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Migration Research
University of Sheffield

3rd Annual Postgraduate Conference on Migration

Understanding Migration: States of (Un)Belonging

Thursday 15 June 2017

The Diamond
32 Leavygreave Rd, Sheffield S3 7RD

 @SheffieldMRG
#migrationsheffield

mrg.group.shef.ac.uk

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Introduction

Migration Research @ Sheffield Postgraduate Research Network

3rd ANNUAL POSTGRADUATE CONFERENCE ON MIGRATION ***Understanding Migration: States of (Un)Belonging***

Thank you for participating in the 3rd Postgraduate Conference on Migration. The aim of the conference is to provide a space of discussion and dissemination for early career researchers (either doctoral or postdoctoral researchers) working on different topics and across different disciplines in relation to migration.

We look forward to engaging with a wide variety of postgraduate researchers and early career scholars that will critically discuss and reflect on different aspects of migrants' experiences, through a multidisciplinary range of presentations.

In this extended program, we have included all panels and the abstract of each presentation.

Please join the discussion using the hashtag #migrationsheffield and follow us at @SheffieldMRG

Organisers (in alphabetical order)

- Thekli Anastasiou, Department of Law, University of Sheffield
<https://www.sheffield.ac.uk/law/study/researchdegrees/ourstudents/tanastasiou>
- Laura Foley, Department of Politics, University of Sheffield
- Sarah Linn, Department of Urban Studies and Planning, University of Sheffield
<https://www.sheffield.ac.uk/usp/researchschool/students/sarahlinn>
- Rebecca Murray, Department of Geography, University of Sheffield
https://www.sheffield.ac.uk/geography/phd/pg/rebecca_murray
- Esteban Sanchez Botero, School of Languages and Cultures, University of Sheffield
- Katy Stewart, School of Languages and Cultures, University of Sheffield
- Marcia Vera Espinoza, Department of Politics, University of Sheffield
<http://www.sheffield.ac.uk/politics/people/academic/marcia-vera-espinoza>

Keynote Speaker

Dr Nando Sigona

Senior Lecturer and Deputy Director of the Institute of Research into Superdiversity at the University of Birmingham

Within and beyond citizenship: status, rights and belonging

Abstract

Drawing on a range of examples from previous and ongoing research related to different figures of membership, including undocumented children, unaccompanied minors, Roma, boat migrants and eurochildren, the paper explores the relationship between immigration status, rights and belonging in contemporary societies of immigration. It considers the ways in which political membership is experienced, spatially and bureaucratically constructed, and actively negotiated and contested in the everyday lives of non-citizens, as well as citizens.

Biography

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

His work has appeared in a range of international academic journals, including *Sociology*, *Social Anthropology*, *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, *Identities*, *Citizenship Studies* and *Ethnic and Racial Studies*. He is author or editor of books and journal’s special issues including [The Oxford Handbook on Refugee and Forced Migration Studies](#) (with Fiddian Qasmiyeh, Loescher and Long, 2014), [Sans Papiers. The social and economic lives of undocumented migrants](#) (with Bloch and Zetter, 2014) and *Diasporas Reimagined* (with Gamlen, Liberatore and Neveu Kringelbach, 2015). Nando is also Associate Editor of the journal [Migration Studies](#). He has written for *Newsweek*, *The Independent*, *Libération*, *OpenDemocracy* and *The Conversation*. He has held visiting research and teaching positions at University of Oxford, and the European University Institute. His forthcoming edited volume [Within and beyond citizenship](#) (with Roberto G. Gonzales, Routledge/BSA) will be published in June 2017.

Website: <http://www.birmingham.ac.uk/staff/profiles/social-policy/sigona-nando.aspx>

Twitter: @nandosigona

Migration Research Postgraduate Network – University of Sheffield
3rd POSTGRADUATE CONFERENCE ON MIGRATION – ‘Understanding Migration: States of (Un)Belonging

09:00-09:30	Registration and Coffee (ICOSS)
09:30-09:45	Introduction by Professor Louise Ryan (The Diamond, Lecture Theatre 7)
09:50 - 11:10	Panels 1, 2 & 3

	<p>Panel 1 – Local and Regional Responses to Migration</p> <p>Chair: Ryan Powell Location: Lecture Theatre 5</p> <p>Martina Pasqualetto (Ca’ Foscari University – Venice): The ‘Volunteering’ of Asylum Seekers in Italy</p> <p>Anouk Flamant (University of Lyon): Cities in Front of Migration Issues: Putting into Question the Experience of Networks of Cities</p> <p>Nicholas Maple (University of London – Refugee Law Initiative): The Migration Management of Refugees in Contemporary South Africa: The Erosion of the Refugee Regime?</p>	<p>Panel 2 – Questions of Identity and (Un)Belonging</p> <p>Chair: Rebecca Murray Location: Lecture Theatre 6</p> <p>Leila Wilmers (Loughborough University): Being Russian in Times of Change: Exploring Feelings of Continuity about the Nation in Flux</p> <p>Aydan Greatrick (University College London): Queer Im/Mobilities and the ‘Refugee Crisis’: Examining Local Responses to Sexual Minority Refugees in Turkey</p> <p>Lucrezia Canzutti (University of York): Kin-states, Host-states and the (Co-) Production of Non-Citizen Diasporas</p>	<p>Panel 3 – Migration and Agency</p> <p>Chair: Professor Louise Ryan Location: Lecture Theatre 7</p> <p>Sophie Djigo (STL – Lille): Migrants’ Conditions in French ‘Jungles’: What does it mean to live in ‘transit’?</p> <p>Ana Visan (University College London): On the Move: The Role of Smartphones in Asylum Seekers’ Journeys</p> <p>Vijayta Mahendru (Jawaharial Nehru University – New Delhi): National States, Migration and Identity: A case of Sikhs in the United Kingdom</p>
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11:30-12:40	Panels 4 & 5	
	<p>Panel 4 – Social, Political, and Economic Perspectives on Migration</p> <p>Chair: Dr Malgorzata (Gosia) Jakimów Location: Lecture Theatre 5</p> <p>Funda Sheridan (Yeditepe University/Maynooth University): Sense of Belonging of Highly Skilled Turkish Immigrants in Ireland</p> <p>Jolien Klok (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam): Transnational Involvements of Three Generations Migrants Compared: The Role of the Social Network</p> <p>Lola Guyot (European University Institute): The Diaspora and the Homeland: Tamil Diaspora’s Mobilisation After the War</p> <p>Rebecca Murray (University of Sheffield): Navigating States of (Un)Belonging Through Higher Education</p>	<p>Panel 5 – Narratives and Representations of Migration</p> <p>Chair: Dr Kristine Horner Location: Lecture Theatre 7</p> <p>Ivana Pridalova (Charles University): A Comparative Perspective on Immigrants’ Impact on and Perceived Belonging to Neighbourhoods: the UK and Czechia</p> <p>Katy Stewart (University of Sheffield): Crossing 'Frontières': Representations of Migration in Contemporary West African Cinema</p> <p>Judith Munoz Sogas (University of Sheffield): Presence and Residence of the First Near Eastern Immigrants in Crete.</p>
13:00 – 13:50	Lunch (ICOSS Foyer)	
14:00 -15:00	Keynote by Dr Nando Sigona (University of Birmingham) Location: Lecture Theatre 7	
15:00-15:30	Tea & Coffee Break (ICOSS Foyer)	

