turkey existed before 18 March 2016, as the Greek legislation had transposed the ‘safe country’ mechanism since the adoption of the Asylum Procedures Directive and a Readmission Protocol between Turkey and Greece existed before the deal. However, the ‘safe country’ provisions were applied for the first time following the deal, while international organizations and NGOs denounce serious violations of asylum-seekers’ right to asylum, refoulement, arbitrary detention, non-respect of social rights and ineffective judicial protection in Turkey1, especially after the failed coup attempt of July 20162. This situation, coupled with the lack of procedural safeguards for the examination of asylum applications in Greece3, raises serious concerns.


Presentation 3:

Name: Dr. Giray Sadik (Department of International Relations in the Faculty of Political Science at Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University (AYBU), Turkey)
Title: "Time for a New Refugee Deal to Enhance EU-Turkey Cooperation"

Abstract

Ongoing transnational challenges emanating from Syrian war have demonstrated how interdependent is the security of the European Union (EU) with the one of Turkey. Mass refugee influx to both have further highlighted the ever more timely need for EU-Turkey cooperation in border security and counter-terrorism. This research aims to shed light on the potential venues for EU-Turkey cooperation in border security and managing the mass inflow of refugees. Although, the earlier EU-Turkey refugee-deal was substantially successful in curbing the refugee inflow to the EU, there are still some key issues remain to be addressed to make it an effective and sustainable accord to the benefit of both parties. Preliminary findings suggest that genuine EU-Turkey partnership and balanced burden-sharing are of key importance for any effective measure to be taken for both EU and Turkey.

Keywords: Refugee-Crisis, Border Security, International Cooperation, EU, Turkey

Presentation 4:

Name: Zormpa Ariadni-Stavroula (MA Student in KU Leuven currently working on master thesis project with title, Young Policy Migration Network Fellow: interdisciplinary network of young professionals and academics all working in the field of migration, coordinated by the Swiss Forum for Migration Studies (SFM) of the University of Neuchâtel)

Title: "The effects of the EU-Turkey statement on the Greek asylum policy"

Abstract

Steadily increasing migration flows, after 2015, arrived in Greece and Italy; countries utterly unprepared to face this. European institutions were also caught unaware by this rapid escalation in volume. The thesis will analyse the justification and necessity of the agreement between the European Union and Turkey signed on 18th March 2016, known as the EU-Turkey Statement. This agreement was seen as the main response to the so-called “European refugee crisis”. In order to cope with the unprecedented humanitarian crisis, Greece has faced substantial asylum reforms, many of which were driven by the implementation of the EU-Turkey statement. An overall examination shows that the main reform in Greek asylum policy is the Law 4375/2016. Although some migration policies and steps towards a better common European asylum system and migration agenda were made, there is a question that comes up; “Is Europe effectively assuming responsibility in compliance with its founding principles?”

PANEL 25: EU’s admission policies, re-admission agreements and the implications on human rights

Chair: Prof. Dr. John Vervaele

Presentation 1:

Name: Benjamin Hulme (University of Warwick)
Title: The Proliferation of Political Arrangements in European Union Readmission Policy

Abstract
Throughout the course of the so called ‘refugee crisis’, the European Commission has repeatedly recognised that the European Union’s effective return rate for third country nationals and stateless persons to their countries of origin or of transit has not been sufficient. In the absence of formal readmission agreements with key third countries, the European Union and its Member States have sought to negotiate a number of political arrangements, such as Partnership Frameworks, the EU-Turkey Statement and Standard Operating Procedures. This paper will argue that the proliferation in the number and usage of such arrangements has shifted the European Union’s readmission policy from one which is primarily legal-based, to one which is politically-based. This in turn has resulted in the weakening of the enforceability of human rights of returnees in favour of flexibility and ease of negotiation.

Presentation 2:

Name: Lorenz Neuberger, (M.A.), PhD candidate, University of Konstanz, Department of Politics and Public Administration

Title: Contemporary Asylum Policies between Human Rights Advocacy, Deterrence, and Responsibility Outsourcing

Abstract:

Contemporary migratory movements confront liberal democracies with dilemmas between public demands and universal human rights commitments. Particularly, the area of asylum can be seen as the ‘weak point’ of national migration regimes: According to public choice theory, governments face incentives to restrict claimants’ influx or duration of stay in order to counter ‘immigration backlashes’. Legally, however, the rights to asylum and procedural fairness are firmly anchored. Governments thus often try to maintain a delicate balance: avoiding credibility losses in their self-portrayals while decreasing migrants’ admission or duration of stay. We thus need to scrutinize: To what extent are governments (1) inclining towards ‘cosmetic solutions’ to present themselves as refugee protectors, while (2) trying to impede and deter ‘spontaneous arrivals’ through entry barriers and harsh conditions, at the same time to (3) distancing themselves from the implementation of such regimes by shifting their ‘dirty work’ out of sight? To answer these questions, this contribution builds on results from field research in Germany, Canada, and Australia.

Presentation 3:

Name: Dr. Gözde Kaya (European Union Law, Department of International Relations, Dokuz Eylul University, Izmir, Turkey)

Title: Reform of the Common European Asylum System: A Critical Approach to the Dublin IV Regulation Proposal

Abstract:

The Syrian refugee crisis which has reached its peak in 2015, has explicitly revealed the inadequacies in the implementation of the existing Dublin system and the system has been subject to many criticisms thereof. Hence, the European Commission in April 2016, has submitted a Communication to the European Council and the European Parliament with an aim to reforming the current Common European Asylum System (CEAS). The main aim of this Proposal which is also commonly referred to as the “Dublin IV Regulation” is to reform and improve the CEAS by means of providing a more balanced and fairer responsibility sharing among the Member States relying on the principle of solidarity and to provide a faster implementation of the system. This study seeks to demonstrate the inefficiencies with regard to the functioning of the Dublin system within a legal perspective in light of the recent developments and the mentioned Commission Proposal. In doing so, the study examines the tools and the changes to be introduced to the existing legal framework by the Proposal within a comparative and critical approach by deeply focusing on and discussing whether or not the proposed amendments shall satisfy the needs for a more effective and proper functioning of the system.
Presentation 4:

Names: Katarzyna Czarnota (PhD candidate, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, Sociology Department) and Inga Hajdarowicz (PhD candidate, Jagiellonian University in Kraków, Sociology Department)

Title: Systematic segregation - the case of refugees in Jordan and Lebanon in the context of European „integration policies”

Abstract:

It has been a while since ‘the refugee crisis’ broke out. What we see today is merely a handful of the life stories that make up events similar to many of those that have unfolded in previous years, as thousands of migrants were trying to reach safe haven in Europe or neighborhood countries, jeopardizing their health and lives. The legal and social mechanisms along with economic segregation applied towards the refugees have served as a tool for strengthening hierarchy and social injustices in the global labor relationships for quite some time now. It finds reflection in humanitarian responses and integration policies in Europe, which, instead of inclusion, may lead to systematic segregation for example on the labour market. These global tendencies can be also observable in the Middle East, where most of Syrians and Iraqis find their refuge, hoping for the end of wars. Even there migrants have been denied full social, economic and political rights that become a tool for limiting their access to education and disciplining labor, facilitating wage cuts and lowering working standards. This systematic segregation based on nationality can be seen even in the case of the third generation of Palestinians from Gaza Strip in Jordan. In the South of Lebanon the access to education of Syrian children is limited by introducing high entry requirements while the access to work of their parents is restricted to few sectors. Nevertheless, public opinion in Europe often justifies denying refugees access to European territory, claiming that regions with the same cultural and language circle provide them with more opportunities. The authors conduct a critical analysis of results of limited access to the basic rights (labour rights, limited access to education, health care system) and will critically analyse examples of European integration policies, especially planned changes in labour law as well as examples of violation of labour rights and exploitation of refugees and migrants in textile factories and industry. The analysis is based on data collections and interviews conducted during volunteering programme at the refugee camps in Jerash in Jordan and the shelter in Lebanon.

