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MR|Migration Research
@S|University of Sheffield

2nd Annual
Postgraduate Conference On Migration

Looking Beyond the Refugee Crisis

Thursday 9 June 2016
Humanities Research Institute
34 Gell Street, Sheffield S3 7QY

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Introduction

Migration Research @ Sheffield Postgraduate Research Network
2nd ANNUAL POSTGRADUATE CONFERENCE ON MIGRATION
Looking Beyond the Refugee Crisis

The Migration Research @ Sheffield Postgraduate Research Network is excited to host the 2nd 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 received an extraordinary number of submissions and we are pleased to announce that we will be hosting presentations from a multidisciplinary range of postgraduate students and early career researchers that critically discuss and reflect on different aspects of migrants' experiences.

In this extended program, we 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

- Michaela Bruckmayer, Department of Politics, University of Sheffield
  https://www.sheffield.ac.uk/politics/people/research/michaela-bruckmayer

- David Holland, Department of History, University of Sheffield
  http://mrg.group.shef.ac.uk/migration-research-group/david-holland/

- Rebecca Murray, Department of Geography, University of Sheffield
  https://www.sheffield.ac.uk/geography/phd/pg/rebecca_murray

- Marcia Vera Espinoza, Department of Politics, University of Sheffield
  http://www.sheffield.ac.uk/politics/people/academic/marcia-vera-espinoza

*Credit cover design: David Holland

Keynote Speaker
Professor Alexander Betts
Director of Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford

The Economic and Political Lives of Refugees

Abstract

In the context of the global refugee crisis, there remains a tendency to perceive refugees as passive victims, in needs of humanitarian assistance in camps or social security in Europe. Underlying this is a simple misguided belief that refugees are an inevitable burden rather than a potential benefit to host societies. While academic work on Refugee and Forced Migration Studies has examined the lived experiences of refugees, it has rarely explored the economic or political lives of refugees themselves. Drawing upon original research with a focus on refugees in Africa, this lecture will show the conditions under which refugees can be reconceived as making economic and political contributions, and the implications this has for refugee assistance policies around the world. The presentation will draw upon research in two forthcoming co-authored books, *Refugee Economies: Forced Displacement and Development* (Oxford University Press, 2017) and *Mobilising the Diaspora: How Refugees Challenge Authortiarianism* (Cambridge University Press, 2016).

Biography

Alexander Betts is Professor of Forced Migration and International Affairs and Director of the Refugee Studies Centre at the University of Oxford. His research focuses on the politics and economics of refugee assistance. He is author or editor of numerous books, including *Protection by Persuasion: International Cooperation in the Refugee Regime* (Cornell University Press, 2009), *Refugees in International Relations* (Oxford University Press, 2010), *Global Migration Governance* (Oxford University Press, 2011), and *Survival Migration: Failed Governance and the Crisis of Displacement* (Cornell University Press, 2013). His articles have appeared in *Global Governance*, *Ethics and International Affairs*, *Perspectives on Politics*, and the *Journal of International Relations and Development*. He has written for *Foreign Affairs*, the *New York Times*, and *the Guardian*, and appears regularly on the BBC, CNN, and Al-Jazeera. He has held visiting research and teaching positions at Stanford University, University of Texas at Austin, and the Universite Libre de Bruxelles. He previously worked for UNHCR and as a consultant to UNDP, UNICEF, OCHA, IOM, and the Council of Europe. He is founder of the Humanitarian Innovation Project and has been an Advisor to the World Humanitarian Summit. He is a TED speaker and a World Economic Forum Young Global Leader.

Website: http://www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/people/alexander-betts
Twitter: @alexander_betts
Please join the discussion using the hashtag #Bettsrefugeetalk

	Migration Research Postgraduate Network – University of Sheffield **2ⁿᵈ POSTGRADUATE CONFERENCE ON MIGRATION – "Looking Beyond the Refugee Crisis"**
09:00- 09:30	**Welcome & Registration**
09:30- 09:45	**Introduction**
10:00- 11:20	**Panels 1, 2 & 3**

	Panel 1 – Migration Governance	Panel 2 – Looking Beyond the Refugee Crisis.	Panel 3 – Return and Circular Migration
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11:20-11:40	**Tea & Coffee Break**
11:45-13:05	**Panels 4 & 5**

	Panel 4 - Researching Migration: Reflecting on Access, Positionality and Methodologies Chair: Professor Paul White Location: Conference Room **Dr Nick Clare, Politics, University of Leeds.** Militant Research 'From Above': (Ab)using Whiteness in Oppositional Research. **Dr Marcia Vera Espinoza, Politics, University of Sheffield.** A Migrant Researching Refugee Experiences: Power, Privilege and Identities in a Study of Resettlement in Latin America **Rebecca Murray, Geography, University of Sheffield**. Practitioner to PhD: Utilizing Professional Achievements, Skills and Experience in a Doctoral Research Context. **Aya Musmar, Architecture, University of Sheffield.** Reflections on Fieldnotes: Exploring Interactive Spaces Between Refugees and NGO Actors (Community Mobilizers) in Za'atri Refugee Camp in Jordan.	**Panel 5 - Perspectives on Migrants' Integration** Chair: David Holland Location: Seminar Room **Agata Blaszczyk-Sawyer, Polish University Abroad in London.** The Polish Resettlement Act and Polish Resettlement Camps – the Experience of British Migrant Settlement Policy after WW2. **Ross Clark, University of Sheffield.** Conviviality and Categorisation: Migrant Experiences of Employment and Education **Linda Bäckman, Åbo Akademi University, Finland**. Responses to the Refugee Crisis by 'Second-generation Migrants' in Finland **Jessica Elmore, University of Sheffield.** How Does the Experience of Being an ESOL (English for Speakers of Other Languages) Learner Shape Migrants' Settlement into New Information Landscapes?
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14:00 - 15:20	**Panels 6 & 7**	
	Panel 6 – Responding to Human Rights Crisis at the EU Borders Chair: Professor Andrew Geddes Location: Conference Room **Denise Venturi, Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna and KU Leuven**. Filling the Gaps? Good Practices and Soft Law Instruments in the Context of Asylum in the European Union. The Case of LGBTI Asylum Claims. **Pietro Sullo, UNHCR.** The EU Asylum Acquis: a Rights Based Analysis of the Dublin III Regulation. **Karolina Podstawa, European Inter-University Centre for Human Rights and Democratisation.** Responding to Human Rights Crisis at the EU Borders – Limits of the Legal Framework and the Potential to Use the Tools in a Strategic Manner. **Janine Silga, University Ca' Foscari.** The Socio-Economic Integration of Asylum-Seekers: 'Refugee Crisis' or 'Reception Crisis'? – Towards a Long-term Asylum Policy.	**Panel 7 – Gendered experiences of migration** Chair: Dr. Julie Walsh Location: Seminar Room **Jennifer Philippa Eggert, University of Warwick.** "Hijrah" to the "Caliphate": Motivations, Experiences and Media Portrayals of Women Migrating to Join ISIS. **Katucha Bento, University of Leeds.** Colour and Race Shaping "Otherness": The Voice of Migrants Black Brazilian Women in the UK **Juany Murphy, Birmingham University and Otra Cosa Network.** Latin American Migrant Women in London
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15:45-17:05	**Panels 8, 9 &10**	
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	Chair: Dr. Paul Cardwell Location: Conference Room	Chair: Dr. Emma Briant Location: Seminar Room
	Ian Paterson, University of Glasgow. Any Room at the Inn? Migration and the Securitising Moves of the Political and Religious Elite in the UK.	**Martina Manara, London School of Economics and Political Science, Geography and Environment.** Is there Such Thing as a Model of Reception? Introducing the Local Perspective in Refugee Studies.
	Caterina Scarabicchi, Royal Holloway, University of London. Journeys of Dissent: Representations of Border Struggles in Faire l'aventure and Solo andata.	**Meghan Casey, University of Kent - Brussels School of International Studies.** Children of the Snow: Questioning Refugee Integration in the Somali-Canadian Refugee Context.
		Somita Sabeti, University of Gothenburg. Cultuurlijn – a Project that Paves the Way for Social Inclusion and Empowerment for Asylum Seekers?
17:05 – 17:20	**Closing remarks and roundup of the day**	
17:30-18:45	**Keynote Speaker – Professor Alexander Betts, Director of the Refugee Study Centre, University of Oxford**	
18:45	**Wine reception**	

Panel 1: Migration Governance

09 June 2016, 10:00am – 11:20am, Conference Room, Humanities Research Institute

Chair: Dr. Owen Parker (Department of Politics, University of Sheffield)

A Vulnerable Threat? The Impacts of Policy Framing on Child Migration Policy Outcomes. **Michaela Bruckmayer (University of Sheffield)**

The aim of this research is to gain insight into how actors in child migration governance understand the causes and consequences of child migration and how these understandings shape policy-outcomes. 'Actors' in this context include policy-makers, members of immigration authorities, members of child welfare agencies, and civil society organisation. More specifically, this research investigates the question as to why the United States government tends to prioritise child migrants' status as migrants, as opposed to their status as children. This study argues that this policy situation can be explained through the use of a frame analysis which investigates 1) how actors understand the causes and consequences of child migration, 2) how they develop policy narratives based on these understandings, and 3) how they use the narratives to influence policy outcomes. Findings are based on interviews conducted with actors in Washington D.C. and near the U.S.-Mexico border, as well as an extensive document analysis.

