Deliverable 3.1

Report and video recordings of selected lectures from state-of-the-art workshops and summer schools

Report compiled by: Majella Kilkey, Aneta Piekut and Ryan Powell

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1. Overview of WP3

WP3, led by USFD, aimed to build capacity in migration-related research at the University of Belgrade (UB), and specifically within the Faculty of Political Sciences (FPN) and Faculty of Geography (GEF), with a focus on developing: (1) substantive knowledge of research, policy and practice in the areas of integration, the migration-development nexus and migration governance; (2) research methods relevant to migration studies; and (3) national, regional and international links with researchers and policy stakeholders. Its objectives were:

- To deepen knowledge and understanding of FPN and GEF researchers of the state of the art of theory, policy and practice in the areas of integration, the migration-development nexus and migration governance.
- To develop skills among FPN and GEF researchers in research methods with particular relevance to migration studies.
- To develop awareness among FPN and GEF researchers of the ethical challenges and the strategies to address them in research with (vulnerable) migrants, including issues around consent, language, status and matched-case interviewing.
- To widen and deepen the links of FPN and GEF researchers to relevant researchers and policy stakeholders in Serbia, in the Western Balkans and internationally.

WP3 addressed those objectives through the following seven tasks:

- Task 3.1 State of the Art Migration Workshop Series
- Task 3.2 Summer Schools
- Task 3.3 Staff and Student Exchange Scheme
- Task 3.4 Targeted Study Visits
- Task 3.5 Placement Scheme
- Task 3.6 International Conference Participation
- Task 3.7 Networking Visits to Western Balkan Countries

In this Deliverable we report on the Tasks 3.1 and 3.2.

2. Report on Task 3.1 State of the Art Migration Workshop Series

USFD had the task of designing 3 workshops (of 2 days duration each) at FPN / GEF on the themes of integration, the migration-development nexus and migration governance, and involving speakers from the MIGREC consortium and invited speakers with expertise of research, policy and/or practice. The target audience was FPN / GEF researchers (staff and PhD students), as well as relevant Serbian stakeholders, including policy-makers and NGOs. All workshops proceeded virtually due to the travel restrictions imposed in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic. As we became aware through our wider professional activities of some of the limitations and challenges of online engagement – e.g. the challenges of engaging for intensive periods of time and the difficulties to create spaces for more informal discussion – we introduced some mitigation measures. These included running each workshop over a longer period of time with shorter sessions and introducing additional activities to 'wrap-around' the online workshops, including an online Reading Group and opening up of USFD's Migration Research Group's seminar series, online since October 2020, to FPN and GEF staff and students. At the same time, Covid-19 meant that we had to reduce somewhat our expectations around the attendance of non-academic stakeholders due to the intensification of their workloads.

2.1 Workshop 1 - MIGRANT INTEGRATION: ADDRESSING CURRENT EUROPEAN CHALLENGES

Workshop 1 had been fully organised to take place in Belgrade in April 2020 over two days, involving a mix of internal and external academic speakers, as well as policy and practice stakeholder roundtable sessions. Covid-19 travel restrictions and social distancing measures necessitated its postponement. We decided to re-organise it as a virtual workshop to take place in September 2020. The programme (Appendix 1) was re-worked to adapt the format to a virtual environment and to account for the altered availability of the original speakers / participants. Between 10-09-20 and 08-10-20 five workshop events were delivered online and involved a total of 14 internal and external speakers / chairs / discussants as follows:

- 5 external participants delivered presentations:
  - Professor Gwilym Pryce (Sheffield Methods Institute and Department of Urban Studies, University of Sheffield, UK)
  - Professor Liv Osland (Western Norway University of Applied Sciences, Norway)
  - Professor Urban Lindgren (Umea University, Sweden)
  - Professor Raivo Vetik (School of Governance, Law and Society, Tallinn University, Estonia; and Co-ordinator of the sister TWINNING Project MIRNET)
  - Kostas Vlachopoulos (Ph.D. Researcher in Politics, University of Glasgow, UK)
- 2 external participants acted in the role of Chair / Discussant:
  - Helen Grady (Senior Broadcast Journalist for BBC Radio 4, UK)
  - Dr Marta Stojic Mitrovic (Institute of Ethnography, SASA, Serbia)
- The MIGREC partners contributed 5 presenters (including 2 Assistant Professors and 3 PhD students), in addition to 2 members of the consortium acting as discussants.