Keywords: refugee crisis, global labour relations, refugees

PANEL 26: The effects of the EU Turkey Statement on migration flows and access to protection

Chairs: Dr. Ilse van Liempt & Orcun Ulusoy

Panel Abstract

The EU-Turkey Statement of 18 March 2016, also known as “the deal” or EU-Turkey deal, has been one of the most controversial policy steps taken by the EU in recent years. At its core, the EU Turkey deals aim to reduce irregular migration, decrease smuggling and human right violations and migrant deaths. In exchange, EU Member States promised to increase resettlement of Syrian refugees residing in Turkey, accelerate visa liberalization for Turkish nationals, and boost existing financial support for Turkey’s refugee population. This panel focuses on the implementation of the Deal on the ground. What are the effects for refugee lives, rights and decisions? How did the deal transform mixed migration flows and people’s reliance on human smugglers therein? How did the deal impact on refugees’ situation on the Greek islands? What has been the impact of the deal on resettlement from Turkey to Europe? What are resettled refugees’ experiences? What happens to those who are deported under the Deal?

Presentation 1:
**Name:** Dr. Narin Idriz (ASSER, Center for International and European Law, the Netherlands)  
**Title:** An Examination of the EU-Turkey Deal from EU Law Perspective  
**Abstract:**

This paper will examine the deal from EU law perspective. Firstly, it will focus on the legal nature and form of the deal, which deprived those affected by it from access to justice, as demonstrated by the orders of the General Court in NF, NG, and NM. Secondly, it will focus on the process leading to the conclusion of the deal, in total disregard of the procedure laid down in the Treaties, sidestepping the European Parliament as well as possible ex ante control by the CJEU. The orders of the General Court have been appealed to CJEU. The General Court chose not to deal with the thorny issues raised by the deal, thereby adding salt to the wounds of the injured. Now it is up to the CJEU to remedy the situation. What is at stake is not only the protection of the rights of asylum seekers but the main principles of the EU legal order as well as the rule of law. The signal these cases will send will determine the future of similar migration deals that are now on the EU’s table.

**Presentation 2**  
**Name:** Dr. Beste Isleyen (University of Amsterdam, Political Science)  
**Title:** Irregular Migration Governance at Turkey’s Borders with the EU  
**Abstract**  

Little is known as to Turkey’s daily governance of transit mobility and its effects for the European Union. This article aims to fill this gap. To that end, it proposes a practice approach by combining insights from critical security studies and critical border studies. The research focuses on the everyday strategies and techniques employed by Turkish security professionals to police human mobility towards the European Union. It uses a triangulated methodology: discourse analysis, interviews with Turkish security professionals and participant observation. The article is built on new empirical data gathered through fieldwork in 2016 in three Turkish cities: Ankara, Edirne and Izmir. The analysis identifies ‘checkpoints’ and the ‘travel document’ as two central practices that are constitutive of space and the spatial organization of mobility in Turkey. The findings take the transit migration scholarship into a new direction not just by zooming into everyday practices of governing mobile populations. By problematizing the territorial understandings of space, mobility and borders that have so far defined this strand of the literature, the practice approach also draws attention to the constructed nature of transit and its governance and emergent geographies (of mobility) in the transit state space. The article also contributes to critical security studies by emphasizing scale as a key site of border practices with productive effects for space and the spatial organization of mobility in distinct ways.

**Presentation 3:**  
**Name:** Sevda Tunuboylu (Universitat Pompeu Fabra)  
**Title:** Stuck on an island: waiting, hoping and fearing (im)mobility  
**Abstract**  

This paper focuses on forced migrants whose mobility is blocked after the EU-Turkey Statement had been introduced and who are now stuck on Greek islands. The EU-Turkey statement attempts to discourage irregular crossings towards Europe and enforces returns from Greek islands to Turkey. While, return rates after the statement has remained low, the Statement has most of all affected tens of thousands people who have become stuck on the Greek islands since April 2016. Based on empirical research in Lesbos and Chios in the summer of 2017 this paper tries to answer the following question: How do migrants within the waiting zone at the external border of the EU cope with the situation, how is this new situation affecting local development on Greek islands, and what future strategies do migrants develop in this new setting.
Although, the EU Turkey Statement has been promoted publicly and become well known, forced migrants in the islands face severe challenges to access correct and reliable information and are not always up to date on the latest developments in terms of policies. If they would have known about this situation they might not have moved there. Moreover, waiting for long periods of time with uncertainty around the outcomes creates desperation among forced migrants. To cope with the psychological damage of waiting and the despair, migrants are developing strategies for alternative migration trends such as organizing irregularly crossings to the mainland, being smuggled back to Turkey in order to continue one’s journey from there, and/or signing assisted voluntary return papers as a way out.

**Presentation 4:**
**Name:** Orçun Ulusoy (VU University Amsterdam, Law Faculty)
**Title:** Safe for whom? What happens to the migrants who are returned to Turkey under the Statement?
**Abstract:**

The legal nature, outcome and future effects of the EU-Turkey Statement is widely discussed among the scholars, policy makers and non-governmental organisation since March 2016. The statement was widely criticized and several scholars have illuminated the large gap that exists between the adopted policies and the way they are implemented (Heijer & Spijkerboer, 2016), accepting Turkey as a safe third country (Roman & Peers, 2016) and certain shortcomings of the Turkish asylum system (Ulusoy, 2016). Furthermore, since the start of the implementation of the Statement provisions, several researches were conducted and reports were published on the conditions of migrants and refugees in Greece (among others; Crépeau, 2017; Dimitriadi, 2016; Leghtas, 2017). However, little is known about the conditions of the migrants and refugees who were readmitted from Greece to Turkey after the EU-Turkey Statement. This presentation, based on field researches in Turkey and Greece, provides an insight and up-to-date information on the situation of the readmitted migrants in Turkish detention centers and their access to procedural rights. The research demonstrates the gravity of the situation of those who have been returned from Greece to Turkey, especially those of non-Syrian origin. Arbitrarily detained with no access to a lawyer or information, and with no possibility to apply for international protection, many face a serious risk of deportation to their countries of origin.

**Presentation 5:**
**Name:** Dr. Ilse van Liempt (Human Geography and Planning Department, Utrecht University)
**Title:** Refugees’ experiences with resettlement towards the Netherlands under EU Turkey Deal
**Abstract**

Part of the EU Turkey Statement was the so called 1 for 1 regulation which provides legal pathways for the most vulnerable in the shape of resettlement. The EU promised to accept up to 72,000 Syrians from Turkey via quotas. Based on semi-structured interviews with 10 Syrian families who have been resettled under the EU Turkey Statement in the Netherlands in 2016 this paper looks into refugees’ experiences with the 1 for 1 regulation and processes of integration and belonging in small to medium sized towns.