'Cherry-picking from jar' – Welfare Surveillance as Migration Control in the European Union. **Veronika Nagy (Utrecht University)**

After the last EU enlargement, state borders have been partially replaced by internal border controls of state bureaucracies to regulate westward migration. Existing ideas of threat associated with noneuropean migrants were accompanied by a new menace referring to criminal 'insiders' who might profit from the freedom of mobility within the EU. Accordingly, social security and immigration policies are increasingly intertwined within surveillance practices of member states, blurring the line between welfare and crime control measures. New geopolitical measures and local risk management strategies are introduced for tracing and screening mobile groups, such as CEE migrants. These monitoring practices, such as spidergrams, are taking new forms in technocratic bureaucracies, changing the means of interaction between newcomers and administrative bodies in host societies. In order to understand how these welfare service based financial monitoring structures facilitate spatial population control, we need to understand how governing bodies are able to invent incentives that try to make undesired groups voluntarily leave their executive territory. Based on empirical case studies, this paper will analyse such asymmetries of surveillance within the virtual walls of Fortress Europe. In addition, my analysis aims to uncover counteractions of targeted populations as well as how these reshape existing profiling strategies.

***Migration Policy Failures, Why?: Lessons from Asia.* Daisuke Wakisaka, University of Bristol**

The research into Japan's labour migration policies have not been conducted and disseminated well. In the context of the world's fastest ageing and declining population the need to accept large numbers of immigrants has been pointed out in Japan. Nonetheless, immigration policy has not been drastically reformed and the lack of urgency in the government under such an urgent social change has remained a mystery, especially for western researchers.

Japan's empirical case will show us how Asian countries differ from western countries in terms of migration policies, while similar demographic and economic challenges confront them. This may also shed light on 'overlooked' Asian immigration policies, thereby offering a new insight into migration debate beyond the crisis, to examine how policies can be reformed without emotional arguments.

This research focuses on Japan's migration policies for highly skilled migrants (HSMs). Based on qualitative analysis, the research explores why Japan fails to attract sufficient numbers of HSMs. The particular originality and unique contribution of this research is that the factors of policy failures are investigated through two different perspectives: one is policy makers in the government and the other is HSMs working in Japan.

The presentation will reveal the inherent barriers in Japan's immigration policy decision-making process beyond stereotyped bureaucracy. It will eventually propose some more ways to move forward and develop responsive migration policies looking beyond the crisis.

Panel 2: Looking Beyond the Refugee Crisis

09 June 2016, 10:00am – 11:20am, Seminar Room, Humanities Research Institute

Chair: Dr Joseph Turner (Department of Politics, University of Sheffield)

Caught between the Two Worlds: Transnational Migration of Chinese. **Shengnan Guo (University of Leeds)**

One of the main features of China's recent transnational migration is that an increasing number of new Chinese migrants, instead of settling in the receiving countries, choose to continue their work and career in China, leaving their families abroad and travelling transnationally between China and the receiving country. A new social group called luoshang (naked businessmen), referred by Chinese media as "the better-off who stay in China to make money while sending their families and assets abroad", emerges during the recent decade and has aroused widespread public concern in Chinese society. Tracing the transnational mobility of luoshang families who simultaneously live their lives in two worlds (China and Canada), this research aims to investigate the rationale and 'real lives' of Chinese luoshang families living a transnational life, to observe the unique features of luoshang's experiences in process, and to analyse various connections made by luoshang's migratory experiences between China and Canada. Luoshang's migration trajectories, seen as a case exemplifying the extent of transnational linkages and flows of resources and people, could also provide new insights into imperatives of making migration decisions in the context of increasing globalisation and the emerging network society as experienced by mainland Chinese. Suggesting wider variations in transnational practices, this research will contribute to developing new theoretical insights on transnationalism. The innovative methodology adopted by this research, a combination of cross-country networked method and longitudinal narrative approach to explore luoshang's migratory trajectories, is another new contribution to the current literature on transnational migration.

Comparing the Variation between 'Migrant Communities' and 'Middle-class Communities' in China: The Assessment of Community Facilities Satisfaction in Shenzhen. **Yu Wang (University of Liverpool)**

China's rapid urbanization is highly associated with the large inflow of rural migrants. Huge numbers of new migrant communities have been built in the past two decades. The issue of socio-spatial inequity in the current urban development in Chinese cities has also been recently highlighted by researchers. The aim of this study is to discover the variation of the needs of community facilities between 'migrant community' and 'middle-class community' in China. A case study was applied in the city of Shenzhen, a new megacity rising from China's rapid urbanisation process, and also a typical immigrant city as the result of the large input of rural labour in the past 20 years. Two different types of communities were selected in Shenzhen's suburb and downtown areas. The research utilised a questionnaire survey to assess the social satisfaction of community residents with their nearby facilities. The community spatial features were evaluated by related planning documents. A significant variation of social attitudes between the two types of communities is discovered, which indicates that the spatial requirement on

community facilities is highly associated with the socio-demographic feature and the level of community development. Based on the above evidence, the research recommends the urban planning system to integrate urban migrants by increasing their social satisfaction. Towards developing socially sustainable communities, differentiated planning policies should also be adopted in the process of community development, especially in the area of providing targeted facilities for urban residents.

Revisiting Notions of Transnational Exchanges between Migrants and their Relatives in Origin Countries. Geraldine Adiku (University of Oxford)

South to North migration is characterised by monetary exchanges between migrants and their families. Research on these exchanges focus heavily on remittances that migrants send to their relatives in origin countries ignoring transfers, which move in the other direction (that is from relatives of migrants in the global South to the migrant in the global North). Building on Carling's concept of scripting remittances, which are repertoires of structures of behavioural expectations for specific types of situations, remittance scripts facilitate and govern remittance transactions, I argue for a conceptualisation of transnational exchanges between migrants and their relatives in origin countries that move beyond remittances. I take as a starting point, the diverse socio economic backgrounds or class positions of migrants and their relatives and the various motivations that drive their migration. Such an approach shifts the focus from the seeming homogeneity that characterises South to North migration that is migrating to diversify risks and increase household income. Focusing on the varied socio-economic or class backgrounds of migrants from the global South will highlight the heterogeneity in migration motives and lead to a more nuanced understanding of transnational exchanges between migrants and their relatives including South to North flow of reverse remittances which has been overlooked in transnational exchange theorisation.

Till Crisis Do Us Part: How Brazil's 2015 Economic Crunch Spotlighted Frustrated Haitian Migrants and Challenged Brazil's Rebranding as a "Humanitarian Superpower. Amanda Pinheiro de Oliveira (University of California-Santa Barbara)

Since 2010, Brazil has configured Haiti as a laboratory and spectacle for proving itself as a new kind of global actor, and as a kind of humanitarian superpower, as the leader of the UN stabilization mission in Haiti. As part of this strategy, Brazil has actively courted Haitian immigrants to come settle in Brazil in the aftermath of the 2010 earthquake. To explore this case of south-south migration, state identification, and global economic crisis, this article discusses (1) how the economic stability of emerging economies threat their role as humanitarian superpowers, (2) how the current political and economic crisis in Brazil has affected Haitian immigrants and the families they left behind for the "Brazilian dream", (3) how, if anything, the disillusion of Haitian immigrants with the Brazilian government threat Brazil`s pretended global leadership.
The volume of remittances directed to both development assistance and private capital in poor countries have dramatically increased in the last decade so did the unprecedented South-South migration due to ever more extreme anti-migration

measures in the North, the escalation of international conflicts in the Middle East and the ascension of developing countries. "Emerging economies'" ambitions (such as those of the BRICS, i.e. Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) have to become major global players were backup by momentary periods of economic boom and the political recognition of specific state leaders, and military interventions. This paper explores what happens when that boom starts to bust, and, in the case of Brazil, when political and economic instability challenges the mix of migration promotion and humanitarian intervention. Crucially, I also explore how this problem is faced by Haitian migrants in Brazil, and returnees from Brazil back in Haiti.