15:30-16:50	Panels 6, 7 & 8		
	<p>Panel 6 – Home, Belonging and Integration</p> <p>Chair: Katy Stewart Location: Lecture Theatre 5</p> <p>Anke Patzelt (University of Ottawa): Integration and Homemaking Processes of the Mobile Elites – Experiences of Highly Skilled German Immigrants in Canada</p> <p>Nathalie Mingboupha (The University of Sheffield): Hyphenated-Chinese in China: Western-Born Ethnic “Return” Migrants’ Journey and Experiences in the Ancestral Homeland</p> <p>Katucha Bento (University of Leeds): Intersectional Paths of Finding Homes and Belongings by Black Brazilian Women in the UK</p>	<p>Panel 7 – Methodologies in Migration Research</p> <p>Chair: Dr Majella Kilkey Location: Lecture Theatre 6</p> <p>Dan Olnier (University of Sheffield): Producing a Consistent Dataset Across Time for Country-of-birth in Great Britain</p> <p>Jiazhe Zhu (University of Sheffield): Immigration Impact on Native's Migration Decision and Relocation Choice in England and Wales</p> <p>Sarah Linn (University of Sheffield): Reflections on the benefits of interdisciplinary methods in refugee research</p>	<p>Panel 8 – Legal Perspectives and Challenges</p> <p>Chair: Dr Brid Ni Ghráinne Location: Lecture Theatre 7</p> <p>Marija Pavicevic (University Saint-Denis Paris 8 – CRESPPA/GTM and Science Po Paris- CERI): Criminalisation of Migrations at EU External Borders in Western Balkans</p> <p>Ruth Brittle (University of Nottingham): A Clash of Interests on the Border: The Best Interests of the Child in UK Asylum Law</p> <p>Giovanni Cavaggion (Università degli Studi del Piemonte Orientale): The Right to Bodily Integrity, Freedom of Religion and the Right to Culture. An Uneven Balancing of Competing Rights?</p>
16:50 17:10	Closing remarks and roundup of the day by Dr. Majella Kilkey		
17:30- 18:45	Migration Research at Sheffield Annual Lecture by Roger Casale (registration necessary) Location: The Diamond, Lecture Theatre 7		
18:45	Wine reception (ICOSS Foyer)		

Panel 1: Local and Regional Responses to Migration

9:50am – 11:10am, The Diamond, Lecture Theatre 5.

Chair: Ryan Powell (Department of Urban Studies and Planning, University of Sheffield)

The ‘Volunteering’ of Asylum Seekers in Italy.

Martina Pasqualetto (Ca’ Foscari University – Venice)

The Italian government has recently promoted a controversial public policy encouraging volunteering activities of asylum seekers in favour of local administrations, with the declared aims of spreading welcoming feelings among the local population and arranging integration and participation paths for the immigrants. The article presents the results of an explorative on-field-research inspired by the “grounded theory” method. It aims to demonstrate that a strongly mystifying governmental discourse has been built around the overviewed policy, whose analysis allowed to identify the themes of the current misrepresenting and inconsistent public narration around irregular immigration, asylum seekers and international protection rights. The research shows that the “volunteering” public policy is totally skewed towards launching a symbolic and perceived “asylum-seekers-utility” message to local population, failing in declared participation and integration aims. Moreover, it enlightens the overviewed policy doesn’t contribute on building better conditions for a positive cohabitation between locals and strangers. Differently, it could have a negative impact on the public consciousness around the asylum seekers’ topic: the aim of ‘let people see’ immigrants involved in unskilled tasks (generally street cleaning) conveys an inferiorized image of them, as well as the ‘restitution through for-free working’ logic promotes a non-right on assistance and ascribes welcoming system problems’ responsibilities to asylum seekers themselves. Lastly, the research allowed to enlighten that the real nature of promoted activities doesn’t lie in “volunteering” but in “unpaid work”: considering this point of view, it conveys some additional critical issues such as lowering labour expectations of asylum seekers.

Cities in Front of Migration Issues: Putting into Question the Experience of Networks of Cities.

Anouk Flamant (University of Lyon)

Since the early 1990s, European cities have been involved in networks of municipal authorities dealing with migration issues, such as the working group “Migration & Integration” of Eurocities. The members of these city-networks agree on the fact that migration is a challenge cities have to address. They use these networks in order to lobby the European Union and promote the development of local policies targetting migration issues (Rogers and Tillie 2001; Alexander et al. 2004; Bertossi et al., 2015; Penninx 2015; Penninx and Garcés-Mascareñas 2016).

The current Mediterranean crisis of refugees has reinforced the will of some European cities (Madrid, Barcelona, London, Torino or Berlin) to be strong actors of local migration policies.

In this context, our presentation will address the two main following issues: How do cities take part in the European discussions on migration? And what kind of concrete measures related to integration do they collectively promote in city-networks?

To answer these questions, our presentation will be based on the material we are currently gathering thanks to a collective piece of research work on European networks of cities dealing with migration issues.

Our hypothesis is that the production of common best practices by cities involved in European networks is framed, and thus in a way weakened, by the weight of their national models. However, they manage to find common ground and to promote common standards of action in this realm. By so doing they become legitimate partners of European institutions on these issues. Such experiences are not only important steps towards ambitious and generalized municipal immigration policies, they could also lead to the consolidation of the European integration policy.

The Migration Management of Refugees in Contemporary South Africa: The Erosion of the Refugee Regime?

Nicholas Maple (University of London – Refugee Law Initiative)

This paper provides an interdisciplinary perspective on contemporary South African migration and refugee policy. South Africa has traditionally been held up by UNHCR as a model of how to receive refugees on the African continent. On paper this is still true, with robust national refugee legislation and a national constitution which together guarantee international and regional obligations towards refugees. Yet, refugee policy and practice in South Africa over recent years has deviated significantly from the law. Drawing on the new South African Green Paper on International Migration as a focal point for discussion, this article suggests refugee reception in South Africa is rapidly moving away from a policy founded on international refugee law and norms to a new migration management approach whereby refugees are treated as economic migrants.

Based on preliminary PhD fieldwork in South Africa, this paper highlights how the state is creating a new policy framework for refugees and asylum seekers, built on global trends towards ‘selective’ immigration policies, externalisation of border control and regional realpolitik. This approach is delinking the labels of asylum seeker and refugee from their corresponding legal rights and pathways to legal or de facto citizenship. The article concludes by reflecting on the role of the Global Compacts and the Sustainability Development Goals in reframing refugees as economic resources, and what this may mean for refugee policy within states in the Global South such as South Africa.

Panel 2: Questions of Identity and (Un)Belonging

09:50am – 11:10am, Lecture Theatre 6.

Chair: Rebecca Murray (Department of Geography, University of Sheffield)

Being Russian in Times of Change: Exploring Feelings of Continuity about the Nation in Flux.

Leila Wilmers (Loughborough University)

Mass migration flows are leading to increasingly diverse societies in immigration states. The growth of radical nationalist movements has been linked to fear and insecurity in some communities regarding these changes. In this context, there is a need to deepen knowledge of how people's understanding of the nation evolves to include or exclude minorities. Recent studies of the role of human agency and personal biography in the everyday making of the nation have brought new insights on these processes. Yet few have addressed how conflicting institutional narratives and personal experiences of the diverse nation are reconciled in a stable sense of the nation. In Russia, the collapse of the Soviet Union and subsequent state-building processes have combined with evolving immigration and birth rate patterns to produce dramatic transformations to the geopolitical and demographic landscape of the country and official discourse on the nation. In this context of change, my research seeks to uncover how Russian citizens of different backgrounds maintain a sense of continuity in the way they imagine the nation and what it means to be Russian. The findings have implications for the possibilities of inclusive nationhood in increasingly diverse societies.