Spatial dispersal policy in the Netherlands randomly allocates refugees along municipalities and gives no choice to refugees where to settle. The philosophy behind this policy is to ‘spread the burden’. Quiet, peaceful rural areas are also perceived ideal for refugees to acclimatise to Dutch culture. Little is known about how refugees actually settle in and feel at home in smaller places which they did not choose for themselves which is surprising given the fact that the majority of refugees in the Netherlands is in first instance housed in small to medium sized towns. How do refugees develop emotional bonds with these places and how do they perceive and experience the welcoming and inclusionary or alienating and exclusionary opportunities or obstacles of small to medium sized towns?
Panel 27 Complex Spatialities and Experience: Refugees between Camps and Cities (Europe / the Middle East)

Organizer and Chair: Dr. Nora Lafi (Leibniz-Zentrum Moderner Orient, Berlin)

Panel Abstract

Since the 2015 refugee crisis, the relationship between some spaces in Europe and other spaces in the MENA region, that was pre-existing at the geopolitical scale and through previous migrations as well as through previous historical phases, often violent, has been made more visible. Suddenly, European opinions realized that it was possible to walk from Aleppo to Munich in a few weeks or that some Greek Islands were just a few hundred metres away from mainland Turkey. Refugees and migrants from the region, sometimes already from refugee camps in Syria, fled to Europe and settled in camps and precarious accommodations. The idea beyond this panel is that this parallel has deeper meanings than conjuncture or just visual impressions. Paper givers are invited to explore aspects of daily-life, crisis and urbanity in camps and precarious settlements in both regions in order to reflect on common mechanisms, differences, interactions and crossed-echoes. The object of this proposed panel is thus to study the interaction of refugees and migrants with cities under the point of view of a micro-anthropology of the urban space. The aim is to discuss the daily spatialities of the functioning of camps, from the scale of individual intimacy (or lack of) to collective interactions (kitchen, canteen, lavatories) as well as the relationship between the inside and the outside, the vision of the outside city by refugees (males, females, children), and the vision of the camp by inhabitants of the city. For each situation, paper givers are invited to articulate geopolitical reflections and reflections at the micro-scale involving the identity of the refugees and the characters of the space or situation under examination: how families reconstituted spaces of intimacy, how public spaces are negotiated, how confessional communities or communities of origin organize, how refugees manage to spatially and socially find a place in the daily life of cities (behaviour in public transportation, work and school), how multiple conflicts emerge, involving clashing visions of society, identity, religion and space. The geographical space envisaged is that of both Europe and the Middle East.

Presentation 1:

Name: Sarrah Kassem (University of Tübingen)
Title: On the Nexus of Discourse and Spatiality of Refugee: Public Opinion, Perceptions and Daily Life Experiences in Tübingen

Abstract

To critically engage with the recent social, political and economic context, it is important to investigate the construction and reproduction of polarities, expressions and manifestations of power relations. While discursive and material processes of Othering and social, political and economic exclusion (or inclusion in different ways) are not new, it is important to investigate what this has meant in recent years and in this case: the debate around refugees. I use the specific example of Germany, and particularly the city of Tübingen, where I was able to conduct extensive field research, to shed light on how it initially showed support to (certain) refugees in the recent context, but is currently carrying out deportations against other refugees. It is then a matter not just of Othering refugees from the German society (despite the discourse on 'integration'), but also creating a hierarchy among and between refugees. The discursive categorization of these is critical to their existence and survival, as it reflects certain power relations, and in turn has real implication on policies, bureaucracy, mobility and social relations within and between spatialities. The proposed paper confront all these discourses to actual practices of space in and around Tübingen.

Presentation 2:
Name: Irene Vlad (Freie Universität, Berlin)
Title: A Permanent Exception: a history of time and space in the Balata refugee camp
Abstract:

With the so-called ‘refugee crisis’ shaking Europe and with the progressive spread of camps, informal settlements and emergency spaces within European’s urban space, scholars have been increasingly interested in studying refugee camps in the Middle East. Analysis of camps in the MENA region, which has been hosting millions of refugees since decades, can help Western policy makers and scholars in exploring the features of lives in protracted emergency situations, where the refugees’ agency has been often suppressed or barely taken into account. The Balata Refugee Camp is the largest one of the West Bank and was established in 1950, only two years after the foundation of the State of Israel. Located at the outskirts of Nablus city, it is inhabited by almost 27000 people, while originally intended to serve 5000 Palestinian refugees. By now, thus, the camp has been existing for almost seventy years, generating its own, separate history. Above all, the camp has gone through enormous spatial transformations, especially when, after the establishment of UNRWA, the year 1955 witnessed a re-planning of the camp on a permanent basis. The first attempts to transform tents into dwellings encountered a strong opposition from popular committees in the camp. Palestinian political groups claimed that the establishment of real houses would have tied them forever to the camp, undermining their determination to return. This discussion represented the basis of a continuous conflict between the humanitarian agency operating in the camp and its inhabitants. The research will thus look at this dispute, locating the latter within the spatial evolution of the camp. It will be argued that Palestinian refugees have been largely perceiving Balata’s spatial transformation as a fundamental feature of their own agency.

Presentation 3:

Name: Ahmad Alaqra(Université Paris-Diderot)
Title: The Unmaking of Qalandia camp: what inhabitants expect from their urban environment
Abstract
For more than sixty years now, Palestinian refugee camps have been essential part of the Palestinian cityscapes. Managed by UNRWA, governed by the Palestinian Authority and controlled by the Israeli Army, space and architecture in those refugee camps were influenced by the contradictory nature of those regimes or structures. While each imposed certain measures or regulations to achieve their political agendas, the question will be: Considering that the third generation of those refugees was born within those camps, to what extend the inhabitant of those camps have agency over their temporary space? In this paper, I will propose the assumption that refugees in Qalandia camp near Jerusalem, developed tools of redefining their architecture and space so it corresponds to their daily life. This “redefinition” was meant to protest the imposed urban practices on their spaces and provide the individuals with tools to alter their surrounding through unmaking the imposed products. The unmaking of the camp is a process whereby the inhabitants as individuals strip the objects and spaces in the built environment off their ‘ordinary’ or ‘imposed’ meanings, whether they are public spaces, stairs, doors, living rooms or any other architectural or urban features. By striping their meanings off, the inhabitants assume alternative significations of those objects that would allow them (the inhabitants) to challenge their complicated socio-political context.

Presentation 4:

Name: Dr. Nora Lafi (Leibniz-Zentrum Moderner Orient, Berlin)
Title: Refugees in Berlin Anno III: on the Search for a Flat
Abstract
Almost 100.000 refugees settled in Berlin since the 2015 crisis. They came from Syria, Iraq, Turkey, Afghanistan or Eritrea. Among those coming from Syria, a significant share was composed of Palestinian refugees fleeing camps in Aleppo, Homs or Damascus. After a phase of emergency accommodation, during which the authorities supervised their installation in various camps and provisional structures, a new phase began in the fall of 2017: those refugees whose administrative
status has been cleared by German authorities (while other were excluded from this process) are supposed to slowly integrate less precarious forms of housing. This proposed paper studies this process of the difficult quest for an apartment experienced by refugees. In the context of rapidly rising prices on the real estate market, many refugees are confronted to unexpected difficulties. The paper follows them during this process, specifically examining spatial aspects of their impact with the city and anthropological aspects of the impact between their expectations and the sometimes hard realities of the quest.

PANEL 28: Refugee crisis 2015-2017

Chair: Dr. Veronika Nagy

Presentation 1:
Name: Vassilis Gerasopoulos (Utrecht Center for Regulation and Enforcement in Europe (RENFORCE) Willem Pompe Institute for Criminal Law and Criminology, Faculty of Law, Economics and Governance - Utrecht University)
Title: Countering ‘Crisis’: Identifying the components of the refugee crisis in Greece

Abstract
Migration is hardly a recent phenomenon, and European history is no stranger to massive human flows - not only inward but also outward. However, since 2015, Europe has faced unprecedented challenges in handling what has been called a massive ‘refugee crisis’. The term has been met with significant skepticism by academics and practitioners alike since the title of 'crisis' - perpetually used in the public, media and political discourse - creates uncertainty, unpredictability, helplessness and even panic. Greece has been in the epicenter of relevant developments, both due to its geographic position and the burden it has to endure – on top of ongoing financial hardships. Acknowledging the complexity and fragmentation of the phenomenon, I wish to delve into a set of highly problematic aspects of the Greek situation that can potentially pinpoint to the pre-existence of other 'crises', the combination of which manifests now as 'refugee crisis'. Thus, the objective of this paper it to explore whether should these last years be perceived as such a threatening 'crisis' or if we should carefully trace other, latent and deeper, dynamics at play before placing the ‘crisis’ label. Emphasis will be put on the components of the current crisis in Greece and, consequently, the potential consequences of said components on the symbiosis between the host society and the migrants. In that sense, the paper’s structure aims to utilize a retrospective analysis of the predominantly negative attitudes towards migration in Greece; combining it with present policy and legal challenges which potentially legitimize and provide an excuse for pre-existing hostilities to manifest.