One event was public, and attracted 170 attendees. However, the remaining 4 events were internal to the MIGREC consortium / or by invitation (stakeholders), with 34 delegates (attendees and presenters), many of whom attended multiple sessions:

- Belgrade-based external stakeholders (4).
- MIGREC consortium partners – USFD, SEERC and ELIAMEP (10).
- Staff and students from the University of Belgrade (FPN – 15, GEF – 5).

A full list of the workshops, abstracts and bios can be found in Appendix 1. A blog and photos from the workshop can be viewed at the following link: https://migrec.fpn.bg.ac.rs/migrant-integration-workshop/. The video recordings from the workshop can be watched at the following link: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1fSQ-MdmAknCX8BzIU3zzSQObgjQp6Fft?usp=sharing.

2.2 Workshop 2 – MIGRATION GOVERNANCE

Workshop 2 ran online during Spring 2021. The series comprised events closed to MIGREC colleagues, as well as public events as part of the Sheffield Migration Research Group seminar series. The workshops focused on the theme of migration governance. It engaged an exciting, interdisciplinary group of external scholars whose work speaks directly to the themes of MIGREC. The speakers covered the global context of migration governance, crises and migrant solidarities, and also touched upon the geographical focus of MIGREC – Bosnian refugees in the US and activisms in Serbia, for example. In doing so, the series provided an opportunity to engage new perspectives that will help the development of MIGREC. The speakers were chosen also because of their potential to be useful connections for MIGREC (e.g. future collaborators, associates of MIGREC). Importantly, the series provided an opportunity for FPN and GEF colleagues to present their own work, obtain feedback and continue the dialogue from the Workshop 1 series. In addition, the MIGREC Reading Group, which commenced in January 2021, was aligned with the workshop series. As well as engaging the work of others outside MIGREC,

the Reading Group was used to help MIGREC colleagues develop their own writing. Its rationale was to facilitate an informal forum where the MIGREC team could come together to discuss relevant scholarship, so deepening knowledge of the state-of-the-art and developing capacity to engage in the workshop events.

A total of 10 seminars were delivered online between 18-02-21 and 10-06-21 and involved a total of 24 internal and external speakers as follows:

- 16 external participants delivered presentations:
  - Dr Julie Walsh (Department of Sociological Studies, University of Sheffield, UK)
  - Dr Asma Khan (Department of Sociological Studies, University of Sheffield, UK)
  - Dr Sally Cawood (Department of Urban Studies, University of Sheffield, UK)
  - Dr Jamie Coates (Department of East Asian Studies, University of Sheffield, UK)
  - Dr Bolaji Balogun (Department of Urban Studies, University of Sheffield, UK)
  - Dr Jennifer Erickson (Ball State University, USA)
  - Dr Sophie Hinger (University of Osnabruck, Germany)
  - Dr Reinhard Schweiter (University of Vienna, Austria)
  - Will Haynes (Department of Urban Studies, University of Sheffield, UK)
  - Dr Suzanne Hall (London School of Economics, UK)
  - Dr Hannah Lewis (Department of Sociological Studies, University of Sheffield, UK)
  - Professor Louise Waite (University of Leeds, UK)
  - Professor Emma Tomalin (University of Leeds, UK)
  - Dr Marta Stojic Mitrovic (SASA Institute of Ethnography, Serbia)
  - Dr Ana Vilenica (London South Bank University, the UK)
  - Dr Thea Shahrokh (Department of Sociological Studies, University of Sheffield)
- The MIGREC partners contributed 7 presenters, who spanned all career stages.

Workshops had typical attendance of 18-20 across the MIGREC consortium.

A full list of the workshops, abstracts and bios can be found in Appendix 2. A blog and photos from the workshop can be viewed at the following link: https://migrec.fpn.bg.ac.rs/migrec-seminar-series-migration-governance/. The video recordings from a selection of the presentations can be watched at the following link: https://www.sheffield.ac.uk/migration-research-group/events/mrg-semester-2-seminar-series-202021.

2.3 Workshop 3 – MIGRATION-DEVELOPMENT NEXUS

The final workshop series delivered as part of WP3.1 State of the Art Migration workshops focused on the relationship between migration and development. The Migration Development workshop series was by invitation only to the MIGREC Consortium. It engaged a diverse set of presenters ranging from internationally acclaimed scholars to early career researchers and PhD students. Topics covered for example, methodological challenges, gender, care and development, diaspora engagement, return migration and the EU, Russia and international organisations in regional and global migration management. Between 12-10-21 and 30-11-21 a total of 4 workshops were delivered online, involving a total of 7 internal and external speakers as follows:

- 6 external participants delivered presentations:
  - Professor Martin Geiger (Carleton University, USA)
  - Dr Roda Madziva (University of Nottingham, UK)
  - Dr Kwaku Owusu (Bedfordshire University, UK)
  - Dr Dominika Pszczółkowska (University of Warsaw, Poland)
  - Dr Obert Tawodzera (University of Birmingham, UK)
  - Dr Matt Withers (Macquarie University, Australia)

- The MIGREC partners contributed 1 presenter, a PhD student.