Queer Im/Mobilities and the 'Refugee Crisis': Examining Local Responses to Sexual Minority Refugees in Turkey.

Aydan Greatrick (University College London)

This paper is drawn from data gathered in Turkey during the summer of 2016. It explores the ways in which organisations and queer communities in Turkey are engaging with sexual minority refugees displaced from the MENA region as part of the 'Refugee Crisis'. It does so by examining the discursive and politicised representations of queer or LGBTQI refugee identities from the MENA, and their impact on local and international responses to sexual minority refugees in Turkey.

It notes that LGBTQI identities have become deeply contested in the asylum context of Turkey, creating topographies of (Un)Belonging that intersect with nationality, faith, history and gender in interesting and problematic ways.

The paper also notes how accessing international protection demands that the queer refugee 'speaks the language of their rights' - in this instance, secular LGBTQI rights. For those who might not have an 'identity connection' to such rights categories (a common occurrence for displaced queers from the MENA region), their sexuality (and their

experiences of persecution) are brought into doubt. Subsequently, a ‘challenge of self-narrative’ underpins claims to asylum, from the MENA region.

In light of these challenges, this paper notes how local organisations and queer communities in Turkey are creating innovative spaces of welcome/belonging for queer refugees. These contrast with and directly challenge the exclusionary nature of state level and international protection mechanisms, and even – in some instances – LGBTQ rights frameworks. International concern for displaced queer people should learn from these responses.

Kinstates, Host-states and the (Co-)Production of Non-Citizen Diasporas. Lucrezia Canzutti (University of York)

Despite having resided in Cambodia for generations, Cambodia’s ethnic Vietnamese have been unable to access Cambodian citizenship. Their legal status, combined with Cambodia’s deep-rooted anti-Vietnamese sentiment, has caused them to live at the margins of the host-society whilst relying on their ancestral homeland for assistance. Vietnam has maintained ties with Cambodia’s Vietnamese through the work of the General Association of Vietnamese Cambodians (GAVC), whose role is to “manage” Vietnamese communities in collaboration with Cambodian authorities and the Vietnamese Embassy. The current paper explores the reasons, modalities, and implications of Cambodia and Vietnam’s engagement with these Vietnamese communities. It demonstrates how the two states alternate concessions and control while refraining from granting citizenship due to the political and economic costs that this would entail. Departing from existing perspectives on kin-state, host-state and diaspora relations, the paper argues that Cambodia and Vietnam engage in some level of cooperation that culminates in the (co)-production of a non-citizen diaspora.

Understanding the Experiences of First Generation Slovakian-Roma Pupils.

Abdul Fattah Yafai (University of Sheffield)

I firstly discuss the word migrant and what this means and why the word expatriate is used for some. I write about the experience of my community one of the first communities to enter the UK, from the former British colony of Yemen and then about the newly arriving Slovakian-Roma people from Eastern Europe, who have a background of history of expulsion, slavery and holocaust in Europe (Claveria & Alonso, 2003) then forced movement into Western Europe after the expansion of the EU (Payne, 2014; Fremlova 2009) and with the recently referendum possible further forced movement from the UK. The research explored the experiences of two first generation Slovakian-Roma young people, Luka & Peter and their parents Frank & Mary (pseudonyms used) in a secondary school. This study highlighted useful and the challenging experiences faced by this group. The study surfaced experiences that facilitated a positive encounter in their UK school, as well as the experiences that acted as barriers to a positive encounter. Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis was used to understand the experiences of the participants via an in-depth interview with each participant. Photo-elicitation was conducted by young people to guide their interview and parents had non-structured in-depth interviews. The data from the interviews led to the identification of

the following superordinate themes: 'Basic human needs', 'Cultural understanding of education', 'Learning', 'Meritocracy/ equality Society and the future' and 'School staff practice'. The findings are intended to inform educational practice to best support Slovakian-Roma pupils and recognised on academic and political platforms.

Panel 3: Migration and Agency

09:50am – 11:10am, Lecture Theatre 7.

Chair: Professor Louise Ryan (Department of Sociological Studies, University of Sheffield)

Conditions in French ‘Jungles’: What does it mean to live in ‘transit’?

Sophie Djigo (STL - Lille)

After the destruction of a dozen of illegal camps in the North of France in 2016, hundreds of migrants are back to try to reach England. Again they are blocked in this region next to the British border, living a “mud life” in numerous smaller and hidden camps scattered on the coast. Like in the previous so-called “jungles”, they are faced with the following paradox: compelled to stay in the camp, they need to “make it human”, putting time and a part of themselves in a place they want to leave. They are condemned to spend months, sometimes years, living a kind of “life in transit”. How to survive in such temporary conditions? How to face civil and police violence, when illegality supports impunity? How to get organized as a community to survive and to exist in the public space while this space only belongs to citizens?

Based on a hundred interviews of migrants in the so-called “jungles” between October and March 2016, this paper mixes a sociological and a philosophical approach in order to analyze the specificity of such a “life in transit” and the ethics of the people living in the camps. It aims at showing how ethics help getting organized as a “community of friends” (Aristotle). It also considers migrants as rational agents and experts of their own situations rather than victims or psychological subjects. Hence this work explores the migrants condition from their point of view, through an analysis of their own words and concepts.

On the Move: The Role of Smartphones in Asylum Seekers’ Journeys.

Ana Visan (University College London)

This study aims to address existing lacunae in studies of asylum seeker journeys by contextualizing the mobile phone during the journey. As such, it aims to assess the impact of the mobile phone on asylum seekers’ agency and mobility and conceptualizes the phone as machinist assemblage, drawing on network theory to explain how network capital is accessed during the journey. The study employs a narrative methodological approach, drawing on data gathered from 18 in-depth interviews with asylum seekers from the Middle East traveling to Europe by sea between 2014 and 2016.

Findings establish the mobile phone as an essential tool to access network capital, which allows for connection, wayfinding and safety. Network capital illuminates how asylum seekers gain emotional and practical benefit through the smartphone. Latent and weak ties are more fruitful and useful throughout the journey than strong ties. With the help of

a mobile phone, interviewees overcame obstacles in mobility and agency, especially in critical points during the journey such as the sea travel and in irregular border crossings. Interviewees reported access to a functional mobile phone was of utmost importance throughout the journey. Accordingly, the smartphone's functionality imposed limitations in situations where internet access was restricted.

The study seeks to highlight the possibilities asylum seekers have to exercise control over their agency and mobility by accessing network capital via the mobile phone, even in threatening and dangerous circumstances, and to counter the traditional portrayal of asylum seekers as helpless victims.

National States, Migration and Identity: A case of Sikhs in the United Kingdom.

Vijayta Mahendru (Nehru University – New Delhi)

Sikhs are the fifth largest religious group in the world and are present in many countries. The spread of this religion is resultant of a migrating community, whose history is closely linked to the history of nation state formation in the previous century. Today, there are nearly 30 million Sikhs in the world, 80% of whom live in Punjab and the rest of India. Outside India, one of the largest Sikh communities, comprising about half a million people, resides in the United Kingdom (UK). This country has, over the last half century, experienced a variety of social movements from different groups emphasizing their ethnic, linguistic or religious distinctiveness. They demand full and equal inclusion in society, while claiming the recognition of their identities in the public sphere. This has brought into question the assumption of congruence between political unity and cultural homogeneity which was characteristic of the classical model of the nation state, and thereby contributes to its far reaching institutional transformation.