Key words: refugee crisis, dysnomie, criminogenic asymmetries, migration policy, Greece, national identity.

Presentation 2:
Name: Mairi Zoi (Utrecht University)
Title: Frontex Rebooted: The Securitisation of Migration in the EU by the European Border and Coast Guard and its Legal Implications in terms of EU Competences and Social Legitimacy

Abstract:
On September 2016, the new Regulation on the European Border and Coast Guard (EBCG) was introduced, repealing the former regime concerning FRONTEX – the EU Agency on the Union’s external border control- and granting it new tasks in the context of seeking solutions to deal with the latest migratory challenge. This paper aims to systematically examine the EBCG’s tasks, as described in Regulation EU 2016/1624, under the meta-legal theory of securitization and in the light of the criteria introduced to check whether they constitute securitization practices, which intensify the idea of migration as a security threat to the Union. In its second part, a legal analysis of the EU competences deployed to establish the EBCG shall be undertaken in order to explore their possible contribution to the securitization of migration by the Agency and to the social legitimacy of the new Regulation. By this attempt, the nature of the specific EU competences to create the EBCG and define its tasks is
highlighted aiming to examine the interrelation of border control on the one hand and migration management on the other within the EU.

Presentation 3:

Names: Dr. Cristina Fernández-Bessa Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain, Sociology of Law/Criminology and Dr. Jose A. Brandariz-Garcia (Criminology/Criminal Law, University of A Coruna, Spain)
Title: ‘Welcoming distant refugees, barring the arrival of neighbouring migrants’
Has the so-called refugee crisis shifted Spanish migration control policies?

Abstract:
The so-called refugee crisis does not seem to have led to a significant alteration of Spanish migration control policies. While Spanish civil society expresses solidarity with Syrian refugees, in the enclave towns of Ceuta and Melilla razor wire fences and highly contestable police practices continue preventing the arrival of migrants and asylum-seekers, and the deportation apparatus keeps on targeting specific groups of foreigners. The analysis on the nationality profile of the migrants detained and deported from Spain over the last fifteen years sheds light on the operation of the migration control devices with regard to asylum-seekers and refugees. Specifically, the analysis of the empirical data regarding the detention and deportation of migrant individuals provides valuable information on the demographic profile of the ‘deportable’ foreigner and unveils the rationale of the migration control apparatus. Drawing on these data, this article investigates to what extent the refugee crisis has had an impact on the operation of the Spanish migration enforcement regime.
Keywords: refugee crisis, Spanish migration control policies, deportation apparatus, asylum-seekers.

PANEL 29: host countries, citizenship

Chair: Marjanne de Haan

Presentation 1:

Name: Marloes de Hoon, (PhD candidate, Maastricht University)
Title: A ticket to mobility? Naturalization and out-migration of asylum migrants in the Netherlands
Abstract:
Political debates on naturalization often evolve around the question whether citizenship acquisition should be considered the crown on the integration process or a catalyst for improving the integration of immigrants. Many scholars agree that of migrants with a comparable length of stay in the host country, naturalized persons are in a more advanced stage of the process of assimilation than ‘group members’ who have not obtained citizenship of the host country. Consequently, it is often believed that naturalized migrants are more inclined to settle permanently. Other contributions have illustrated how migrants themselves may consider obtaining citizenship of the receiving country as a facilitator of mobility across borders rather than an expression of permanent settlement intentions. For asylum migrants it may be particularly valuable to obtain EU citizenship, as this enables freedom of movement in Europe. We test this naturalization-as-ticket-to-mobility thesis in the case of asylum migrants in the Netherlands. Register data allow us to follow asylum migrants who entered the Municipal Personal Records in 1998 and 1999, over a 15-year period. The propensity of return or onward migration is estimated for asylum migrants from various origin countries and the role of naturalization in these trajectories is examined.

Presentation 2:

Name: Hester Kroeze (PhD researcher, Ghent European Law Institute (Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence) Dept. of European, Public and International Law)
**Title:** Between War and Law – Figurative Use of Family Reunification Law by Asylum Seekers Without a Refugee Status  

**Abstract**  
In the last few years, Europe has known the largest influx of asylum seekers in decades. The receiving state determines whether an asylum seeker is granted a refugee status. In practice, asylum seekers do not passively accept a negative outcome of this decision, and seek for alternative ways to secure their stay. In the European Union, immigration is not solely the competence of its Member States, and in some cases the EU dictates that a residence status is awarded. Most prominently this is the case for family reunification in the context of EU free movement, and citizenship. Love and children cannot be summoned, however. Some desperate illegal migrants therefore resort to stage a situation that makes them eligible for family reunification, through sham marriage or sham recognition of children. The proposed paper inquires this phenomenon, and the possibility for Member States to combat this figurative use of the law.  

**Presentation 3:**  
**Name:** Cansu Ekmekcioglu-Dedeoglu (Independent Researcher, Technology, Health and Society-https://www.cansuekmekcioglu.com/)  
**Title:** The Role of ICTs in Building Resilience to Forced Migration: The Case of Syrian Refugees  

**Abstract**  
A growing body of work recognizes information as the key adaptive capacity for resilience (Veil and Bishop, 2014). In the information science field, scholars have focused on the information needs of refugees/immigrants in resettlement environments while incorporating policy perspectives such as social inclusion (Andrade and Doolin, 2016; Hutchinson and Dorsett, 2012). Contributing to this discourse, the current study develops theoretical conceptualization of resilience by exploring the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in humanitarian contexts. To this end, this study looks the current use of ICTs by Syrian refugees living urban settings in Turkey, and critically evaluates the ICTs’ impact to address their health and wellbeing needs. This work suggests significant health outcomes for refugee women who already confront gender-based violence and exploitation. It would also generate practices and materials for broader refuge/immigrant programs in host countries.  

**Keywords:** Syrian refugee, ICT, resilience, social inclusion  

**Presentation 4:**  
**Names:** Dr. Miguel Franquet Dos Santos Silva (Universitat Ramon Llull), Dr. Ana Beriaín Bañares (Universitat Abat Oliba CEU) and Prof. dr. Svein Bruras  

**Title:** Improper Distance: The Refugee Crisis Presented by Two Newsrooms  

**Abstract**  
This article examines how the two major newspapers in Spain and Norway between October 2015 and March 2016 covered the refugee crisis in Europe. Based on a quantitative and comparative content analysis of the Spanish newspaper El País and the Norwegian newspaper VG, the study finds that, in both newspapers, more than 50 per cent of the stories on the refugee crisis are about political and administrative issues. Politicians and governmental officials are the dominating sources, while far less space and attention are devoted to the refugees and their stories and opinions. Employing Roger Silverstone’s concept of proper distance as a theoretical anchorage point, the study concludes that the aspiring proximity in the news coverage favours the politicians more than those affected by the politics.  