Panel 3: Return and Circular Migration

09 June 2016, 10:00am – 11:20am, Glass Room, Humanities Research Institute

Chair: Dr. Lucy Mayblin (Department of Politics, University of Sheffield)

Narratives of Return: It is Impossible to Go Back. **Tania Espinales Correa (University of Sheffield - Adam Mickiewicz University - University of Santiago de Compostela)**

In literature the return is almost always portrayed as the closure of a great journey or even as the end of an unfortunate voyage. We can find examples of this among the Greek myths, such as Orpheus, who came back from the underworld, or Odysseus, whose principal aim was to return to Ithaca. It is also possible to find this plot in every story that features the intention of going back to Paradise, wherever it is found, and in the attempt to find a lost home by those who were mysteriously transported into other worlds, like Alice in Alice in Wonderland or Dorothy in The Wizard of Oz. Somehow, the ideal of returning is constantly present in the imaginary and literature of migration, and the will of return can last for generations. However, the reencounter with the homeland is quite often less agreeable, than it is imagine to be. Returning is not the end of the migration process. The return is often depicted as a new challenge or a new migration for the returnees, in novels as: Ignorance by Milan Kundera or The Spirit of My Parents Keeps Rising the Rain by Patricio Pron. The readjustment process and the reentry culture shock could be explained following Jacques Derrida's ideas of hospitality. In summary, I would like to propose a new way of understanding the issues of becoming a foreigner in one's own land after returning, and as a consequence, the impossibility to go back home, through the thought of literary theoreticians.

Going Back Home: Return Migration and Occupational Mismatch. **Aleksandra Wójcicka (Warsaw University)**

The determinants of labour market performance of migrants who returned to their country of origin are not fully understood. For example, while research has found that return migrants in some countries do enjoy wage premium, literature on return migration does not provide enough answers why this is the case. The argument which is most often put forward is that temporary migrants accumulate skills and experience which they use upon return. However, available literature points out that migrants, in particular those from less developed countries often occupy jobs far below their qualifications in destination countries. Little is known about how being overqualified for the job in the destination country translates into being mismatched in terms of occupation-education after return to the country of origin.

This paper aims to answer two questions. The first is if return migrants are more likely to be over- and under-educated than non-migrants. The second question focuses on the relationship between working abroad below qualifications and being over-/under-educated in the home country. Drawing on the large and unexplored dataset coming from the 2011 Polish Census of Population and Housing and employing decomposition for binary dependent variables, it has been found that tertiary-educated return migrants in Poland are slightly less over-educated than non-migrants. No difference between

return migrants and non-migrants has been found as regards undereducation. Additionally, based on probit models, this study shows that there is a strong correlation between work below qualifications in the destination country and overeducation, but not undereducation, in the Polish labour market.

Circular Migration: the Winning Solution for Who? An empirical case study on the benefits of circulation for migrants. Luca Lixi (University of Sheffield)

With the ever growing increase of problems relating to transnational migration management, policy makers have put forward circular migration as a "triple win" solution, beneficial for home countries, destination countries and for migrants themselves. However, although there is a wealth of literature on the first two "wins", little empirical evidence has been produced to confirm the benefits for migrants. This study seeks to fill this gap, exploring the experience of circular migrants, analyzing their motivations as well as the impacts that circulation has for them. It hypothesizes that if circular migration really is a triple win solution, with migrants sharing its benefits, then this should be most obvious in a context in which migrants may circulate freely. The case study adopted focuses on the European Union's free movement context, with the focus laid upon the significant migration fluxes that have linked Eastern Europe to the UK after the 2004 A8 accession. A qualitative exploratory approach was used, analyzing the data collected by the author in 15 interviews with circular migrants. It was found that accounting for both the economic and social experience of the migrants, circular migration falls short in being a true "win" situation. Whether in the economic or social sphere, most cases reflected severe constraints towards personal fulfillment, in either the short or long term. Circulation emerged as a winning solution only in some exceptional cases, suggesting that circular migration appears to be beneficial only in those cases that adopt it out of choice, not necessity.

Panel 4: Researching Migration: Reflecting on Access, Positionality and Methodologies

09 June 2016, 11:45am – 01:35pm, Conference Room, Humanities Research Institute

Chair: Prof. Paul White, (Department of Geography, University of Sheffield)

Militant Research 'From Above': (Ab)using Whiteness in Oppositional Research. **Dr. Nick Clare (University of Leeds)**

In this paper I explore the ways in which researchers can (ab)use their privileges in order to carry out research not just on, but also potentially for, migrants. Grounded in research in Buenos Aires into the relationship between social/labour movements and Bolivian, Peruvian, and Paraguayan migrants, this paper argues that by attempting to confront the privileges associated with my whiteness, I was ultimately able to subvert some of them. This enabled me to gain access to, and ask questions of, people, groups, and organisations that the migrants I was working with were unable to. Accordingly working in tandem with the social/labour movements and migrant communities I was able to carry out forms of research potentially beneficial to them. This paper therefore argues for the need to engage critically with reflexivity, and foreground the radical capacity of (auto)ethnography. In doing this it seeks to broaden the traditional understanding of militant research, while also acknowledging the difficulties and challenges such an expansion brings.

A Migrant Researching Refugee Experiences: Power, Privilege and Identities in a Study of Resettlement in Latin America. **Dr. Marcia Vera Espinoza (University of Sheffield)**

In this paper I engage with questions about access, positionality and ethical considerations while researching the resettlement experiences of Colombian and Palestinian refugees in Chile and Brazil. I reflect on the negotiation of access and encounters with participants, particularly with resettled refugees, considering my own identity as migrant. In the paper I explore how participants and I recognised our similarities framed in distinctive contexts of power and privilege, and also our differences, not only related to our mobilities but also to our self-identifications. This process of mutual recognition was not only about creating rapport with participants. Instead, it was about the encounters developed within the research process that enabled intimate accounts of the resettlement experience and a deeper understanding of the experiences of displacement and integration in a third country. The paper also looks at the different power dynamics embedded in refugee research, including the use of gatekeepers and the role of NGOs, governments and international organisations controlling access to refugees.

***Practitioner to PhD: Utilizing Professional Achievements, Skills and Experience in a Doctoral Research Context.* Rebecca Murray (University of Sheffield)**

In this paper I debate the challenges and opportunities present in conducting research in a field, in which in you are already active and remain present, as a practitioner. The foundations of my doctoral research lie in the Article 26 project, which I co-founded and currently act, as the Director. Article 26 supports students from a forced migrant background to access and succeed in higher education, alongside working in partnership with universities to develop secure and sustainable opportunities for these students. In order to broaden the scope and scale of my existing practitioner practice, I developed a research project to compare practice in the area of access and participation in higher education for forced migrants in the UK, with Sweden. My position in a familiar (UK) context and an unfamiliar (Sweden) context presented different challenges and obstacles in relation to accessing a diverse range of research participants. Many of whom were constructed as 'hard to reach', owing to their status as elites within higher education or status as forced migrants, often rendering them 'invisible' within civil society. My status as a non-migrant, white European female and practitioner has been integral to the design, data collection and analysis of my research findings.

***Reflections on Fieldnotes: Exploring Interactive Spaces between Refugees and NGO Actors (Community Mobilizers) in Za'atri Refugee Camp in Jordan.* Aya Musmar (University of Sheffield)**

This project takes place in Za'atri camp for Syrian refugees in Jordan. It was established in the east of Jordan in 2012 to accommodate Syrian refugees who had fled the civil war- which started as a revolution. Divided into 12 districts, Za'atri camp was planned to hold 10,000 refugees, now it has more than 62,000 refugees. This project aims at covering the area of one district in the camp.

This project contributes to the greater vision of my PhD research titled by Re-imagining NGO infrastructures: Towards an inclusive paradigm. As I use Foucault's concept of governmentality where he looks at government as an activity, I aim at rethinking NGO governmental order through relations drawn between refugees and NGO actors. Accordingly, in this project I look at the mutual activity between a refugee and an NGO actor as a potent moment where alternative forms of a government are presented.

I look at an interactive space in the camp as a space that witnesses a mutual activity between two main actors; refugees and NGO actors. Those spaces work as platforms where refugees are agents of their own activity. To examine the potency of that platform in developing refugees' political representation through an activity, I map the spatial agency of that platform. To map that agency, I follow a sequence of methods upon which this presentation will reflect. Walking, map drawing and interviews will be sequentially deployed to uncover patterns and nodes of main activities.