Workshops had typical attendance of 28-30 across the MIGREC consortium.

A full list of the workshops, abstracts and bios can be found in Appendix 3. A blog and photos from the workshop can be viewed at the following link: https://migrec.fpn.bg.ac.rs/migrec-seminar-series-migration-development/. The video recordings of the presentations can be watched at the following link: https://docs.google.com/document/d/1R9qKqQK0CbVkVtD5a-qnQrXF_mPLd707/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=108816966869635961922&rtpof=true&sd=true.

3. Report on Task 3.2 Summer Schools

In July 2020, the partners met to discuss FPN and GEF staff and student research methods training needs, taking into account the findings and conclusions of relevant tasks undertaken in WP1 and WP2 and documented in:

- D1.1 - Report on the state of the art of research, the gaps, needs and expectation related to migration research at the Faculty of Political Sciences and the University of Belgrade
- D1.2 - The current and future needs of Serbia regarding migration, integration and governance related research: mapping of the stakeholders at the national level
- D1.3 - Mapping of migration related research and policy development in the Western Balkan Countries Report on prospective regional networks
- D2.1 - MIGREC Vision, Mission, Strategy, Research Agenda and Action Plan.

An outcome of the meeting was the establishment of a small working group comprised of USFD (Task leader) and FPN and GEF team members who are currently involved in delivering research methods teaching. The working group agreed that this task was not conducive to online delivery, and should be delivered face to face at the University of Belgrade as was originally planned. As a result, it was agreed to postpone the first Summer School to January 2022. In the end, however, on-going pandemic challenges meant that the USFD team was unable to travel to Belgrade, and the planned programme for January 2022 was switched to online delivery. Committed to face-to-face methods-training, however, USFD proceeded to deliver an additional two Summer Schools in-person in Belgrade – in May 2022 and September 2022. In the following, an overview of each of the three Summer Schools is provided.

3.1 Summer School 1 – Conceptualising Research Problems

Summer School 1 ran online over 3 days 17.01.22 to 19.01.22. Its learning objectives were:

- To develop understanding of the role of conceptualisation in defining and approaching research problems
- To develop abilities to synthesize and apply concepts to empirical cases
- To develop a critical understanding of different theorizations within migration studies

Those learning objectives were addressed via a set of mini-lectures and small-group exercises delivered by USFD:

- Mini-lecture 1: Conceptualising Research Problems
- Mini-lecture 2: Theoretical ambition and the everyday
- Mini-lecture 3: What methods?
- Small-group exercise 1: Identifying a Research Problem
- Small-group exercise 2: Conceptualising the group's research problem
- Small-group exercise 3: Generating research questions
- Small-group exercise 4: Connecting Research Questions to Methods

In advance of the Summer School participants were instructed to:

- Come prepared with a particular migration research problem, question or issue related to their own research interests in mind.
- Read the following 3 articles:
  - Papada, E., Papoutsi, A., Painter, J., & Vradis, A. (2020). Pop-up governance: Transforming the management of migrant populations through humanitarian and security practices in Lesbos, Greece, 2015–2017. *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space*, *38*(6), 1028-1045.
  - Gidley, B. (2013). Landscapes of belonging, portraits of life: Researching everyday multiculture in an inner city estate. *Identities*, *20*(4), 361-376.
  - Gibbons, A. (2016). Linking race, the value of land and the value of life. *City*, *20*(6), 863-879.

Summer School 1 was attended by 14 colleagues from FPN and GEF, spanning PhD students to Professors. Participants evaluated the Summer School very positively:

- *I enjoyed most the active engagement of lecturers with participants.*
- *The lecture for the theoretical framework was the most useful for me.*
- *I appreciated the possibility to work in smaller groups after mini lectures with a kind of a mentor/supervisor who would facilitate the process of application of the topic previously discussed in the mini lecture.*
- *The whole MIGREC Winter School was organized on the highest level. I enjoyed in each moment. The presentations were very interesting and useful. The work in small group was amazing. The group moderator was great! So productive work, with excellent results. We done so much in a short period. I appreciate a lot discussion in the big group and reflection on our small-group-work. Thank you so much for the professional work you done.*

The blog and photos can be viewed at the following link: https://migrec.fpn.bg.ac.rs/migrec-winter-school/. The video recordings of the presentations can be watched at the following link: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1NhnDPGNgMEpuVUvl7A6a8BYRjfjzPPhu?usp=sharing.