Globalization and fragmentation of people due to international migration led to deterritorialization of many identities and deepening of diversity. This paper analyses how, identities like the Sikhs, which are a minority in every country of residence, have negotiated for their place in the society, across differences in the existing polity of the UK and in the face of rising hate crimes and xenophobia, what is the state of their un(belonging) in the country.

Panel 4: Social, Political and Economic Perspectives on Migration

11:30am – 12:50pm, Lecture Theatre 5.

Chair: Chair: Dr Malgorzata (Gosia) Jakimów (School of East Asian Studies)

Sense of Belonging of Highly Skilled Turkish Immigrants in Ireland. Funda Sheridan (Yeditepe University/Maynooth University)

Globalization of technologies has resulted in a worldwide labour market demand of highly skilled people which has opened the door for many educated Turkish people to bring their skills abroad. Young Turkish people who have obtained degrees in Turkish universities are welcome to work in professional and skilled jobs in Ireland. In fact, international mobility offers many choices and opportunities and these individuals subsequently go on to benefit from a positive career experience. A clear effect of the mobility of highly skilled Turkish origin workers is the increasing internationalisation of the labour market. This in turn means that we must understand large indigenous and transnational corporations as multicultural places of work. My research broadly concerned with matters such as identity construction and belonging as well as life choices in culturally diverse global workplaces. I explore Turkish migrant's working in multinational companies in Dublin. Investigating identity formation processes at work the research question focused on how employees cope with changes at work like multinational workplaces, and how this might affect their professional identity, integration, work attitude, motivation, and life style. Another focus of this research is to determine the parameters which make positive socio-economic integration possible. Moreover, what was keeping them here and/or were they planning to stay until rest of their lives? How did they describe their home and where was it? As they were professionals, it was a given that their professional identities played a role in their migration; I wanted to concentrate on their professional identities in their migration histories and how this played out in their decisions.

Transnational Involvements of Three Generations Migrants Compared: The Role of the Social Network.

Jolien Klok (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam)

This study investigates whether social network characteristics can provide an explanation for generational differences in transnational behaviour among Turkish migrants to Europe. Significant others like friends and family of generations 1.5 (migrated before age 12) and 2 (born in Europe) are likely to live in the destination country, in contrast to social network members of generation 1 (mean age of migration 29) who are often located in the country of origin. We expect that location of network members impact both the frequency as the type of transnational involvement: sociocultural (visiting, having contact with people and owning property in Turkey), economic (remittance sending) and/or political (voting in Turkey's national elections). We study firstly the degree to which generations 1, 1.5 and 2 differ with respect to

transnational activities, while taking into account integration in the settlement country. Second, we research how generations differ with respect to their transnational social network and how this influences transnational behaviour. Data come from “2000 Families: Migration histories of Turks in Europe”, which entails information on socio-economic characteristics, social network and migration-related topics of first generation migrants (N = 279), and their descendants: generation 1.5 (N = 313) and generation 2 (N = 498). We regressed transnational behaviours on having social network members in Turkey. We compared the model parameters between subsequent generations. This research tests empirically the suggested differences in transnational involvements between three generations of migrants, while controlling for integration indicators, and contributes to an improved understanding of transnational lives in contemporary European societies.

The Diaspora and the Homeland: Tamil Diaspora’s Mobilisation After the War.

Lola Guyot (European University Institute)

Diasporas’ engagement in homeland conflicts is usually analysed from the angle of the support they bring to the warring party at home. But diasporas can also mobilize autonomously and follow their own political agenda. The evolution of Tamil diasporic mobilization since the end of the Sri Lankan civil war in 2009 is representative of this. Following the defeat of the LTTE and the end of its hold over Tamils overseas, the diaspora has developed into an autonomous political force claiming to continue the separatist struggle on its own through peaceful political means. Numerous organizations were created with the purpose of conducting an international advocacy campaign. The peculiarity of these mobilizations is that they are conducted in isolation from – or even at odds with – Tamil politicians in Sri Lanka. The latter are by and large engaged in the process of reconciliation, while the diaspora tends to follow a separatist line. While Tamil expatriates were largely subordinated to the LTTE during the war, their recent activism is in a process of localisation, being increasingly shaped by dynamics pertaining to the situation in the host-countries. This phenomenon raises questions about the reasons why diasporas autonomize, about their possibilities for action in this case and about the dynamics of competition, mutual influences or complementarity taking place between the diaspora and homeland political forces. My paper, based on fieldwork conducted in the Tamil diaspora in 2015 and 2016, will provide a reflection about homeland-diaspora relationships and about the potential autonomy of diasporas.

Navigating States of (Un)Belonging Through Higher Education.

Rebecca Murray (University of Sheffield)

This paper explores forced migrants (asylum seekers, refugees and individuals holding temporary immigration status) experiences of (un) belonging through the lens of HE (higher education). This analysis is based upon research undertaken comparing policy and practice in relation to forced migrant access to HE in Sweden and the UK.

The concept of ‘limbo’ reflects the certainty of uncertainty, which often characterises the circumstances of forced migrants who have experienced multiple losses, including agency, as the result of displacement. Forced migrants are kept in unresolved positions

(stasis induced by limbo) for (often) considerable periods of time, which manifests itself in seemingly insurmountable challenges, in their struggle to reclaim agency in the country in which they have sought asylum and where they could be perceived to 'long to belong' (Atonisch, 2010).

The pursuit of HE to fulfil specific career aspirations was conceptualised broadly, as the route to achieve a 'better life'. HE was also the continuous thread that individual participants used to tie together their experiences and which collectively tied them together, enabling the development of a collective narrative, despite disparate and diverse circumstances in respect to the research participant's individual lives and immigration journeys. This narrative facilitated the development of a new approach to understanding limbo, which moved beyond quantitative measures and captured a more holistic understanding of the multiple and multi layered losses experienced. The analysis of experiences of limbo was not restricted to the context in which the forced migrants sought asylum, instead it extended across experiences of displacement, which for some commenced prior to departing their country of origin and extended beyond the acquisition of settled immigration status.

Panel 5: Narratives and Representations of Migration

11:30 – 12:50pm, Lecture Theatre 7.

Chair: Dr Kristine Horner (School of Languages & Cultures, University of Sheffield)

A Comparative Perspective on Immigrants' Impact on and Perceived Belonging to Neighbourhoods: the UK and Czechia.

Ivana Pridalova (Charles University)

Despite representing two distinct types of immigration countries – an established and a new one, the UK and Czechia as immigrant destinations share some similarities. They have recently experienced an inflow of international migrants who contribute to an unprecedented diversification of the local population. This migration is often being depicted in a negative way in the national public discourse, making migrants a rather unwelcome population. However, these representations are usually far from being informed by local experience with migrants and the consequences of migration for local social environment which might differ between places. This contribution seeks to find out how the recent migration flows have impacted upon localities and how they are perceived by local stakeholders in selected neighbourhoods in the two countries. It will introduce the practices of dealing with the local challenges of immigration, discuss the narratives of immigrants' belonging to the neighbourhood and will pay attention to the current developments such as the role of Brexit and the refugee crisis for the attitudes towards immigrants. The study overcomes the national or aspatial focus of much previous research by providing the debate on consequences of migration in the present day Europe with new insights about the role of migration on the neighbourhood level from a comparative research of the two different, yet at the same time similar, geographical contexts.