Panel 5: Perspectives on Migrants' Integration

09 June 2016, 11:45am – 01:35pm, Seminar Room, Humanities Research Institute

Chair: David Holland (Department of History, University of Sheffield)

The Polish Resettlement Act and Polish Resettlement Camps – The Experience of British Migrant Settlement Policy after WW2. **Agata Blaszczyk-Sawyer (Polish University Abroad in London)**

The subject domain of this paper is Polish immigration to post-War Britain. It portrays the Polish community's rehabilitation in exile and the British government's creation of a model migrant settlement policy for Polish refugees after 1946. It explains how Poles successfully integrated into mainstream British society and highlights the importance of education as their route to civic integration. The research leading to this paper examined the political implications of the passage of the Polish Resettlement Bill in March 1947 (the first ever British legislation dealing with mass immigration) and how the original refugees formed much of the Polish community as it exists today. A good deal of this paper is dedicated to the creation of the Polish Resettlement Camps in Britain in 1946. At the end of the Second World War the British Government offered hospitality to Polish soldiers who had served under British command and who were unable or unwilling to return to their native country. Wives and dependents were brought to Britain to join the soldiers, bringing the total estimated number to over 250,000. Former army and air force camps were utilised as temporary accommodation for the Polish troops and their families. In due course, the Poles emerged as dedicated contributors to the rebuilt British economy. In the workplace they have always been seen by Britons as hard-working and reliable employees. Those who obtained secondary or higher education found profitable and prestigious posts in the British labour market and made successful professional careers. Children of Polish descent, who were born, brought up and educated in the reality of the resettlement camps or hostels have engaged in professional careers and made their Polish names recognizable in a rapidly diversifying British society. Polish refugees became one of the most prosperous immigrant groups in Great Britain and the Polish minority constitutes one of the largest ethnic groups in the UK today.

Conviviality and Categorisation: Migrant Experiences of Employment and Education. **Ross Clark (University of Sheffield)**

This paper will explore the extent to which employment and education provide opportunities for the development of conviviality in an area undergoing ethnic diversification in North Manchester. It will examine the symbolic meanings found in economic and educational activities that are used as a device to assist individuals in relating to others around them. Rapid changes cultivate a multitude of responses and strategies across the location, and also produce a shared sense of what is valued. Internal hierarchies will be examined in terms of the ways that the perceived material and social characteristics of individuals within the community lead to them being categorised as local or not. Although these processes reflect the national picture to some extent, they are also mediated by local factors, which will be analysed. Reliance on one's own migrant group is seen as a necessary strategy for some, and indeed for those without the wider

social networks and lack of linguistic prowess it is vital. However, this is often seen as representing a lack of effort in attempting to integrate. In these cases, boundaries between ethnic groups are perceived, and there are expressions of disapproval internal to them, as well as misunderstandings and apprehensions from 'external' actors. When attempts at integration are apparent to others this can be the basis for what I will describe as a warm conviviality. The focus of this paper will be an exploration of how such meaningful exchanges occur and how they have a positive effect on those involved.

Responses to the Refugee Crisis by 'Second-generation Migrants' in Finland. Linda Bäckman (Åbo Akademi University, Finland)

International immigration to Finland started relatively late compared to the rest of Western Europe, and has remained modest since its start in the early 1990s. However, in the second half of 2015, Finland received approximately 32,000 asylum seekers, and migration quickly jumped to the top of the political agenda. Children of migrants who arrived in the 1990s, often referred to as 'new Finns', are simultaneously reaching adulthood. This paper builds on data with a small number of participants, interviewed in 2016, supported by data collected with the same participants in 2013-2014, i.e. before the arrivals of large numbers of asylum seekers, mainly from Iraq. The data is part of an ongoing doctoral study on language and identity among adults whose parents were migrants. The paper seeks to examine from multiple points of view the responses by so-called 'second-generation migrants' to current developments. In what ways are the participants affected by the hardening climate against 'foreigners'? How do the new arrivals contribute to how 'old minorities' are perceived, and perceive themselves? Already settled individuals with skills in the Arabic language and insights into Middle Eastern cultures are portrayed as playing an important part in the current integration process. How do these young people perceive of their own roles? The paper hopes to contribute with perspectives from a particular northern setting to future challenges and possibilities.

How does the Experience of being an ESOL (English for Speakers of Other Languages) Learner Shape Migrants' Settlement into New Information Landscapes? Jessica Elmore (University of Sheffield)

This presentation reports on the findings of doctoral research exploring the information practices of ESOL learners. ESOL learners are migrants who live in the UK and learn English as part of adult basic skills. My research frames the settlement of migrants in terms of information practice. I look at how they interact with information in their lives and explore the role of the ESOL classroom in shaping their settlement into new information landscapes. The research is an interpretive case study of two community ESOL classes over the academic year 2015/16. I use a range of qualitative methods to capture holistic experience and help participants with limited English express themselves. The research is also intended to be collaborative; methods were negotiated with participants, research questions developed in response to them and initial findings will be shared with them. Data collection is ongoing, however, some broad and tentative themes have already emerged from my data. For example I have identified the importance of the ESOL classroom as an information site and the significance of

emotion and identity in migrants' information practices. Beyond this the process of settlement as iterative where migrants adjust to information landscapes of increasing complexity seems to be significant. This research has the potential to extend our understanding of migrants' settlement by framing it in terms of information practice. This is a relatively unexplored area particularly in the context of the UK ESOL classroom.

Panel 6: Responding to Human Rights Crisis at the EU Borders

09 June 2016, 2:00am – 15:20pm, Conference Room, Humanities Research Institute

Chair: Prof. Andrew Geddes (Department of Politics, University of Sheffield)

Filling the Gaps? Good Practices and Soft Law Instruments in the Context of Asylum in the European Union. The Case of LGBTI Asylum Claims. **Denise Venturi (Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna and KU Leuven)**

The governance of asylum in the EU is thus a multi-layered one; on the one hand there are EU rules to be implemented by Member States and on the other hand, the examination of asylum requests is carried out at national level. In addition, International Refugee Law and International Human Rights Law matter too, as they constitute the overarching legal framework. The Common European Asylum System (CEAS) was developed with the aim to harmonise the asylum systems of EU Member States.

Notwithstanding this scenario, there are still important differences among EU countries in assessing asylum requests and in determining refugee status. As an the attempt to contribute to overcome these discrepancies, several guidelines, recommendations and recognition of good practices have been drafted by different actors, such as the European Support Asylum Office (EASO), UNHCR, NGOs and scholars.

The paper seeks to analyse whether and how good practices and soft-law instruments can foster coherency and cohesion among EU Member States when assessing asylum claims. To this extent, the paper focuses on sexuality-based asylum claims. The high numbers of issues unresolved and the double vulnerability experienced by LGBTI people demand a closer look at how and on what bases their claims are examined by EU countries. By looking at the circulation and relevance of good practices and soft-law instruments, the papers aims at critically discussing their impact in the context of LGBTI asylum claims. Specifically, the paper explores the actual and potential role of these instruments in promoting a fair and rights-based approach to refugee status determination. Finally, it discusses how and to what extent good practices and soft law instruments create and facilitate interactions not only among EU Member States, but also between the EU and the global level.

The EU Asylum Acquis: A Rights based Analysis of the Dublin III Regulation. **Dr. Pietro Sullo (UNHCR)**

Criticisms to the Dublin II regime focused on its overall efficiency and the respect of human rights standards, as several judgements of the ECtHR and ECJ have stressed. Moreover, as highlighted by the European Council on Refugees and Exilees, in 2009 and 2010 only 25% of the transfer orders was effectively implemented.

The pressure on external and internal EU borders has pushed EU leaders to discuss the possibility of a review of the Asylum acquis. The 2014 Dublin III Regulation has introduced novelties redressing some of the pitfalls of the previous regime by providing more systematized definitions of key concepts. Room for improvement however apparently remains. The load put on front-line countries such as Italy and Greece, the ban for the refugees to work in countries other than the one granting asylum and the

non-homogeneous standards of reception and protection offered by Member States trigger heavy criticisms. The Regulation seems to be applied inconsistently throughout EU Member States, which negatively impacts the life and career aspirations of asylum seekers. The EU Parliament in particular has called for an overhaul of the asylum acquis bases on the principle of solidarity and shared burden. The EU Commission however has launched an agenda in 2015 based on a full and effective implementation of the Dublin III Regulation rather than on a review of the system. This makes the study of the implementation of the Dublin III Regulation a crucial step towards the understanding the actual level of protection granted to asylum seekers. Based on legal methodology and empirical research including interviews with asylum seekers, the Dublin Unit and NGOs, this paper provides a study of the implementation of the Dublin III regulation in Italy. Taking account practices of the 32 countries where the Dublin III system is in force, it analyses whether and to what extent: 1) the criteria to determine the state responsible for processing the asylum application are correctly applied; 2) the best interest of the child is duly taken into consideration; 3) procedural safeguards for the asylum applicant are applied in practice; 4) applicants benefit from adequate reception conditions; 5) detention is used in transfer procedures.

In the light of the results I will formulate recommendations to enhance the correct application of the Dublin III Regulation, stressing, where necessary, areas of overhauling in the light of human rights best practices and the principle of solidarity and fairness affirmed in Recital 5 of the Regulation.