**PANEL 30: Crisis Management**  
**Chair:** Prof. Dr. Annelies Zoomers
Presentation 1
Name: Dr. Moritz Baumgärtel (Faculty of Law, Economics and Governance, Utrecht University)
Title: A Europe of Local Governments and State Failure: Rehabilitating the Narrative of the 2015 Refugee Crisis
Abstract
The widely shared representation of 2015 as the year of the refugee crisis has been challenged by many scholars. This paper advocates for a change in the narrative to reclaim the crisis metaphor as describing the moment when the chronic failure of state structures to govern immigration became an acute political problem. 2015 is hereby conceptualized as the interception point of two larger trends: firstly, the effective ‘legal disintegration’ of the Common European Asylum system and secondly, the ever-important role of local authorities, particularly in the area of integration, as central governments have devolved their powers. The absence of a comprehensive approach to these trends eventually gave rise to total uncertainty about what level of governance the ongoing events can, will and ought to be tackled. Against this background, the paper re-evaluates the impact of the measures taken since 2015 and the theoretical role of European states, theorizing their disruptive influence as an instance of sectoral state failure.

Presentation 2:
Name: Tihomir Sabchev (PhD researcher, Faculty of Law, Economics and Governance Utrecht University/University College Roosevelt)
Title: A holistic relational model for studying local approaches to migration governance
Abstract
In the last decade a large amount of research on the divergence/congruence between local approaches to migration governance has been produced. However, the theoretical models that have been developed for the investigation of this phenomenon have significant ontological and methodological limitations. As a result, a model that takes into account the causal capacity of all relevant explanatory factors is still lacking. The present paper aims at filling this gap, by proposing a holistic relational approach to studying migration governance at the local level. Departing from constructivist ontological assumptions, I propose a theoretical model that incorporates institutional (legal framework; policies, partisanship, etc.), actors-based (civil society organizations, advocacy groups, private sector actors, etc.), structural-contextual (labor market conditions, demography, etc.) and ideational-contextual (identities and imaginaries, discourse, etc.) explanatory factors. Employing a process-tracing technique and undertaking a detailed analysis of both vertical and horizontal linkages/modes of interaction between these factors in a multi-level governance context, can reveal how local approaches to governing migration are shaped.

Presentation 3:
Names: Dr. Ingrid Boas and Hanne Wiegel (Environmental Policy Group, Wageningen University)
Title: From discourse to empirical realities: the case of climate change-induced migration
Abstract
The topic of climate change-induced migration has gone on and off the radar since the early 2000s. In the context of the European refugee “crisis”, it appeared on the radar again. As much scientific uncertainty remains around the relationship between environmental change and migration, the topic is highly subjective to political discourse. In the Dutch political context, we see that it is discussed through similar discursive lenses that emerged around the European refugee “crisis” and the migration deals: 1) refugees as a security threat; 2) refugees in right of asylum; and 3) providing refugees shelter in the nearby region (e.g. neighbouring countries) (opvang in de regio). We demonstrate that within the Dutch government and the Dutch media, the same discursive frames are used to discuss the “problem of climate refugees”. Building on that, through empirical examples from Bangladesh, we argue that these framings do not fairly represent empirical realities. All three frames define affected
communities as passive victims, as opposed to them being active agents engaging in ways to re-build their lives.

Presentation 4:

Name: Dr. Helga Špadina (Department of Labor and Social Law, Department of Social Policy Law, Faculty of Law Osijek, Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek, Croatia)

Title: Humanitarian Assistance to Undocumented Migrants

Abstract

National migration laws have regulated differently the area of provision of humanitarian assistance to undocumented migrants, ranging from penalization to explicit provision of provision of assistance to all persons, regardless of regularity of a residence status. Legal challenges of bridging internationally recognized standards of protection of fundamental rights and a need to counteract and suppress all forms of illegal migrations, have often led to violations of rights of migrants who might have legal grounds to claim international protection and to obtain right to asylum or subsidiary protection.

Recently, Croatia witnessed vivid discussions related to proposed amendments to the Law on Aliens in regards to assistance to undocumented migrants. This paper aims at providing legal argumentation that should be taken into consideration in discussions on provision of humanitarian assistance to undocumented migrants, as well as proposal on how this matter could be nationally legislated in line with international legal framework.

Keywords: Migration law, irregular

PANEL 31: Gender, age and immigration

Chair: Vassilis Gerasopoulos

Presentation 1:

Name: Ioannis Papadopoulos (PhD Candidate, ICJS, UoP.Institute of Criminal Justice Studies (ICJS))

Title: “The voice of the child” A PhD research project focusing on the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) within domestic policy in Greece and its implications for youth justice

Abstract:

The conditions unaccompanied migrant minors (UAM) face in detention, along with their needs, experiences and deprivation of certain rights (as enshrined in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child) remains a highly under-researched area of study, despite the numbers of these asylum-seeking individuals arriving throughout Europe. This qualitative study, grounded in interpretative phenomenological analysis, explores the ways in which UAM experience detention in Greece, how they perceive the support available to them from responsible organisations and authorities, as well as how they understand the rights that they are entitled to under the UNCRC. The aims of the study are through giving a voice to this group of young refugees; to gain greater awareness regarding the reality UAM face in detention; to explore the tension between human rights, security and policing; to establish the need for minimum standards regarding UNCRC implementation for detained UAM seeking asylum in Europe.

Presentation 2:

Name: Dr. Zsuzsanna Árendás (Hungarian Academy of Science, Sociology Institute- Central European University)

Title: Transmigrant children and their schooling: results of a pilot-study from Hungary

Abstract

In the last decade, Hungary experiences a sharp increase in labour mobility directed towards Western Europe, some of it resulting in return migration (roughly half of the total outbound migration). New
types of mobilities produce changes in the family structures, and effects children in different ways. Some of the children become mobile with their parents, while others remain left behind with one of the parents or other family members. Care for such children, including their schooling poses various challenges. Learning difficulties of left behind children, the emotional and psychological challenges they face, gradually emerge as ‘a problem’ in education system, and so does the schooling and reintegration of return children- asking for new pedagogical approaches and innovative methods. The proposed paper is based a case study of a few schools and their pupils, located in different geographical locations in Hungary. It focuses on the early experiences and difficulties of social and educational re/integration of return children, also on discourses and professional practices related to 'children left behind’. It devotes special attention to the 'voice of the child’, investigating specific child perspectives and narratives of transnational migrant experience, its ‘gains’ and ‘losses’.

Presentation 3:

**Name:** Dr. Ildikó Asztalos Morell (Mälardalen University)

**Title:** Contestations of the Swedish Deportation Regime: Civil mobilization for and with Afghan youth

**Abstract**

Sweden was the country within the EU that received the highest number of unaccompanied asylum-seeking children and youth (UASC) in relation to the country’s population during 2015, the peak year of refugee migration to EU since the Balkan crisis in the nineties. Out of the 162,877 asylum-seekers during 2015, half were children and half of the children (35,369) arrived as unaccompanied. UASC possess special rights as children during the asylum process. Whereas their asylum grounds are assessed by the Migration Agency, the minors’ everyday whereabouts are under the responsibility of municipalities. Being a minor gives access to preferential treatment and rights compared to adult asylum seekers both in terms of access to municipal services, such as health-care, school, housing, social support, and in terms of considerations of asylum grounds leading to residency in Sweden. From 2016, austerity measures were put in place that, combined with an intensified and long-running securitization of migration management, had serious consequences for the children and youth. Among the most imperative developments, there has been an increased suspicion of UASC’s self-declared age in the asylum process combined with a medicalization of age determination. The arbitrary “writing up” of minors’ age has increased, leading commonly to the rejection of UASC’s asylum claims and a deportation order. Due to long processing time at the Migration Agency and in the Swedish migration courts, many youths have also turned 18 during their wait for a final case decision. In parallel to this development, often brought forward as protests, Sweden has seen a growing civil societal engagement on behalf of and together with UASC. This chapter explores the civil societal engagement by and on behalf of UASC in Sweden through an analysis of one Facebook site “Stoppa utvisningarna av afghanska ungdomar!” [Stop the deportation of Afghan youths!] with almost 20,000 members. The initiators are mainly professional and half-professional groups engaged with UASC with the common goal to stop the deportation of the youth. Members include engaged public and UASC. I explore the activities on this site as expressions between subversive humanitariansm and pragmatic voluntarism. I explore also the kind of alternative subjectivities they offer for UASC and the kind of space they create between ‘exclusion’ and ‘inclusion’.