Crossing 'Frontières': Representations of Migration in Contemporary West African Cinema.

Katy Stewart (University of Sheffield)

According to Thomas Nail, the migrant is 'the political figure of our time' (2015), something that is all too evident in contemporary European media. However, there is an urgent need, as Nail suggests, to disrupt the view of migration as one of definite trajectories, from 'there' to 'here' and to instead consider the very act of movement itself. One starting point for developing such an analysis of migration can be found in contemporary West African cinema, in which the migrant is also very much a dominating figure, but the portrayals of the migrant and of migration are highly varied, complex and unpredictable, and allow for an understanding of migration from a less Eurocentric, fixed perspective. This paper will consider a small selection of such films, which were all screened at the pan-African film festival, FESPACO, in 2017. Following Nail's theory of migration, it will be demonstrated how these films represent issues of movement and migration, of borders and belonging, and it will be argued that they not only evoke particular issues of movement and identity which are central to current West African societies, identities and imaginaries, but also offer Afrocentric perspectives of migration in a global context.

Presence and Residence of the First Near Eastern Immigrants in Crete. **Judith Munoz Sogas (University of Sheffield)**

Since Prehistory, human beings have migrated from one place to another in order to meet their needs. During the Iron Age, interactions in the Mediterranean Sea became increasingly intense. Some of these relations were based on economic exchanges, whereas others involved the residence of foreigners among local individuals and the transmission of languages, habits or even religious beliefs. The island of Crete (Greece) is a great example of these contacts, as Near Eastern material has been found in many settlements, such as Knossos, Eleutherna or the Idaean Cave.

Some Near Easterner traders presumably only used Knossos as a stopping point before continuing their routes to the north of the Aegean or to the Western Mediterranean. However, some archaeological finds indicate their permanent residency: faience figurines of Egyptian deities found at Knossos show the transmission of oriental beliefs; North Syrian ivory furniture found at the Idaean Cave made "in situ" and oriental bronzes manufactured at Eleutherna imply a permanent group of Near Easterners living and working there; the presence of "cippi" (funerary monuments common in Phoenicia, current Lebanon) implies that oriental traders would have lived and died in Crete, denoting their wish to be remembered there.

Therefore, between the 9th and the 8th centuries BC, Crete saw some Near Eastern traders and metalworkers who arrived, settled, practised their craft and taught their techniques to local people in the island. This multi-cultural character of Crete shows an early phase of migratory movements where cultural practices are shared among different groups of people. It is a phenomenon that implies processes of hybridisation, localisation and even globalisation, reminding us that cultures should never be considered in isolation.

Panel 6: Home, Belonging and Integration

3:30pm – 4:50pm, Lecture Theatre 5.

Chair: Katy Stewart (School of Languages & Cultures, University of Sheffield)

Integration and Homemaking Processes of the Mobile Elites – Experiences of Highly Skilled German Immigrants in Canada.

Anke Patzelt (University of Ottawa)

Over the past decades, the study of integration has predominantly focused on immigrants who are moving from the “global South” to the “global North”, and for whom the culture of their new host country is presumably unknown as it differs significantly from the cultural traditions of their home countries. Contrary to that, the integration patterns of recent (post-1990) Western European migrants moving within the “global North,” as well as the hidden frictions and the social and emotional costs of their moves, have increasingly been ignored. This is because it is assumed that their migrations are relatively “uncomplicated” as these migrants often possess high human, social and cultural capital, and, thus, presumably can easily integrate into their new environment. While this might be true in many cases, similar to other migrant groups, they also have to integrate into their new host society and negotiate processes of belonging. This paper aims to shed light on these aspects by examining the integration and “homemaking” processes of highly-skilled, self-initiated German expatriates living in Canada. By drawing on narrative interviews, conducted in February and March 2017, this paper will particularly explore how my interviewees perceive their own integration into Canadian society and how they negotiate processes of belonging in different spheres of their lives, e.g. in their neighborhoods or cities, at work, or by participating in different social activities and networks. Thus, it will highlight which factors are determining for them to feel at home and integrate in Canada.

Hyphenated-Chinese in China: Western-Born Ethnic “Return” Migrants’ Journey and Experiences in the Ancestral Homeland.

Nathalie Mingboupha (University of Sheffield)

Inscribed within the larger social processes and dynamics of Chinese contemporary society, my research focuses on Western-born second generation overseas Chinese who “return” migrate to their parental homeland. With the purpose of understanding how their “homecoming” experiences and success or failure to integrate into the parental homeland’ society leads to the re-evaluation of their identity(ies), this groups of highly-skilled migrant group’s definitions of self and home evolve along with their transition from being a racial minority in their birth country to a cultural minority in their ethnic homeland.

Shedding light on the role of ethnicity in channeling migration and in restructuring the remigrants’ identities within their ancestral countries, my research uses a qualitatively-driven multimethod design to better understand migrants’ multi-layered socio-cultural integration experiences. Data collection thus primarily consisted of semi-structured in-

depth interviews with 58 ethnic remigrants in Beijing and Shanghai, as well as a variety of documents analyses. By exploring these migrants' integration experiences and overall journey, I find that as they re-evaluate their own definitions of home, self and belonging, this migrant group experiences various forms of emotional in-betweenness and double disconnection challenging the boundaries of their identities.

Keywords: migration experiences, socio-cultural integration, ethnic return migration, identity construction, intercultural encounters, contemporary China, West meets East.

Intersectional Paths of Finding Homes and Belongings by Black Brazilian Women in the UK.

Katucha Bento (University of Leeds)

This paper discusses about the emotional aspect of Black Brazilian women in the identifications of race, gender, class and nationality they are establishing within the British context and how their ways to find homes and belongings make them feel in the settings where they live. The aspects in which racialisation politics are constructed, enacted and performed in a British and Brazilian negotiation of "Othering" in the UK context are explored through a Black Feminist ethnography with Black Brazilian women. Our one-to-one conversations during the fieldwork is what allows me to explore in depth the narratives of the everyday life in the Diaspora. I intend to debate over the challenge to deconstruct crystallised idea of Black Brazilian women subordination in the Diaspora, our ways to emotionally articulate spaces of resistance, decolonisation and possibilities for strengthening the struggle to end domination over Black Women, particularly Black Brazilian Women in Diaspora.

Panel 7: Methodologies in Migration Research

3:30pm – 4:50pm, Lecture Theatre 6.

Chair: Dr Majella Kilkey (Department of Sociological Studies, University of Sheffield)

Producing a Consistent Dataset Across Time for Country-of-birth in Great Britain.

Dan Olnier (University of Sheffield)

Analysis of the recent history of UK migration suffers from a lack of detailed geographical information about changes over time. We will present a new consistent data-set for country of birth in Great Britain over the last three censuses. No two censuses have used exactly the same country of birth categories or geographical boundaries. For this project, these have both been harmonised over time, providing 32 countries of birth for 1991, 2001 and 2011 across England, Wales and Scotland. Country of birth is an imperfect tool for analysing migration: census counts in any zone will include people who have lived there previously and internal migration movements as well as any new arrivals to the UK, and cannot indicate who may have left the UK. Nevertheless, a consistent dataset can help inform discussion and analysis of migration at small-scale geographies. As well as showing some of the ways the data-set allows change over time to be seen, it can be used to analyse to extent to which spatial patterns cluster and how clustering in previous time periods determines future country of birth counts. Contrasts between cities and regions can be examined alongside dynamics within them. Building on Geoff Meen's work examining spatial clustering in London, we will discuss ways to measure these changes. As this is a new dataset, we would be very interested to discuss if it might be useful to others and any issues with the data in its current form.