Responding to Human Rights Crisis at the EU Borders – Limits of the Legal Framework and the Potential to Use the Tools in a Strategic Manner. Karolina Podstawa (European Inter-University Centre for Human Rights and Democratisation)

By now and in the light of the on-going refugees crisis, it is clear that both the Regulation 604/2013 'Dublin III' and the Recast and Qualifications Directives pose more problems than benefits both from the perspective of addressing the question of general migration governance as well as ensuring the basic human rights protection standards for the migrants at stake. Voices are raised to address the general migration problem through the creation of a centralised system of managing refugees flows and providing the EU wide solid and non-discretionary standards of treatment for asylum seekers across the continent. Yet, immediately the question appears as to the feasibility of the development of such solutions that would be capable of addressing, especially the human rights problems at stake. This question must be viewed from the perspective of the limits of art. 78 TFEU and the human rights infringements that are most frequent.

The paper offers a two-tier analysis: In the first place it depicts in a critical manner the policy 'strategy' narrative buzzed by the decision makers in the past years. The purpose of this section is to uncover the responsive (crisis management) rather than a proactive (strategic) stance taken by the policy makers to deal with the crisis.

Subsequently the paper will focus on the legal framework's capacity to carry out the demands of the so-called 'strategies' (such as the 2015 Migration Strategy). Beyond the perspective of the constitutional change, the potential for strategic use of tools is examined questioning the hitherto hands-off approach on the part of the EU.

The paper has been written within the FRAME FP7 project aiming at evaluating the EU's external and internal human rights policies. It falls within the analysis of Work Package 14, which focuses on the Policy Toolbox, and in particular the strategic use of tools the EU has at its disposal to address human rights challenges.

The Socio-Economic Integration of Asylum-Seekers: 'Refugee Crisis' or 'Reception Crisis'? – Towards a Long-term Asylum Policy. Janine Silga (University Ca' Foscari)

With the rising number of asylum-seekers reaching the EU, the question of their integration has become more crucial. This situation is a real test for the EU reception system, especially as regards its socio-economic dimension. Indeed, the socio-economic condition of asylum-seekers still varies widely between the EU Member States and results in an uneven access to socio-economic rights. This is caused not only by the incorrect transposition of the so-called "Reception Directive" 2013/33/EU but it is also due to the leeway left by the directive itself to the Member States when transposing this instrument. This paper will argue that better aligning the socio-economic rights of "recognised" refugees with those of asylum-seekers may greatly contribute to the integration process of refugees and other beneficiaries of international protection in the long-term as well as social cohesion at large. Indeed, a shift is strongly needed from a short-term reception strategy to a long-term approach that would better take into account the life trajectories of refugees and asylum-seekers. In this respect, socio-economic rights essentially relates to the access to the labour market. They also cover basic social rights, such as social assistance, housing and healthcare. This paper will focus on the legal obstacles faced by asylum-seekers to enjoying socio-economic rights. In particular, this paper will look at the legal framework situation both at the EU level and in three different Member States, namely, France, Italy and Sweden.

Panel 7: Gendered Experiences of Migration

09 June 2016, 2:00am – 3:20pm, Seminar Room, Humanities Research Institute

Chair: Dr. Julie Walsh (Department of Sociological Studies, University of Sheffield)

"Hijrah" to the "Caliphate": Motivations, Experiences and Media Portrayals of Women Migrating to join ISIS. **Jennifer Philippa Eggert (University of Warwick)**

Both the war in Syria and Iraq as well as the resulting refugee crisis have received considerable attention of the media, political actors and the general public in recent months. As a result, migration studies have experienced a new surge with a number of conferences and special editions of academic journals focusing on the flow of refugees making their way to Europe. This paper will look at the flow of migrants in the other direction, i.e. the ISIS sympathisers who migrate from Europe to ISIS controlled territory in Syria and Iraq. The paper adopts a gendered analysis of the phenomenon, by focusing on the case of female ISIS followers in particular. Academic literature on women joining violent political organisations is rare, and this is even more so the case when it comes to women migrating for the purpose of joining such an organisation. In the first part of the paper, the current state of the literature will be examined and difficulties in conducting research on the topic will be reflected. Second, women's motivations to migrate from Europe to ISIS controlled territory will be analysed and compared to the media portrayals of these women. Third, the women's roles and experiences once in ISIS controlled territory will be examined. Fourth, the paper will look at possible strategies to help stop the flow of ISIS sympathisers from Europe to the Middle East in general, and female ones in particular.

Colour and Race Shaping "otherness": The Voice of Migrants Black Brazilian Women in the UK. **Katucha Bento (University of Leeds)**

My current PhD research aims to understand emotions of black Brazilian women in the everyday practices as migrants in the United Kingdom. Emotions are evoked in this research as dimensions of human and social reality linked to relations of power, shaping bodies, actions and perceptions towards others; unfolding regimes of expressivity that enable the understanding of "otherness". In this research, the "other" is related to the dichotomy between the West and the Rest suggested by Stuart Hall. I explore how the "other" (the rest) is constituted in the everyday lives of black Brazilian women in the UK as migrants, among the intersections that mark differences in a hierarchical way. During the conversation with participants, I was able to realise that not only race, but shades of skin colour are important to perceive the self as "other". I aim to discuss emotions by centring the voices of the racialised "other", the black Brazilian migrants, narrating their lived experiences in their Diaspora in relation with race. In this diasporic experience I understand emotions as a form to enact black women's agency (power) to articulate their own voice and positionings in discourses on migration in the UK. This will lead to destabilise and decolonise discourses to define different perceptions of power, privileged positions and point out the emotions that play an important role in life experiences of

black women. By articulating a critical decolonial feminist perspective between hegemony and subalternity; centre and periphery I will debate the plurality within the intersectionality of the black woman's everyday life. Discussing a decolonial perspective using racialised bodies with the intention of de-essencialise cristalised ideas on the female black body and mind enables a more dynamic and autonomous construction of identities, intimately related to embodied emotions, giving another range of meanings and representations.

Latin America Migrant Women in London. **Juany Murphy (Birmingham University and Otra Cosa Network)**

This paper presents in its first part the theories of migration and the reflections on women's migration offering a general view of different patteerns of this internationa migration process from Latin America to Europe. In order to understand geneder analysis on migrtiion theories and legislation , some concepts have been clarified. These concepts are the push and pull theoriies, asylum seekers, refugees and migrants , women migrants who are particular excluded.

The paper also presents the migration process of Latin American women to England from the 1970s to the present. Some attention is given to the issues of economic, political, social and cultural push factors.

The study is based on in-depth interviews presented in the last chapter following the guide-lines of objectives hermeneutics. The analsis refers to the living conditions in England especially in London in terms of housing, education, health and employment. We realised there is a gap in the literature of gender analysis and more research in this area wil contribute to a dichotomy perception of the "new" ethnic minorities communities in England.

I also analysed the work they produced and their struggle with the invisibility of this communities.

Panel 8: Framing the Migration Debate

09 June 2016, 3:45pm – 5:05pm, Conference Room, Humanities Research Institute

Chair: Dr. Paul Cardwell (Department of Law, University of Sheffield)

Any Room at the Inn? Migration and the Securitising Moves of the Political and Religious Elite in the UK. **Ian Paterson (University of Glasgow)**

Beginning in the 1980s and exacerbated by 9/11 and 'austerity politics', migration in the UK has been framed as a security threat (Huysmans, 2000). Constructivist approaches, and the Copenhagen School's securitisation theory in particular, have predominantly focused on the role played by political elite actors in constructing 'security' (McDonald, 2008). This narrow focus has been criticised as being untenable as other actors have been shown to wield substantial influence in the construction of security, including religious elites (Karyotis and Patrikios, 2010).

Using Laclau and Mouffe's (1985) Discourse Theory, this paper analyses precisely how the issue of migration has been framed in the UK between 2005-2015. First, a systematic discourse analysis of the four main UK-wide parties (Conservative, Labour, Liberal Democrat and UKIP) will be outlined. Second, there will be a focus on the frames propagated by religious elites within the Protestant, Catholic and Islamic faiths.

Detailed analysis of the discourses of two highly significant sets of actors provides an important empirical contribution to help understand: the explicit ways in which the issue of migration is framed; which frames are dominant/absent; and if/how these change over time. In the case of political elites, preliminary results indicate that security frames dominate and are in fact becoming more hegemonic. For religious elites, results are mixed, with security frames being challenged by messages of 'love thy neighbour'. Alongside the empirical findings, the analysis makes a theoretical contribution to securitisation theory by incorporating non-political elite actors.

Journeys of Dissent: Representations of Border Struggles in Faire l'aventure and Solo andata. **Caterina Scarabicchi (Royal Holloway, University of London)**

In the context of contemporary Europe, migration literature has proved to be a not only a privileged space in which to reflect on physical and symbolic implications of borders, but also a welcoming, fertile ground for alternative representations of "illegalised" migrants. In Italy and France, for instance, a growing number of novels, poems and plays produced in the last decade revolve around the theme of the unauthorised journey toward the EU.