Presentation 4:

**Names:**

Dr. Elisa García-España, PhD in Criminal Law and Criminology, Observatory of the Crime Control System towards Immigration (OCSPI), Institute of Criminology. University of Málaga, Spain.

Dr. Jacqueline Carvalho da Silva, PhD in Sociology, Observatory of the Crime Control System towards Immigration (OCSPI), Institute of Criminology. University of Málaga, Spain.

**Title:** Foreign Unaccompanied Minors in Street Condition: Diagnosis And Action In The South Border of Spain

**Abstract:**
The presence of foreign unaccompanied minors in street condition in some cities in Spain is a reality. They are unprotected children and teenagers, exposed to criminal and victimological risk. There are cities were the high concentration of these minors causes social alarm and enhance the sense of public insecurity. This project aims to prevent child-juvenile delinquency in a pioneering way and is focused on this group of minors in Ceuta -a city of south border of Spain-. Based on criminological theories of juvenile delinquency prevention and immigration, this project will develop a diagnosis and individualized action plans to assist the minors and operate delinquency prevention strategies. The goal is to reduce the number of foreign unaccompanied minors in street condition in Ceuta, focusing on the child's best interests and on the decrease of the social alarm. The results of this project will be internally assessed and can help to understand other similar realities.

Key words: unaccompanied minors, immigration, borders, criminal risk, victimological risk

PANEL 32: Multi-level perspectives on the EU migration "crisis": Migration management between securitization and humanitarianism, between state and civil society

Co-Chairs: Dr. Giulia Sinatti, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam and Dr. Helen Hintjens, International Institute of Social Studies

Discussant: Prof. Dr. Thea Hilhorst, International Institute of Social Studies

Panel abstract:
The recent European migration ‘crisis’ has seen securitization and humanitarianism as increasingly going hand in hand as Europe rolls out efforts to protect its borders while various actors (often non-state actors) try to address the human suffering of those attempting to cross them. The EU, by alternating between securitization and humanitarianism discourses, can blur the distinction between the care and the control of migrants. Different actors (institutional agencies, private sector companies and civil society organisations) have become involved in both care and control activities. This panel discusses how securitisation and humanitarianism play out against the backdrop of the migration ‘crisis’. Panel contributions address this issue from various perspectives, from the supra-national and national, to networks of institutional, private and civil society actors, and finally through those involved, whether as street-level bureaucrats, humanitarian professionals or forced migrants, in everyday practices at the borders of Europe.

Presentation 1:
Name: Dr. Helen Hintjens (ISS, Development studies)
Title: Tropes of War and Rescue: Ending the EU’s Proxy War on Forced Migrants.
Abstract

This paper considers EU ‘proxy war’ on forced migrants, and whether it can be countered with a humanitarian response. A humanitarian turn seeks to rescue forced migrants in trouble, or blames smugglers and traffickers for the suffering of forced migrants. A proxy war has been fought through surrogates, including partner governments, private companies, NGOs and even some humanitarian actors. Forced migrants’ lives in transit - and deaths – are determined through these means. Whether they die, or are harmed, in detention, deportation or through neglect, mortality has reached war-like proportions across the EU. Drawing on academic legal and geographical research, as well as studies by NGOs, the paper considers how to end this proxy war. Growing legal accountability of EU member states for failing to rescue at sea may be a turning point in the tensions between proxy war responses and humanitarian agendas of the EU.

Keywords: proxy war, rescue, Mediterranean, forced migrants; prosecutions

Presentation 2:
Name: Dr. Giulia Sinatti (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Anthropology)
Title: Fortress Europe beyond its external borders: mobility, viapolitics and borderwork in the EU migration crisis

Abstract

Scholars often address the European migration ‘crisis’ from the perspective of border and securitisation studies. These analyses suffer from two main limitations: they presume that states are the main architects behind bordering and securitisation; they focus geographically on Europe’s external border, often epitomised by the Mediterranean sea. This paper draws on notions of “via-politics” and “borderwork” to address both limitations. Via-politics focuses on how migration is “visualized, problematized, policed and contested at the level of its geographical and infrastructural routes” (Walters 2015: 11). Borderwork indicates bordering as being as much the doing of institutions as it is of citizens “involved in constructing and contesting borders throughout Europe” (Rumford 2008: 3). Drawing on first-hand ethnographic research conducted in migrant support initiatives in Northern Italy, the paper shows that institutions as well as ordinary people may enable mobility for some and hinder it for others.

Keywords: migration, bordering, securitisation, viapolitics, borderwork

Presentation 3:

Name: Antonis Alexandridis (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam) and Muge Dalkiran (Middle East Technical University, Ankara)
Title: Hotspots: A Biopolitical Practice of the EU
Abstract

With the aim of dealing with the dramatic increase in arrivals of migrants, European Commission announced its new "hotspot approach" in the May 2015 Agenda on Migration. While the EU considers the hotspot approach as a fast-track action for the registration of migrants and the determination of their return or relocation, a noteworthy number of NGOs and UNHCR criticised the hotspots due to heavy human rights violations. At this point, with the practices of high technological surveillance, exclusion and suspension of rights the hotspot approach seems as a biopolitical practice of the EU. This paper aims to analyze the hotspots as biopolitical zones where migrants suffer from the lack of very fundamental needs such as shelter and security. Moreover, it will be questioned based on field research whether the political resistance against the EU's biopolitical exercises can lead us to reframe the concept of "bare life" in hotspots.

Keywords: Hotspots, EU, biopolitics, migration, human rights

Presentation 4:

Name: Prof. Dr. Thea Hilhorst (Conflict and Disaster Management, ISS)
Title: The role of humanitarian agencies in the EU refugee/migrant crisis
Abstract

Since August 2015, when a million refugees presented themselves at Europe’s borders, the European Union has awakened to the fact that there is a refugee crisis. The political crisis triggered by the refugees has resulted in a number of policies geared to preventing new refugee flows, and the externalization of refugee care, first through a contested deal with Turkey and then with even more shady deals with de facto authorities in Libya that enforce an abhorrent refugee regime financed and authorized by the EU. Several years into this political crises has not seen concerted advocacy agenda from civil society in Europe. Human rights organizations are the most vocal, while humanitarian and development agencies largely stay silent. This paper maps the different discourses, agendas and actions of different parts of civil society in the Netherlands, and zooms in on the positions held by humanitarian agencies.

PANEL 33: Social psychological processes involved in reactions to refugees

Organizer/chair: Dr. Borja Martinovic (Department of Interdisciplinary Social Science European
Panel abstract

The recent arrival of refugees to Europe has polarized the European societies. While some people volunteered to help these newcomers, others engaged in protests to close the borders and prevent further inflows. This panel brings together four empirical studies about the social psychological processes that can help us understand this polarization of opinions. The first two papers deal with hostile reactions to refugees. Fülöp and Kővágó show that negative emotions, stereotypes and actions are more common among people high on collective narcissism, whereas Hasbún López and Martinovic show that national identification motivates, and global identification reduces, support for anti-refugee protests. The second set of papers focuses on prosocial behaviour. Bobowik shows that perceived similarity between the current suffering of the refugees and the suffering of one’s own group in the past enhances positive responses. Thravalou and Martinovic show that sympathy motivates immediate help whereas cost-benefit considerations matter for permanent acceptance.