Immigration Impact on Native's Migration Decision and Relocation Choice in England and Wales.

Jiazhe Zhu (University of Sheffield)

Extensive literature in the UK has studied native and immigrant interaction and one part examines the migration and housing aspect of the topic. Notable empirical studies have looked at native and immigrant population changes at regional or local authority level to infer a certain level of residential sorting and segregation. The article provides empirical evidence at a more micro level, i.e. going down to individual level decision making process in response to immigration. To what extent the level of immigration plays a role in each individual or household native's decision to migrate and relocation choice? Based on existing migration theories, a model is developed to incorporate both individual circumstances and area level factors that could potentially influence the person/household's migration decision and relocation choice. Specifically, area level differences in characteristics between the origin and destination are considered while the origin is associated with push factors and the destination is associated with the pull factors. Initially, a logit regression is conducted to look at the immigration factor on

native's propensity to move; then a multinomial logit model and a nested logit model are run to test if native's choice of relocation is arrived in a simultaneous way (consider all factors together at the same time) or in a sequential way (consider factors in a particular order).

Reflections on the benefits of interdisciplinary methods in refugee research

Sarah Linn (University of Sheffield)

Interviews, focus groups, questionnaires and surveys are common methodologies employed in refugee research. However, methodologies borrowed from other disciplines deserve closer interrogation as means for researchers to conduct research that is less extraction and more empowering. Encouraging refugee participants to be open and honest about their opinions and feelings regarding sensitive topics is challenging for researchers, especially when interviewing refugees with the assistance of a translator and in a foreign context. Before starting fieldwork in Jordan and Lebanon I was concerned that participants would not trust me and that it would be difficult to build rapport, especially in focus groups settings. I decided to use two additional methods more common to the disciplines of Geography and Psychology: Cognitive mapping, to ease participants into the interview process; and diary keeping, to allow greater exploration of feelings and opinions from the perspectives of participants themselves. This paper explores my attempts to employ these methods with Syrian refugee women living in Jordan and Lebanon in 2016 and 2017, and notes the limitations, successes and failures of these techniques, the extent to which they benefit or hinder qualitative research with refugees, and the extent to which, in particular, diary keeping allows for refugee voices to be heard.

Panel 8: Legal Perspectives and Challenges

3:30pm – 4:50pm, Lecture Theatre 7.

Chair: Dr Brid Ni Ghráinne (Department of Law, University of Sheffield)

Criminalisation of Migrations at EU External Borders in Western Balkans.

Marija Pavicevic (University Saint-Denis Paris 8 – CRESPPA/GTM and Science Po Paris- CERI)

Since May 2015 the Western Balkans have experienced a large scale essentially transit migrations on the so called “Balkan route”, therefore becomes the focus of international “migrant crisis”. The migrants and asylums seekers arrived from Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan, fleeing war or political prosecution.

According to data of Frontex, the European Border and Coast Guard Agency, the number of illegal border crossings on the Western Balkans route per year drastic increase can be observed from 19.950 in 2013, to 43.360 in 2014, to 764.038 in 2015.

Despite the cold weather migratory flows continue in January and February 2016 until the closing of the Slovenian, Croatian, Serbian and FYRM borders during the first week of March 2016. As a consequence of EU-Turkey Statement, that enters into force during the second week of March 2016, this number dropped to 122.779. The border closures along the Western Balkan route left thousands stranded in Serbia and FYR of Macedonia.

The migrants arriving from Turkey, Greece, FYR of Macedonia or Bulgaria were Syrians, Afghans and Iraqis but also from Somalia, Bangladesh and Morocco. The “Balkan route” passing through Serbia has become the preferred route for migrants which have instigated humanitarian and political difficulties to Serbia and FRYM and enhanced the ambiguous interaction with EU member states related to “migration management” and EU external border “protection”.

These measures not only violate international refugee and human rights law by severely limiting or denying the right of each individual to seek asylum and have their case examined, they also increase risks of criminalisation of migrations.

This paper will analyse the extreme securitization and politicisation of EU external borders and its consequences on fundamental rights of asylum seekers and migrants in Western Balkans in particular in Macedonia and Serbia with a focus on consequences of “closed” Balkan route.

A Clash of Interests on the Border: The Best Interests of the Child in UK Asylum Law.

Ruth Brittle (University of Nottingham)

When children and young people seek international protection, the primary legal framework should be the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) which ought to

treat the child as a child first and as a migrant second, but there is also a compelling state interest in ensuring effective immigration control. How can this conflict of interests be resolved? The best interests principle is heralded as the main guiding principle in any action concerning children. It is an indeterminate concept, which developed in the context of family law, but is now applied in a broad range of cases concerning children. What is the role of the principle when a child is fleeing persecution and conflict and seeking international protection? How has UK Asylum law approached the best interests principle?

It is the mission of Theresa May and her government to create a 'hostile environment' for all 'migrants', including children and I will look at how the children's rights framework challenges this 'policy' and consider some of the case law which highlights the growing prominence of the best interests principle in the UK's refugee and asylum law and the challenge children's rights presents for the government's 'hostile environment' approach.

The Right to Bodily Integrity, Freedom of Religion and the Right to Culture. An Uneven Balancing of Competing Rights?

Giovanni Cavaggion (Università degli Studi del Piemonte Orientale)

In the European constitutional tradition the right to bodily integrity protects the inviolability of the human body, by prohibiting unwanted physical intrusions and modifications. To protect it, the policymaker often imposes a compression upon other equally fundamental rights, such as freedom of choice or the right to health, as proven by the debate on abortion or surrogacy. In the last decades, migration and globalization have brought to the advent of what has been defined as the multicultural State, in which a cultural majority lives side by side with one or more cultural minorities. These minorities often identify themselves with a set of values and principles that are regarded as incompatible with the host legal system's ones, thus generating what has been described as a clash of cultures. Under this perspective, the multicultural State is experiencing some unprecedented problems with regard to bodily integrity, as some cultural minorities embrace practices of bodily modification such as male circumcision and female genital mutilation (FGM). Both practices involve the permanent modification of the body of an (underage) individual unable to provide an informed consent, and are performed irrespective of medical reasons, in order to perpetuate a religious or cultural tradition, yet one is widely tolerated, while the other is regarded as undisputedly unconstitutional. The paper analyses the reasons behind the different outcome of the balancing between freedom of religion or the right to culture (to keep one's original culture) and the right to bodily integrity in cases that involve these two seemingly comparable practices.

Participants' and Organisers' Biographical Information

Abdul-Fattah Mohamed Yafai is currently about to complete a PhD in Child and Educational Psychology at the University of Sheffield. He has been working in Sheffield for over 17 years in multicultural schools with children and parents in Sheffield with children from a variety of nationalities. Abdul worked in the Bургreave area of Sheffield after the expansion of the EU in 2004 and felt privileged to have worked with some of the young people and parents that arrived from Slovakia. He has recently completed a thesis entitled: 'Listening to how first-generation Slovak-Roma boys and their parents perceive education in a Yorkshire secondary school: What experiences have facilitated or acted as barriers to positive encounters in their school.' Abdul is interested in the subject of migration and education; additionally, Abdul has interest and a previous publication in the subject of autism.