In this paper, my aim is to discuss the ability of such texts to guide the public towards new perceptions of freedom of movement and human rights, while relating them to dynamics of hegemony, dissent and social commitment. I will focus on the analysis of two emblematic examples, a French novel (Kanor's Faire l'aventure) and an Italian long poem (De Luca's Solo andata), to show how their authors humanise the migratory journey. Through the identification of a specific character in one case, or through the

epic description of the crossing as a dramatic rite of passage for the migrants in the other, these literary texts challenge conventional and "passive" depictions of the "illegalised" migrant, and succeed in communicating a broader reflection on the nature of his struggles against border systems. In this historical moment, a reflection on the experiences of unauthorised migrants is most needed: in my presentation, I therefore argue that such socially committed literary texts play the important role of problematizing the established discourse on migrations to Europe by means of their powerful fictional narratives.

Panel 9: Integration and Belonging within the Refugee Experience

09 June 2016, 3:45pm – 5:05pm, Seminar Room, Humanities Research Institute

Chair: Dr. Emma Briant (Department of Journalism, University of Sheffield)

Is There Such Thing as a model of Reception? Introducing the Local Perspective in Refugee Studies. **Martina Manara, (London School of Economics and Political Science)**

This paper is concerned with some European policies of refugee reception and settlement. The two Italian models of reception – the housing allocation program SPRAR and the reception centre CARA- are empirically analyzed and compared in terms of outcomes on the recovery, empowerment and integration of the entrants. Research draws on focus groups and in-depth interviews with over seventy asylum seekers reconstructing their experience of both models of reception in one selected Province in Southern Italy. Contrarily to some theoretical arguments in favor of dispersal strategies of reception, as set out in policies by UNHCR and the Italian Government, the paper demonstrates that the SPRAR model has not necessarily better outcomes than the CARA. Relative to the case study, the reception centre provides better housing security, social networks and opportunities for entering the informal economy. Overall, the paper shows that each model of reception impacts on the experience of the asylum seekers accordingly to some factors, which are inherent to the territory, the urban area, the neighborhood and the housing form. Therefore, policies and models of reception should be studied empirically relative to the place of reception. Indeed, as argued by some scholarship (Brun 2001), a local perspective is missing in refugee studies. The paper illustrates provisional results from an on going research project attempting at filling this gap. Examples from different Provinces in Northern, Central and Southern Italy are examined comparatively to draw general conclusions on how social, economic and political local factors impact on refugee reception and settlement.

Children of the Snow: Questioning Refugee Integration in the Somali-Canadian Refugee Context. **Meghan Casey (University of Kent - Brussels School of International Studies)**

As a component of humanitarian aid, refugee resettlement and integration is a topic of great discussion. In Canada, the Multiculturalism Policy is understood to have been implemented as a means to incorporate the country's increasingly diverse populous. However, this paper argues that this policy has fallen short in encompassing certain migrant groups, namely refugees. A protection gap exists in the integration process that has lead to deep-seated issues of racism and discrimination. This paper looks particularly at the Somali refugees who arrived in Canada in the early 1990s. Today, they are lumped in with other ethnic refugees who together are the subject of great criticism. Concerns over their 'inability' or unwillingness to become fully Canadian raise an important question: Why are some Somali-Canadians perceived not to have integrated into the greater society? I argue this is the fault of society itself and its understanding of

integration. Three characteristics of Somali identity – status as a refugee, colour, and religion – are pivotal components to mainstream society's reluctance to accept this group as community members. Canada offers an interesting case study because of its international reputation as an open, immigrant-welcoming nation. In building on the work of previous scholars, I find that the Canadian policy of multiculturalism is not a means to end discrimination in Canada but rather a drape behind which the unpleasantries of a nation fester.

Cultuurlijn – a Project that Paves the Way for Social Inclusion and Empowerment for Asylum Seekers? **Somita Sabeti (University of Gothenburg)**

International migration has increased considerably over the past decades, mainly due to a rise in the number of asylum seekers who apply for international protection. Prior to arrival in Europe the migrants have often passed a long journey, followed by a trying asylum process determining their legal status in the host country. The state of waiting and 'not knowing' for months or even years affects the asylum seekers' mental health and ability to integrate into the host society significantly.

The focus of the study was on Cultuurlijn, a cultural project in Brussels offering montly events, such as art exhibitions and concerts to asylum seekers. The aim of this study was to investigate whether this initiative could play a preventive role against social exclusion of asylum seekers and enable them to feel more empowered. By employing a mixed methods approach, two perspectives of Cultuurlijn emerged: Participants' and Initiators' experiences.

The findings that derived from this study provided us with important insights into the impacts a cultural project can have on the asylum seekers' lives. Notably, creating social networks, participating in the social and cultural life of the host society and learning the culture and language were stressed as particularly important. The initiators' and stakeholders' of Cultuurlijn also stressed the value of social interactions and how the project contributed to an integration process taking place. The study conclusively showed us that the participation in the project served as a coping strategy and an escape from the difficult circumstances of the asylum process.

Poster Presentations

In addition to individual presentations and panel sessions, the Sheffield Postgraduate Migration Research Network invited submission for posters for the 2nd Annual Postgraduate Conference. Posters will be displayed at the Humanities Research Institute during the conference and in the ICOSS foyer during the wine reception following the keynote presentation.

Urban Refugee Livelihoods, Identities and Ways of Belonging. Sarah Linn (University of Sheffield)

How does working informally or formally in a city of refuge shape ideas of identity and belonging in urban refugees? And how do State policies and governance create or damage opportunities for livelihoods and thus affect changing identities? My ongoing PhD research seeks to examine the extent to which state structures and local governance limit or empower urban refugee's livelihood strategies and the extent to which particular livelihood strategies engender feelings of citizenship and belonging. This is achieved through examining the efforts of Syrian refugees in the embryonic sector of recyclable waste management in Amman and Beirut, and the extent to which they are assisted or hindered in this area by existing State policy and the exertions of local politics. Taking understanding from Schindler's work that the metabolic flows in Southern cities are contested, my work examines and compares aspects of recyclable waste management in these two capital cities which have absorbed countless Syrian refugees over the past five years. Collecting recyclable waste is one of the few legal occupations for Syrian refugees in Lebanon, and one that is dominated by refugees and informal workers in Jordan. There is a sense that this is work that local citizens will not engage in, and therefore an avenue for refugees to create livelihoods that not only benefit themselves, but also assist in the metabolic configuration of the cities in which they have sought refuge. I investigate whether the economic integration of refugees into the urban fabric of the city will play a role in engendering feelings of belonging in these cities and the extent to which this allows for political life and claim making.

Improving Health Care Access for Hepatitis B in High Prevalence Migrant Groups. Alicia Vedio (ScHARR, University of Sheffield)

Hepatitis B, a serious infectious disease caused by a virus transmitted in blood and body fluids, is common among migrant populations across Europe, particularly Chines-Asian communities (around 1 in 10 people). However, access to healthcare is often low among these populations and late diagnosis and delayed treatment is widespread. Research is needed to inform development of effective intervention strategies. A systematic narrative review synthesized international evidence on factors shaping access to Hepatitis B services and interventions. Next, community focus groups (n=6), in-depth patient (n=20), commissioner (n=8) and practitioner (n=23) interviews were conducted in the UK. Data analysis was informed by the concepts of 'candidacy' and 'dissonance'. Participatory stakeholder workshops considered study findings alongside current service models to identify avenues for improvement. The review found a past emphasis on individual knowledge and motivations, but effective interventions addressed wider

structural barriers. In the UK, we found a wide set of influences, including: persistent effects of discriminatory practices and stigma experienced in China/Taiwan; ambivalent attitudes towards the healthcare on offer; logistical barriers and miscommunication; missed opportunities by practitioners; recent advances in clinical management of Hepatitis B not reflected in practitioners' knowledge and care; healthcare for migrant groups competes against other commissioning and clinical priorities. Conclusion: Access to testing and treatment for Hepatitis B among migrant groups is shaped by factors at individual, family, community and health-service levels. Interventions aimed at improving uptake must address the inter-play of these wider determinants. Such development is, however, challenging against a backdrop of contracting budgets.