3.2 Summer School 2 – Analysing Data

The second Summer School in May 2022 was delivered by USFD in-person in Belgrade over three days – 30.05.22 to 01.06.22. Consultation with colleagues at FPN and GEF pointed to a demand to strengthen data analysis skills, including the use of SPSS. The Summer School, therefore, focused on data analysis, both of qualitative and quantitative data. To give participants the opportunity to learn more about both, the morning of each day focused on quantitative data analysis and the afternoon of each day focused on qualitative data analysis. Space was built into the programme for opportunities for informal conversations and consultations about data analysis. The programme was organised as detailed below.

<u>Quantitative Data Analysis Programme</u>

Day1: Making sense of quantitative data: introduction
- Mini Lecture: Making sense of quantitative data
- SPSS: Introduction
- SPSS: Practical Exercise 1

Day 2: Making sense of quantitative data: analysis

- Mini Lecture: Working with robust survey data
- SPSS Lab: Descriptive Statistics
- SPSS: Practical Exercise 2

Day 3: Making sense of quantitative data: reporting
- Mini Lecture: Dos and Don'ts of analysing quantitative data
- SPSS Lab: data reporting and presentation
- SPSS: Practical 3

Qualitative Data Analysis Programme

Day1: Demystifying qualitative data analysis: coding interview transcripts
- Mini-lecture: Coding interview transcripts for thematic analysis
- Overview of the "Care in and out of Place" project and data
- Coding: Practical Exercise

Day 2: Demystifying qualitative data analysis: analysis
- Introducing the "Care in and out of Place" Nvivo Code Book
- Mini Exercise Lecture: Moving from codes to themes
- Developing Themes: Practical Exercise

Day 3: Demystifying qualitative data analysis: making arguments
- Integrating concepts and analysis: triggering our theoretical imagination
- Mini Lecture: Qualitative Data Analysis Beyond Interviews
- Discussion & Reflections

In advance of the Summer School participants were instructed to read / watch the following:

- Chapter 2: Bell A, Hartman T, Piekut A, Rae A & Taylor M (2020) Making Sense of Data in the Media. Sage.
- What is SPSS?: https://www.spss-tutorials.com/spss-what-is-it/
- Chapter 4: Bell A, Hartman T, Piekut A, Rae A & Taylor M (2020) Making Sense of Data in the Media. Sage.
- Pew Research Centre: Methods 101: https://youtu.be/T9dmq6Lwh24
- Chapter 5: Bell A, Hartman T, Piekut A, Rae A & Taylor M (2020) Making Sense of Data in the Media. Sage.
- Mason, J. (2002) *Qualitative Researching* London: Sage. Chapters 8 & 9.
- Elder, G.H., M. Kirkpatrick Johnson and R. Crosnoe 2003 "The Emergence and Development of Life Course Theory." In *Handbook of the Life Course*, edited by J.T. Mortimer and M.J. Shanahan, 3-19. New York: Kluwer Academic / Plenum Publishers.
- From the ESRC "Care in and out of Place" data set, the 'Metadata description' document, 1 set of transcripts and the Nvivo extract.

Summer School 2 was attended by 13 colleagues from FPN and GEF, spanning PhD students to Professors. We wrapped up the Summer School with a face-to-face evaluation and a planning session for Summer School 3.

The blog and photos from the Summer School can be viewed at the following link: https://migrec.fpn.bg.ac.rs/migrec-summer-school/.

3.3 Summer School 3 – Researching with marginalised communities

The planning session undertaken at the end of Summer School 3, led to a questionnaire being designed to ascertain in more detail and depth what PhD students in particular wanted to cover in the third and final Summer School. This led to the design of a Summer School with two elements. The first (mornings) was a series of presentations from MA / PhD students about their planned research; this provided an opportunity to test out ideas for their work in a supportive environment and to receive constructive feedback from peers, academic staff at the University of Belgrade and visiting academics from the University of Sheffield. The second element (afternoons) was a series of workshops focused on the theme of researching *with* marginalised communities. Through presentation and reflexive discussion of three research projects being undertaken at the University of Sheffield, the workshops addressed the ethical and methodological challenges encountered when working with migrant communities in ways that try to avoid (re-)producing marginality, and potential strategies to overcome them. There was a particular emphasis on introducing innovative qualitative research methods. The third Summer School in September 2022 was delivered in-person in Belgrade over three days – 19.09.22 to 21.09.22.