Anouk Flamant holds a PhD in political science on local migration policies in France. Her thesis deals with the building up of integration policies by French cities since the 1980s and how it imbricated with relations between European actors and civil society. She keeps on that issue with a collective project on the way European cities are dealing collectively within the current European migratory "crisis" to become strong partners of the EU institution.

Anke Patzelt is a doctoral candidate in Sociology at the University of Ottawa and a recipient of the Ontario Trillium Scholarship. Anke's dissertation research focuses on the mobility, integration and settlement patterns of highly-skilled migrants and the "mobile elites". Her most recent publications include a paper on ageing migrants in the *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*. She is an active member in the transnational research collective "Mobility & Politics" based out of Carleton University, as well as a member of the "Centre interdisciplinaire de recherche sur la citoyenneté et les minorités" at the University of Ottawa. Previously, Anke graduated from Malmö University with an MA in International Migration and Ethnic Relations. Her master thesis was awarded the German-Canadian Studies Master's Thesis Prize of the University of Winnipeg in 2014. She obtained her BA in Anthropology and Scandinavian Studies from the University of Münster.

Funda Sheridan is a Ph.D Researcher at the Maynooth University, Co. Kildare, Ireland with a research fellowship from the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey. She possesses detailed knowledge in market research, data analyses, qualitative and quantitative research, and experience in international relations, people and performance management, teaching and lecturing.

Giovanni Cavaggion (BA, MsL, Bocconi University; MS, Università degli Studi di Milano; MLP, Università degli Studi di Milano) is a Law PhD candidate at Università degli Studi del Piemonte Orientale, and a member of the Research Group on Cultural Sustainability at Università degli Studi di Milano. His most recent articles have appeared on the *Journal of Church and State* and the *Journal of the Italian Constitutional Law Association*. His research interests, include multicultural society and the Constitution, the right to culture and the cultural defense, cultural rights and cultural pluralism, and multilevel protection of cultural rights in Europe.

Ivana Pridalova – My PhD research focuses on the impacts of migration on urban areas in Czechia, currently the most attractive of Central European countries for international migrants. I have been especially dealing with history of migration in the country, issues of migrants' spatial distribution and residential segregation and the impacts of migration on neighbourhoods. I am currently working on a comparative study of the local impacts of migration in Czechia and the UK, aiming to gain insights into the understandings of and approaches to the new migration in two countries with different migration histories but both facing new challenges.

Jiazhe Zhu is a current AQMeN PhD student in Urban Studies at the University of Sheffield, and her research topic examines the impact of immigration on the local housing market in England and Wales, looking across a wide range of aspects including house prices, housing supply, overcrowding effect, and household mobility. The analysis is conducted on secondary data, using quantitative methods. His research interests include housing market interactions, neighbourhood effects, migration and social science research methods.

Jolien Klok – Having obtained a bachelor's degree in sociology and a master's degree in cultural anthropology, I am now a second year PhD affiliated to the department of sociology at VU, Amsterdam. During my studies I have primarily been interested in migration, multiculturalism and (group) identity. In my PhD project I study older migrants in the Netherlands and their transnational involvements, both at the behavioral level, as well as on a more emotional level.

Judith Muñoz Sogas is a PhD candidate at Universitat Pompeu Fabra (Barcelona, Spain), and a Visiting Researcher at the University of Sheffield, focusing on Phoenician and Greek interactions during the Iron Age in the Mediterranean Sea. She did her Masters in Archaeology of the Classical Mediterranean at the University of Sheffield and studied a Postgraduate course in African Societies as well as her BA Humanities at Universitat Pompeu Fabra taking part of her credits at University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) (USA). She has lectured Spanish Language at Sheffield Hallam University, Universitat Pompeu Fabra and the University of Sheffield, where she also taught Archaeology as a Teaching Assistant. She has participated as an archaeologist in several excavation projects in Spain and collaborated with the Archaeological Museum of Catalunya (Spain) and Weston Park Museum (United Kingdom).

Katucha Bento - PhD researcher in Sociology and Social Policy at the University of Leeds. Based in the Centre for Ethnicity and Racism Studies (CERS), my research is looking at emotions of Black Brazilian Women as migrants in England. My areas of interest are black feminist epistemology and activism, coloniality, and Paulo Freirian theory. I also deliver workshops of samba and the Brazilian National Identity; and run a project on women's solidarity (Roda de Solidariedade) with the Brazilian community in Birmingham.

Katy Stewart is a PhD student based in the School of Languages and Cultures at Sheffield. Her PhD is funded by the Wolfson Foundation, and her project focusses on the aesthetics of borders and motion in Francophone and Lusophone African cinema in a

digital age. Her wider research interests include feminist modes of cinema and narratives of migration in African literature, and she has published in all three areas. She is an active member of the MRG and of SCRIF, the Sheffield Centre for Research in Film.

Laura Foley is a Doctoral Researcher in the Department of Politics. Her research is part of the Prospects for International Migration Governance (MIGPROSP) project, a 5 year project funded by the European Research Council. Her work focuses on labour migration governance in Southeast Asia. Laura has spent five years working in non-governmental organisations with migrants and refugees in the UK and Ireland. She holds an MSc in International Relations from University College Dublin, an LLM in International Human Rights Law & Development from London South Bank University, and a B.A in Sociology & French from Trinity College Dublin.

Leila Wilmers is a PhD student in the Department of Geography at Loughborough University. She holds an MA in International Development from the University of Manchester and a BA in Modern and Medieval Languages from the University of Cambridge. Leila previously worked for development and peacebuilding NGOs, with a focus on conflict areas in the Eurasia region. Her research interests are around nationalism and national identity with a particular focus on contexts of ethno-cultural diversity. Her PhD, supported through a Loughborough University scholarship, looks at perceptions of continuity in citizens' understanding of the nation in post-Soviet Russia. Leila is also conducting research into identity in the Armenian diaspora as part of a project led by the University of Sheffield with funding from the University of Southern California.

Marcia Vera Espinoza is a postdoctoral research associate in the ERC funded project "Prospects for International Migration Governance" (MIGPROSP), at the Politics Department, University of Sheffield. She holds a PhD in Geography and a MA in International Relations, both from the University of Sheffield. Previous to her involvement in MIGPROSP, Marcia participated in the ID100 project and in the Latin American Perspectives on the Post-2015 Development Agenda consultation. She also has worked in media and communications. Dr Vera Espinoza's areas of expertise include forced migration, resettlement, refugee integration, citizenship, belonging and migration governance.

Website: <http://www.sheffield.ac.uk/politics/people/academic/marcia-vera-espinoza>.

Marija Pavicevic is a 2nd year PhD candidate at University Paris 8 and Sciences Po Paris. The title of her thesis is: *The challenges of international migration at the EU's borders: The case of Serbia*. She has 8-year experience in European project management. Since 2016 Marija has been a member of CINETS- international group of research on Crimmigration.