The Role of International Law in Facilitating Migration as Adaptation. **Thekli Anastasiou (University of Sheffield)**

As we move forward in understanding issues arising from the relationship between climate change and human mobility, traditional approaches need to be re-examined in order to develop comprehensive responses, capable of tackling the issue. The focus of this poster is the role of international law in facilitating migration as an adaptation strategy. Taking a minimalist perspective, emphasis will be placed on multicausality and how climate change interacts with socio-economic factors leading to crises and displacement. Migration therefore offers a possible mitigation technique because it can eliminate hardships, improve existing socio-economic conditions and provide affected communities with the ability to withstand and respond to climate change. International law, however, generally treats migration as an end-result or a problem, rather than a strategy to improve the affected population's resilience, thus failing to provide a comprehensive legal framework for successful mitigation. This is not to say that migration does not carry risks to the persons and hosting states. Possible legal approaches, both at a regional and international level, have to facilitate migration with dignity and eliminate such risks, by drawing from existing human rights norms. The importance of this research lies in its attempt to de-demonize migration within international law and restore it as an adaptation strategy.

The 1956 Hungarian Uprising: Lessons Learned on Refugee Resettlement. **Amanda Cellini (Høgskolen i Sør-Øst Norge and Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI))**

2016 is the 60th anniversary of the Hungarian uprising, causing 200,000 to flee into neighbouring Austria and Yugoslavia. The majority (180,000) ended up in Austria, who requested support from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to establish a large-scale and fast-paced resettlement program. In less than two months, over 92,000 were resettled; by June 1959, over 176,000 were resettled to 37 countries around the world. What lessons can be learned from the resettlement of Hungarians in 1956? This paper aims to explore this question in light of the current crisis concerning global responses to mass displacement, focusing specifically on recent efforts to further develop international cooperation and burden-sharing mechanisms such as resettlement to find solutions for Syrian refugees.

Participants' and Organisers' Biographical Information

Geraldine Adiku is a third year DPhil (PhD) student at the University of Oxford researching reverse remittance practice among Ghanaian migrants and their relatives in the UK. Previously, she earned a Maters degree from the University of Ghana in Sociology. Geraldine's research interests include Migration, Development, Transnationalism and Migration Industry.

Thekli Anastasiou is a PhD candidate at the University of Sheffield. Her research examines legal approaches to migration and displacement related to climate change, supervised by Prof. Andrew Geddes and Dr. Brid Ni Ghrainne. 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 law and climate-change law.

Linda Bäckman is in her final year of her PhD study, examining questions of identity and language among adults whose parents were migrants. Linda spent two years of her PhD as a visiting research student at the University of Birmingham. She has a MA and BA degree in English language and literature from Åbo Akademi University. Her research interests include multilingualism, narrative analysis and migration studies.

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.

Agata Blaszczyk, has a solid academic background in research and teaching in the field of Sociology, Migration and International History (UCL-SSEES; Polish University Abroad in London). Agata's research examines historical and cultural sources and meanings of exile and forced migration, as well as the significance of encampment, enclosures and forced settlement. The study explores the origins of Polish Displaced People (political refugees) and all aspects of their settlement including the activity of the government agencies brought to life by the British after WW2.

Michaela Bruckmayer is a second-year PhD student in the Department of Politics at the University of Sheffield. Her research is funded by the European Research Council and examines U.S. policy-making towards child migrants. Previously, she worked as a research consultant at the Center for Gender & Refugee Studies at UC Hastings, College of the Law. She holds a Bachelor of Business Administration and a Master of International Affairs. www.migrationgovernance.org

Meghan Casey has just finished the first year of her LL.M in International Law at the University of Kent's Brussels School of International Relations. Prior to her studies in Europe, Meghan completed concurrent Bachelor of Arts degrees in Applied Linguistics

and Hispanic and Italian Studies at the University of Victoria in Canada. Combining her interests in law and migration, she studies the humanitarian challenges of both forced migration and labour migration. Meghan works on the editorial board for the Journal of Borderlands Studies and as a trainee at the International Organization for Migration office in Budapest.

Amanda Cellini just finished her MSc at Høgskolen i Sør-Øst Norge studying the development of refugee resettlement policies and is currently working at the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI). Previously, Amanda earned a Bachelor Degree in International Relations at Rhodes College. Amanda's current research interests include forced migration and politics of finding solutions. Website: www.amandacellini.com

Nick Clare is a teaching fellow in international development at the University of Leeds. His research focuses on migration and social/labour movements in Buenos Aires.

Ross Clark is a PhD student at the University of Sheffield who is currently examining how the rapid ethnic diversification of North Manchester is affecting processes of identity formation and belonging. Ross currently works as a FE lecturer having previously researched the effects of deindustrialisation in former mining communities, and how public spaces are negotiated and used in diverse, inner city areas. Ross' interests are multicultural communities and the ongoing processes of identification and categorisation that take place within them.

Jennifer Philippa Eggert is a Doctoral Research Fellow in Politics and International Studies at the University of Warwick. Her PhD research is situated in the field of conflict and terrorism studies and focuses on female combatants during the Lebanese Civil War (1975 – 1990), but she is also working on the role of women in violent political movements in other contexts. She holds degrees in social, political and cultural sciences with a focus on conflict studies, intercultural relations and migration/integration.

Jessica Elmore is a second year PhD student at the University of Sheffield. She is researching the information practices of ESOL (English for Speakers of Other Languages) learners through an interpretive case study of two community ESOL classes. Jessica has a Masters in Librarianship and has previously worked in education as a teacher, administrator and community learning champion. Her research interests include participatory research, information literacy and information behaviour.

Tania Espinales Correa is a student of the MA Erasmus Mundus Crossways programme at the University of Sheffield. She is undertaking a research project dealing with the problems of returnees in migrant literature and the concept of 're-entry culture shock'. Tania earned her Bachelors degree at the National Autonomous University of Mexico. She is also interested in popular Mexican music and literature, translation and cultural identity studies.

Shengnan Guo is a third-year PhD student at the University of Leeds examining the dynamic variety of Chinese luoshang's transnational migration and the strategy and life planning that luoshang's trajectories suggest. Previously, Shengnan received her Master

degree at the University of Leeds in Intercultural Studies and a Bachelor Degree in English Translation and Interpretation in Dalian University of Foreign Languages. Shengnan's research interests are contemporary Chinese studies, migration and mobilities and citizenship.

David Holland is a second year Wolfson Foundation PhD scholar at the University of Sheffield. He is an historian researching levels of integration and tolerance through the phenomenon of the 'mixed marriage'. David's focus is on unions between white working-class natives and Muslim newcomers in imperial Britain during the period 1916-1947. His investigation aims to assess the extent to which the racial justifications for British imperial domination were internalised by its working-class populations. It also aims to add a much-needed quantitative dimension to historical research of non-white migration to Britain during the first half of the 20th century.

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.

Luca Lixi is a PhD candidate at the University of Sheffield. His research project on the developments of the European External Migration Governance is part of the MIGPROSP project, looking at the drivers of international migration governance. Before joining the project, Luca worked at the European Commission, DG Migration and Home Affairs. Previously, he earned an MSc at the London School of Economics in International Migration and Public Policy, and a BA in Political Science at the University of Nottingham.

Martina Manara is a PhD candidate at the London School of Economics. She holds a Masters Degree in Regional and Urban Planning Studies from the same university. In her final dissertation, she analyzed the Italian systems of reception, questioning the role of spatial planning for improving refugee settlement in the host country. Martina's research interests are in the field of refugee reception and settlement, housing rights and informal settlements, the political economy of urbanization and urban development. Martina is co-founder of HI HERE (www.hihere.eu).

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.

Juany Murphy is co-director and founding member of Otra Cosa Network, a small development INGO that we set up in 2009 and Associate Lecturer for the department of

English and Modern Languages Oxford Brookes. Juany earned a Master degree from IOE University of London Juany is particularly interested in: gender and development, international migration, post-15 Agenda, sustainable livelihoods in Latin America and Africa. Research interests Empowerment of women and girls through Literacy Migration

Aya Musmar is a second-year PhD student at the university of Sheffield. Aya gained her Master's degree in Architectural Design from the University of Sheffield. Following this she worked as a community mobilizer in the Za'atri refugee camp, Jordan, where she facilitated women's refugee committee meetings. Now, her research focuses on re-imagining the intangible infrastructures of the refugee camp through a decolonial and feminist perspective.

Veronika Nagy is a PhD candidate at the Willem Pompe Institute of Criminal Law, Utrecht University. As part of the PhD Program, Doctorate in Cultural and Global Criminology (DCGC) she completed her research on welfare surveillance of Roma migrants and their interaction with social service providers in the European Union. Currently she is teaching as a Junior Docent and coordinating the bachelor course, International Organised Crime. https://uu.academia.edu/VeronikaNagy

Ian Paterson is a second-year PhD student at the University of Glasgow analysing migration discourses in the UK of political and religious elites and the impact of religion on attitudes toward migration. Previously, Ian earned a Master's degree (Distinction) at the University of Glasgow in International Relations and a MA(Hons) (First Class) at the University of Dundee in History and Politics. Ian's research interests include: Migration Studies; Security Studies; Securitisation Theory; Religion in Politics. LinkedIn: uk.linkedin.com/in/ianpaterson3

Amanda Pinheiro de Oliveira is a first-year Ph.D. student at the University of California-Santa Barbara, examining the dynamics behind the transformation of emerging countries into humanitarian superpowers, with specific focus on the consequences of this process for immigrants and refugees in Brazil. Previously, Amanda earned a M.A. in Latin America and Latino Studies at the University of Illinois at Chicago. She is also a journalist and an experienced reporter. Her interest areas are immigration, migrant policy and global governance.