Presentation 1
Names: Dr. Eva Fülöp (Pazmany Peter Catholic University Budapest, Hungary) and Pál Kővágó
Title: Narcissistic social identity and competition in victimization predict hostile reactions toward refugees in Europe
Abstract:

In recent years European countries have faced a rapid change in their population with the arrival of refugees, resulting in hostile reactions to this group. We assume that these hostile reactions are connected to the exclusive victim consciousness which is based on the view that the ingroup’s suffering is unique and incomparable with the suffering of others (i.e., the refugees). Furthermore, this exclusive victimhood is assumed to be predicted by a fragile, narcissistic social identity which is based on constant comparison with others and the need to feel superior. We collected data among Europeans (N=2000) in 11 countries to test the relationship between collective narcissism, exclusive victimhood, and negative reactions to refugees. Our results indicate that a higher level of collective narcissism is related to a higher level of exclusive victimhood, which in turn is connected to more negative emotions, stereotypes, and action tendencies toward refugees.

Presentation 2
Names: Paola Hasbún López and Dr. Borja Martinovic (Utrecht University)
Title: Collective action against refugees: the role of national, European and global identifications and autochthony beliefs
Abstract:

Given the recent arrival of refugees in Europe, we examined whether different levels of inclusiveness of group identities (national, European, global identification) were differently related to intentions to participate in collective action against refugees among native Europeans. We expected national identification to be related to more, and global identification to less, opposition to refugees. For European identification we argued that it could either show a positive or negative association with protest. We examined if these associations could be explained via autochthony: a belief that the first inhabitants of a territory are more entitled. Analysis of survey data (N=2000) from 11 European countries indicated that higher national identification was, via higher autochthony beliefs, associated with stronger intentions to protest. For global identification the opposite was found. European identification was not associated with protest intentions, thereby falling between the other two types of identification in terms of its role in refugee acceptance.

Presentation 3
Name: Magdalena Bobowik (University of the Basque Country)
Title: How the past can influence prosocial responses to the humanitarian drama: the role of European and global identifications and collective guilt
Abstract:

The arrival of refugees is one of the biggest challenges contemporary Europe is facing. One important question is how to promote more prosocial responses to those who seek shelter in Europe. The awareness of historical analogy between the suffering of the refugees in the present and the suffering of one’s own ingroup in the past may enhance positive outgroup responses. Using survey data collected among 2000 Europeans from 11 countries, we found that historical analogies were associated with more prosocial responses and positive feelings towards the refugees. This link was explained by the strength of global (but not European) identification, which in turn was associated to higher collective guilt. Our findings reveal that lessons from the past are necessary for a society to cultivate respect for human rights. Higher levels of categorization (i.e., global identification) are necessary to feel moral responsibility for the humanitarian drama on the European borders.

Presentation 4
Names: Elisavet Thravalou, Dr. Borja Martinovic and Prof. dr. Maykel Verkuyten (Utrecht University)
Title: Helping behaviour and permanent acceptance of refugees in Greece: The role of sympathy, perceived threat and contribution
Abstract:

Greek population has largely offered immediate help to refugees, while support for permanent settlement of refugees in the country is low. We wanted to explain this discrepancy by investigating the socio-psychological mechanisms underlying helping behaviour on the one hand, and permanent acceptance on the other. We expected feelings to motivate immediate helping behaviour, whereas cost-benefit calculations would predict permanent acceptance. Recent data from a representative sample of 1200 Greek participants showed that helping behaviour was based on feelings of sympathy: people feeling more sympathy were more likely to help refugees. Furthermore, permanent acceptance was linked to perceived threats and contributions. Specifically, participants who perceived more threat were less likely to support permanent settlement of refugees, whereas those who perceived that refugees will contribute to the Greek society, were more positive towards permanent settlement. Overall, the paper highlights that feelings and cognitions differently affect helping behaviour and permanent acceptance of refugees.

PANEL 34: Crime

Chair: Prof. dr. René van Swaaningen (Erasmus University Rotterdam)
Presentation 1:
Name: Rafaela Hilário Pascoal (University of Palermo, Human Rights)
Title: The Challenge of Nigerian trafficking to the protection of human trafficking victims in Italy.
Abstract

In the last years, the migration flows entering into the European Union’s territory by the Central Mediterranean route have marked an accentuated peak of migrants with 170.000 in 2015[1], 181.436 in 2016 and 119.310 in 2017[2]. Despite that migrants arrive illegally in Italy through smuggling networks, different categories can be identified in the migration mixed flows as economic migrants, non-accompanied minor, human trafficking victims, victims of torture, refugees and asylum seekers[3]. In the last years, Nigerian criminal networks operating on trafficking have adapted their strategies to the national and transnational legal framework on migration. In fact, criminal networks have been profiting from the Italian asylum system, in order to avoid the deportation of the victims. This presentation intends to 1) understand the new trends of trafficking criminal network and its challenge to the protection of human trafficking victims; 2) analyse the overlap between asylum seeker and human trafficking victim in Italy.
Keywords: Nigerian human trafficking; asylum seekers; sexual exploitation; Italy
[3] According to the Article 17 of the Italian Law Decree 142/2015, special attention should be given in the reception system of migrants to provides to vulnerable individuals such as children, unaccompanied minors, disabled persons, elderly people, pregnant women, single parents with children under 18, persons who have been subjected to torture, rape or other forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence, victims of trafficking and genital mutilation as well as persons affected by serious illness or mental disorders.

Presentation 2:

Name: Silvia Rodríguez-López (Criminal Law and Criminology -University of A Coruña (Spain))
Title: Media, Trafficking and Migration: the Same Old News?
Abstract:
The way the media portray human trafficking has a significant influence on the construction of social perceptions and, consequently, on the development of a legal framework for fighting this crime and managing migration flows. A review of the academic literature on this topic reveals that media representations of human trafficking have reduced the complexities of this phenomenon by focusing exclusively on three aspects: sexual exploitation, (irregular) migration, and organised crime. Equally, when the historical evolution of legal responses to human trafficking is examined, the same three approaches can be identified. This paper critically analyses how these three stereotypical constructions have both shaped and reflected anti-trafficking legislation, highlighting the need for a shift towards a more comprehensive approach, centred on the protection of victims and the root causes of trafficking.

Presentation 3:

Name: Dr. Tamara Last (Migration Law, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam)
Title: What is the relationship between EU border deaths and policy?
Abstract: As indicated by the very words used to describe the phenomenon, “migrant mortality” and “border deaths” are presumed to be related to migration and border policies. Policy is also generally seen as an important tool to resolve the phenomenon. It is generally accepted among policy-makers and academics that there is a connection between them, but how EU border deaths are related to policy is still debatable. This is significant because how the relationship is conceived informs political responses to border deaths, presumably determining whether this travel-related mortality will continue or end, increase or decrease. To this end, this paper investigates and compares how academics and policy-makers understand the relationship between EU border deaths and policy to work, and finds a significance divergence between them.

Presentation 4:

Name: Monika Szulecka (Centre of Migration Research, University of Warsaw; Institute of Law Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences, Disciplines: criminology, sociology, political science)
Title: (Disputable) refugee crisis in Poland as a target of policy towards irregular migration
Abstract: In the light of the nature of refugee crisis, it may be assumed that addressing the challenges linked to it with instruments that have mostly control and punitive character, has certain implications, such as risks to human rights protection, underdevelopment of instruments suitable for asylum policies, focus on public security issues with insufficient attention paid to security of individuals. The proposed paper will answer the question how and why policy towards irregular migration is applied in managing asylum flows in Poland and what are the results of such approach. It will be based on secondary
analysis of empirical data gathered between 2015 and 2017 within studies focused on asylum and migration policies, as well as on the phenomenon of irregular migration. The paper will also refer to the existing and planned laws targeting asylum seekers, who especially after 2015 became seen mostly as irregular migrants to be kept away from the EU territories.