<http://www.crimmigrationcontrol.com/researchTeam.php?id=63>

Website: <http://www.cresppa.cnrs.fr/gtm/equipe/les-membres-du-gtm/pavicevic-marija>

Martina Pasqualetto – I am working as a research intern at the European Social Research Unit (ESRU), University of Barcelona. My academic background is in Political Sciences, International Relations and Human rights (BA, University of Padua) with a specialization in European Studies (MA, University of Padua). Recently I pursued the executive MA in Immigration and Social Transformation at Ca' Foscari University, Venice. After having focused on the relations between migration flows and the European labor market, my latest researches examine unpaid labor, neoliberalism and social inequalities. I am currently working on PhD applications in Sociology and Migration.

Nathalie Mingboupha is a third year Ph.D. student at the School of East Asian Studies (SEAS) at the University of Sheffield, UK. Her research focuses primarily on Chinese ethnic “return” migration from second generation overseas Chinese born in Western countries, with an emphasis on socio-cultural integration and identity construction as part of the migration process and experience in China. Prior to pursuing a research degree, Nathalie received a Master of Science in East Asian Studies from SEAS, wherein she currently serves as an ongoing teaching assistant for the modules Contemporary Chinese Society (postgraduate), and Chinese Economic Development (undergraduate).

Nicholas Maple is a PhD student at the Refugee Law Initiative (RLI), Institute of Commonwealth Studies, University of London, under the supervision of Dr David Cantor. His PhD is investigating reception policies in the South and how they interact with the refugee regime and its core norms (with a particular focus on freedom of movement). He is currently in the middle of an affiliate position at the African Centre for Migration & Society (ACMS) at the University of the Witwatersrand (Wits) in Johannesburg and will be travelling to Zambia later this year to start an affiliation with the Southern African Institute for Policy and Research in Zambia. He teaches on the core module (An Introduction to Refugee and Forced Migration Studies) on the MA in Refugee Protection and Forced Migration Studies at the School of Advanced Study, University of London. He also has two years' experience working in the field as an advocate for organisations such as Asylum Access, Norwegian Refugee Council and UNHCR. Finally, he has previously completed consultancy work for the RLI and Chatham House and has had work published by UNHCR.

Rebecca Murray is a doctoral candidate at the University of Sheffield, her PhD is in collaboration with the Helena Kennedy Foundation and funded by the ESRC. In addition to her academic studies Rebecca has spent the past 15 years working in the NGO and statutory sector. For 10 years she managed projects, undertook research and advocacy work for Save the Children; Rebecca's specialist areas were working with children and young people from abroad, as well as those living in severe and persistent poverty. In 2010, Rebecca founded and currently acts as the Director of Article 26, a project supporting forced migrants to access and participate in higher education.

Ruth Brittle – I am a PhD Candidate at the University of Nottingham, funded by AHRC/M3C DTP. My research focuses on the development of the best interests principle in international children's rights and what role it plays in protecting the rights of the child in refugee and asylum law. I worked as a Solicitor for 13 years, specialising

in personal injury and child protection. I was an associate tutor at the Open University and a research assistant for the Human Rights Law Centre at the University of Nottingham. I teach Public Law and Business Law at the University of Nottingham.

Sarah Linn is ESRC funded, first year PhD student at the University of Sheffield at the department of Urban Studies and Planning. She gained her MA in Planning and International Development in the same department in 2014, following work in the charitable sector and her undergraduate degree in History and Politics at the University of Leeds. She is particularly interested in the livelihoods, experiences and interactions of urban refugees in cities of the Middle East.

Sophie Djigo is a teacher at the school Lycée Baudelaire in Roubaix and a researcher at STL (Lille), specializing in moral and social philosophy. She is the author of "La raison vivante", Paris, PUF, 2013; "L'éthique du gangster au cinéma", PUR, 2016; "Les migrants de Calais", Agone, 2016.

Thekli Anastasiou is a PhD candidate at the University of Sheffield. Her research examines legal approaches to migration as adaptation in response to environmental disasters, supervised by Professor Nicholas Tsagourias and Dr Brid Ni Ghráinne. She is a co-administrator of the Migration Research Group, at the University of Sheffield, and teaching assistant in the School of Law. Thekli has graduated from the LLM program in Public International Law program of the University of Leiden (Netherlands), cum laude and holds an LLB degree from the University of Sheffield. Her research interests include public international law generally, refugee and migration law, forced displacement, environmental and climate-change law.

Vijayta Mahendru – My family migrated from West Punjab to the Indian side of the border in 1947 and settled in Jamshedpur, an industrial township with a diverse population. Growing up among a panoply of cultures, languages and ethnicities, I became interested in issues related to diversity, especially as a result of migration. Currently I am writing my PhD thesis on the 'Immigration and Integration of Sikhs in the UK' but I have been spending quite some time on streaming shows on Netflix and worrying about world politics as well. I love to travel, sing and drive.

Contact Information

Name	Email Address	Twitter
Abdul-Fattah Yafai	afattahyafai@gmail.com	
Ana Visan	ana.m.visan@gmail.com	
Anke Patzelt	apatz099@uottawa.ca	
Anouk Flamant	anouk.flamant@hotmail.fr	@AnoukFlamant
Aydan Greatrick	aydan.greatrick.15@ucl.ac.uk	@AydanEG
Brid Ni Ghráinne	B.A.NiGhrainne@sheffield.ac.uk	@NiGhrainne
Dan Olnér	d.olner@sheffield.ac.uk	@DanOlnér
Esteban Sanchez Botero	esanchezbotero1@sheffield.ac.uk	
Funda Sheridan	fyaylagul@gmail.com	
Giovanni Cavaggion	giovanni.cavaggion@uniupo.it	
Ivana Pridalova	ivana.pridalova@natur.cuni.cz	
Jiazhe Zhu	jzhu19@sheffield.ac.uk	
Jolien Klok	klokjolien@gmail.com	
Judith Muñoz Sogas	munozsogas1@sheffield.ac.uk	
Katucha Bento	K.Bento@leeds.ac.uk	@Katuchinha
Katy Stewart	katy.stewart@shef.ac.uk	@katyabroad
Kristine Horner	k.horner@sheffield.ac.uk	
Laura Foley	laura.foley@sheffield.ac.uk	@LauraCFoley
Leila Wilmers	l.wilmers@lboro.ac.uk	@LWilmers
Lola Guyot	lola.guyot@eui.eu	
Lucrezia Canzutti	lc1287@york.ac.uk	@Lucrezia_C_
Louise Ryan	louise.ryan@sheffield.ac.uk	
Majella Kilkey	m.kilkey@sheffield.ac.uk	@MKilkey
Malgorzata (Gosia) Jakimów	m.jakimow@sheffield.ac.uk	
Marcia Vera-Espinoza	marcia.vera@sheffield.ac.uk	@MarciaVeraE
Marija Pavicavic	pavicevic_marija@yahoo.com	
Martina Pasqualetto	martina.pasqualetto89@gmail.com	
Nathalie Mingboupha	nmingboupha1@sheffield.ac.uk	
Nicholas Maple	nicholasjmaple@gmail.com	@NicholasMaple1
Rebecca Murray	remurray1@sheffield.ac.uk	@A26project
Ruth Brittle	ruth.brittle@nottingham.ac.uk	@RuthBrittle
Ryan Powell	r.s.powell@sheffield.ac.uk	@urbanstigma
Sarah Linn	slinn1@sheffield.ac.uk	
Sophie Djigo	sdjigo@hotmail.fr	
Thekli Anastasiou	Tanastasiou1@sheffield.ac.uk	@thekli_22
Vijayta Mahendru	vijayta.mahendru@gmail.com	

	Presenters
	Panel chairs
	Organisers

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