Karolina Podstawa is a Senior Researcher on the FRAME FP7 large collaborative research project based at the EIUC in Venice and a Lecturer at the University of Łódź, Poland. She holds a PhD from the European University Institute and MAs in Law and Administration, English Language and Literature (University of Łódź)and LLM from the EUI. Prior to her involvement in FRAME, she acted as a researcher and project manager for the EUI Centre for Judicial Cooperation. Her research interests are EU external relations, human and fundamental rights policies, as well as horizontal themes relating to new governance, better regulation and European administrative law.

Somita Sabeti is a Social work graduate from the University of Gothenburg with over five years of experience in the field of integration of newly-arrived immigrants. Currently, she has a position as Development Manager at the Unit for Unaccompanied Minors in Gothenburg. Besides, she works as a Freelance Research Consultant for Bertelsmann

Stiftung. Her deep interest in EU politics and cross-cultural exchange, has led her to Brussels more than once. Most recent when being selected as a trainee at the European Commission. Website: https://se.linkedin.com/in/somita-sabeti-27261956

Caterina Scarabicchi is a second-year PhD student at Royal Holloway, University of London analysing representations of unauthorised migrants in Italian and French contemporary culture. Previously, she earned her MA and BA in Modern Languages and Comparative Literature at the University of Florence, Italy. Her research interests are migration literature and cinema in Italian and French, issues of social commitment in the arts and post-colonial studies.

Janine Silga was a postdoctoral research fellow at the Ca' Foscari University of Venice until December 2015, where she was carrying out a research project on labour migration in Italy and in Europe. Prior to that, she completed her PhD in Law at the European University Institute of Florence. Her thesis dealt with the legal dimension of the migration-development nexus in the EU policy framework. She specialised in EU Law including, migration law and policy, asylum and EU external relations.

Pietro Sullo, **PhD.** Director of the European Master's Programme in Human Rights and Democratization organized by EIUC in Venice from 2013 to 2015. He is currently conducting a study on the EU asylum acquis for the UNHCR, Regional Bureau for Europe. Dr. Sullo's main areas of expertise include EU and international human rights law, transitional justice, international criminal law, constitution-making processes and international refugee law. After earning his Ph.D. at the Scuola Sant'Anna in Pisa Dr. Sullo has worked at the Max-Planck-Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law in Heidelberg as a senior researcher coordinating the Doctoral International Max Planck Research School on Retaliation, Mediation and Punishment. He has also worked for international NGOs and consulted the Libya Constitution Drafting Assembly on human rights and transitional justice.

Denise Venturi is a PhD Candidate in International Law and Human Rights at Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna (Italy) and KU Leuven (Belgium). Her doctoral research analyses the compliance of evidence assessment with human rights in sexuality-based asylum claims within the Common European Asylum System. Denise holds a European Master's Degree in Human Rights and Democratisation from EIUC (Venice), a Postgraduate Degree in Asylum Law and a Degree in Law from the University of Florence. Previously she has worked as an immigration and criminal defence lawyer. Her research interests are refugee and human rights law, gender issues, securitisation of borders and unaccompanied migrant children.
Website: http://www.cdg-lab.dirpolis.sssup.it/en/staff/phdstudents/denise-venturi/

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.

Alicia Vedio is a second year MD student in ScHARR University of Sheffield, and a Physician in Infectious Diseases. Alicia is studying the role of practitioners in barriers to care in Chinese populations for hepatitis B. Her research interests are inclusion and health equity related to ethnicity.
Website: https://www.sheffield.ac.uk/scharr/sections/ph/phstudents/aliciavedio

Daisuke Wakisaka is a PhD candidate, University of Bristol; Assistant Manager, Keidanren (Japan Business Federation); Fellow, The Nippon Foundation International Fellowship. His research focuses on highly skilled migrants in Japan and the UK. In particular, the research aims to reveal the determinants of highly skilled migration and to evaluate policies catering for the migrants in the context of the global scramble between OECD countries for talents to enhance its competitiveness.

Yu Wang has recently completed his Ph.D in the area of urban planning at the University of Liverpool. He will formally become a doctor in July 2016. Yu's research interests are sustainable neighbourhoods, spatial-socio interaction, comparative studies between European and China's recent urban developments. Yu's Ph.D research project was an exploration of the social sustainability of urban neighbourhoods as well as its association with the patterns of urban form. This research project was funded by Liverpool-CSC scholarship.

Aleksandra Wójcicka is a research associate at the Centre of Migration Studies, Warsaw University. She did her interdisciplinary PhD studies at the Institute for Social Studies at Warsaw University. She also holds a degree in linguistic and cultural studies. Aleksandra' s research interests include labour market effects of EU migration, return migration, high-skilled mobility and migration between Poland and the Nordic countries.

Contact Information

Name	Email Address	Twitter
Gerladine Adiku	geraldine.adiku@wolfson.ox.ac.uk	@Geraldine_Adiku
Thekli Anastasiou	tanastasiou1@sheffield.ac.uk	@thekli_22
Linda Bäckman	linda.i.backman@abo.fi	@linda_baeckman
Katucha Bento	sskrb@leeds.ac.uk	
Agata Blaszczyk	caucor@hotmail.com	
Emma Briant	e.briant@sheffield.ac.uk	@EmmaLBriant
Michaela Bruckmayer	m.bruckmayer@sheffield.ac.uk	@MBruckmayer
Paul James Cardwell	P.Cardwell@sheffield.ac.uk	@Cardwell_PJ
Meghan Casey	mc763@kent.ac.uk	@MeghanCasey4
Amanda Cellini	amandacellini@gmail.com	@i_amcellini
Nick Clare	n.p.clare@leeds.ac.uk	@nickpclare
Ross Clark	ClarkR@themanchestercollege.ac.uk	
Jennifer Philippa Eggert	j.p.eggert@warwick.ac.uk	
Jessica Elmore	jrelmore2@sheffield.ac.uk	@jelm0re
Tania Espinales Correa	tespinalescorrea1@sheffield.ac.uk	
Andrew Geddes	a.geddes@sheffield.ac.uk	@profgeddes
Shengnan Guo	ml12s3g@leeds.ac.uk	
David Holland	dholland1@sheffield.ac.uk	
Majella Kilkey	m.kilkey@sheffield.ac.uk	@MKilkey
Sarah Linn	slinn1@sheffield.ac.uk	
Luca Lixi	luca.lixi@sheffield.ac.uk	@luca_lixi
Martina Manara	martina.manara.bigi@gmail.com	
Lucy Mayblin	l.mayblin@sheffield.ac.uk	@LucyMayblin
Rebecca Murray	remurray1@sheffield.ac.uk	
Juany Murphy	juanymurphy@hotmail.com	
Aya Musmar	asmusmar1@sheffield.ac.uk	@AyaMusmar
Veronika Nagy	v.nagy@uu.nl	
Owen Parker	o.parker@sheffield.ac.uk	
Ian Paterson	i.paterson.1@research.gla.ac.uk	
Amanda Pinheiro de Oliveira	amandapinheiropessoal@gmail.com	
Karolina Podstawa	karolina.podstawa@eiuc.org	
Somita Sabeti	somita.sabeti@gmail.com	@SomitaSabeti
Caterina Scarabicchi	Caterina.Scarabicchi.2014@live.rhul.ac.uk	
Janine Silga	janine.silga@eui.eu	
Pietro Sullo	pierosullo1974@gmail.com	
Joe Turner	joe.turner@sheffield.ac.uk	
Denise Venturi	d.venturi@sssup.it	
Marcia Vera Espinoza	marcia.vera@sheffield.ac.uk	@MarciaVeraE
Alicia Vedio	abvedio1@sheffield.ac.uk	@HepBknowledge
Daisuke Wakisaka	dw14786@bristol.ac.uk	

Julie Walsh	j.c.walsh@sheffield.ac.uk	
Yu Wang	y.wang53@liverpool.ac.uk	40
Paul White	P.White@Sheffield.ac.uk	
Aleksandra Wójcicka	a.wojcicka@uw.edu.pl	

	Presenters
	Panel chairs
	Organisers

Acknowledgements

Migration Research at The University of Sheffield
Website: http://mrg.group.shef.ac.uk/
Twitter: @SheffieldMRG
Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/SheffieldMRG