Panel 35: Turkey
Chair: Ilse van Liempt

Presentation 1:

Name: Metin Çorabatır (Research Center on Asylum and Migration (ARCAM) / İltica ve Göç Araştırmaları Merkezi (İGAM), Ankara, Turkey)
Title: Erdoğan’s asylum policies
Abstract
President Erdoğan is the leading actor of the Turkish asylum system along with the UNHCR Turkey, the EU and the Turkish traditional bureaucratic elite. Following the so called refugee crisis of 2015 and the March 2016 Turkish-EU Statement, frequent sceptical remarks has been made about the possibility of a policy of pushing refugees forward to Europe. In the light of the deterioration of US-Iran relations and the most recent political protests in Iran, it is possible that a new wave of refugees from Iran will happen. Additionally, the Austrian term presidency in the second half of 2018, the Turkish-EU relations will obviously go through a difficult period. This paper will discuss the reliability of President Erdoğan’s Turkish asylum policies in the next few years under new pressures. A historical and legal-institutional approach will be utilised under a broader constructivist theoretical framework.

Presentation 2:

Name: Annalisa Geraci, PhD student in EU Law, University of Teramo, (Italy)
Title: “Out of sight, out of mind”. Managing migration flows with Turkey as “third safe country”?
Abstract
The EU-Turkey Declaration (18 March 2016) has established an agreement to manage migration flows in the territory of the European Union, especially in Greece. The analysis will focus on the measures contained in the Declaration and, in particular, on the return of irregular migrants thanks the assumption that Turkey is a “safe third country” and “first country of asylum” (Directive 2013/32/EU). This recognition has raised numerous doubts both regulatory and substantial prospects because Turkey could not comply the criteria defined under article 39, Directive 2013/32/EU. If the European Commission is enthusiastic about the results achieved so far; the European Parliament, the EU Ombudsman and several NGOs, directly involved in the migration phenomenon, do not share this view. The EU-Turkey Deal represents a subtle breach of the principle of non-refoulement, the respect of fundamental rights and the rule of law. In the same time, this agreement symbolises the concrete defeat of the European institutions. The Member States wouldn’t respect the principle of solidarity and share responsibility (under article 80, TFEU) and they prefer to shift the issues outside the EU.
Keywords: Managing migration; migration law; turkey deal; third safe country; first country of asylum; human rights violation.

Presentation 3:

Name: Dr. Aslı Selin Okyay (Senior Fellow, International Affairs Institute, Rome)
Title: Bottom-up insights on migration management partnerships from the Eastern shores of the Mediterranean: The “refugee deal” as seen by civil society stakeholders in Turkey - based on the MEDRESET Project
Abstract:
Even if the academia and international civil society have largely praised the EU-Turkey Statement, the EU has praised its success and promoted it as a model for migration- and asylum- management partnerships with third countries. While one frequently hears the official and institutional voices on both sides, not as much is known on the views of local non-state stakeholders in Turkey on the EU-Turkey migration management partnership and the so-called deal. Has it been a success? What are its implications for Turkey’s migration governance, for the integration of Syrian refugees, for the host society’s perception of refugees, and for the civil society itself? Based on semi-structured interviews conducted with non-state stakeholders in Ankara and Istanbul in the framework of the H2020 project MEDRESET, this paper aims to provide bottom-up, locally embedded insights on EU-Turkey migration management cooperation by shedding light on the views, criticisms, and recommendations of various civil society actors.

Presentation 4:

Name: Tasawar Ashraf (Department of Law, Economics, Accountancy & Risk, Glasgow Caledonian University)
Title: ‘Solidarity or Solitary? The European Union’s Legacy of Securitization and Exclusion in the Common European Asylum System and its Reflections on Turkish Asylum Law’

Abstract:
The paper argues that the European Union’s securitized recourse to migration management which is lacking on the principle of solidarity has enhanced the sufferings of the asylum seekers by influencing the asylum policies of the non-EU states in the Eastern Mediterranean. The research critically analyses the development of the Turkish Asylum Policy and advocates that due to extra ordinary burden of refugees and conceivable chances of getting EU membership, Turkey is developing its asylum policy essentially on the footprints of the EU. Such political and economic domination of the EU are resulting in the development of broader securitized migration zone in the EU and MENA region. Therefore, this paper critically analyses two interconnected issues, i.e., securitization of the migration in the EU and MENA region and the deficiency of the principle of solidarity and burden sharing in the European Agenda on Migration and how it reflect on Turkish asylum policy. This paper suggests that the EU must adopt a more generous resettle scheme ensuring the division of the refugee burden on all member and regional states by considering different social, economic, and geographic factors. Only such corporation can increase the pool of refugee hosting states by collaborating with the regional states to develop their asylum systems in accordance with international law.

Panel 36: Movie session 3

Chair: Veronika Nagy
Representing Serial Migration Through Ethnographic Filmmaking: “Together Apart”
A film by Maren Wickwire

Approx. runtime 40 min

Maren Wickwire
Freie University Berlin
Visual Anthropologist / Filmmaker / Producer
Currently in Nicosia
This presentation discusses visual representation of the cyclical migration of a multigenerational household of domestic workers from the Philippines to Cyprus. On the basis of my most recent film “TogetherApart” (2017 | 38.min) I would like to discuss collaborative approaches in filmmaking as well as the use of a narrative approach to follow the complex lifestories of migrant workers, allowing for counter narratives to emerge and highlighting agency and the human experience rather than stereotypical descriptions of domestic workers between victimization and sacrifice. Furthermore, I would like to highlight the use of Polymedia (Madianou, Miller 2012) by my protagonists themselves to shape a particular image and visual representation through social media and cellphone photography to “lessen the worry factor” of their families back home while documenting a particular positive experience, mirroring the visual representation of touristic views, while working abroad.

**Short abstract:**
Together Apart is an intimate family portrait of two Igorot women, a mother and a daughter, who left the Philippines to seek work abroad. The film contemplates notions of self-hood, belonging and care, shifting between serial migrants' transitory present and projections onto the future.

**Long abstract:**
Together Apart is an intimate family portrait of two Igorot women, a mother and a daughter, who leave the Philippines to seek work in Cyprus. The film portrays issues of separation and hope across three generations. Guil Ann, a twenty-five-year-old woman from the Cordilleras, follows her own mother Carren to the other side of the world. As the most eastern outpost of the European Union, Cyprus has one of the lowest wages for migrant domestic helpers, but still recruits large numbers of workers. Only months after mother and daughter reunite on the island, unexpected events lead to Carren’s forced departure. Having lived abroad for almost two decades, the mother has to adjust to a new life in the Philippines, while the daughter is passed the baton of having to provide cross-generational income.

Shifting between the temporary present and future imagination of serial migrants, the film contemplates notions of self-hood, belonging and care, sharing insights into the complex emotional web of transnational migration as it transcends victimization and sacrifice.

Homepage [www.manifestmedia.de/togetherapart](http://www.manifestmedia.de/togetherapart) Facebook: [www.facebook.com/togetherapartdoc/](http://www.facebook.com/togetherapartdoc/)
Trailer: [www.vimeo.com/242478823](http://www.vimeo.com/242478823)

**Closing panel**

**Book presentation:**


*Author meets critics*

Prof. Dr. Dina Siegel and Dr. Veronika Nagy (eds.)
Discussion: Prof. Dr. Frank Bovenkerk, Lene Swetzer, M.A., Prof. Dr. Luigi M. Solivetti