The following PhD / MA student presentations were delivered:

- Ljiljana Cumura (PhD candidate) – "*The Challenges and Strategies in Accessing Education for Migrant Children in Europe*"
- Violeta Markovic (PhD candidate) – "*Child labour by unaccompanied children from the migrant/refugee population*"
- Danijela Pavlovic (PhD candidate) - "*The quality of life of refugees and asylum seekers in asylum canters in the Republic of Serbia*"
- Natasa Milosevic (PhD candidate) – "*Policies of the integration of forced migrants into the labour market - a case study of the Republic of Greece*"
- Ivana Jovanovic (MA candidate) - "*Gender role attitudes among migrants from Afghanistan*"
- Jelena Birmancevic (PhD candidate) – "*Affirmative measures in higher education targeting Roma population in Serbia*"
- Svenja Fischbach (PhD candidate) – "*The social consequences of care migration to Western Europe for local communities and its women in Serbia*"

The following three workshops were delivered:

Workshop 1: Working collaboratively with and for young migrants: reflections from the MIMY (EU) / MIMY (Sheffield) project, Majella Kilkey & Ryan Powell (University of Sheffield) **–** This session began by providing a framing for the Summer School's focus on researching *with* marginalised communities. This framing included recent debates around knowledge and knowledge production, such as decolonising and feminist critiques. Majella and Ryan reflected on the challenges these debates raise for them as researchers and the ways they are responding, including working more collaboratively with research participants, co-producing research, using participatory methods and striving for reciprocity in order to address unequal power relations within the research process. The session then moved on to introduce the MIMY project that Ryan and Majella (with colleagues) have been working on since February 2020. They reflected on the positive opportunities this project opened up to research differently, responding to decolonising and feminist critiques - e.g. through working with peer researchers

and using participatory and arts-based methods. They also discussed the challenges experienced from the practical to questions of positionality and reflexivity.

Workshop 2: Bridging the researcher-researched binary: learning from embedded research by and with European Roma populations, Olga Fuseini (Independent Consultant) & Lois Orton (University of Sheffield) – During this session Olga and Lois briefly reflected on their experiences of working (individually and together) with Roma (and other populations in similar social positions) in Central and Eastern Europe and the UK. There was a particular focus on methods for bringing researchers' perspectives into the research 'product' and for involving research 'subjects' as active contributors in the research process. Workshop participants were invited to spend some time (individually and collectively) critically reflecting on how their social position, views and experiences shape the knowledge that they produce and to think about how these reflections can be used to inform the research process and account.

Workshop 3: Everyday Bordering in the UK: Using creative qualitative methods when working with families that have migrated, Julie Walsh (University of Sheffield) – During the workshop, the 'Everyday Bordering in the UK' project was introduced, including an outline of the research aims and objectives and the rationale underpinning the research design. The workshop then introduced the creative methods used by the 12 migrant families involved in the study, including using timelines and concentric circle diagrams as elicitation tools in semi-structured interviews. Workshop participants had the opportunity to use these tools, after which they were asked to critically reflect on their strengths and limitations. The session closed with the presentation of creative outputs from the research project, and a discussion of ethical considerations when using these methodological approaches with groups that are typically described as 'marginalised' and/or 'hard to reach'.

The blog and photos from the Summer School can be viewed at the following link: https://migrec.fpn.bg.ac.rs/the-second-summer-school/.

Appendix 1

WORKSHOP 1: MIGRANT INTEGRATION – ADDRESSING CURRENT EUROPEAN CHALLENGES
10, 14, 15 & 16 September 2020, Online Delivery

1. Thursday 10th September

Title: Life at the Frontier: Social mobility, segregation and integration
Speakers: Professor Gwilym Pryce (Sheffield Methods Institute and Department of Urban Studies, University of Sheffield), Professor Liv Osland (Western Norway University of Applied Sciences) & Professor Urban Lindgren (Umea University, Sweden)
Chair: Helen Grady, Senior Broadcast Journalist for BBC Radio 4

2. Monday 14th September

Title: Beyond state-of-the-art in studying migrant integration: a relational approach
Speaker: Dr Raivo Vetik, Professor of Comparative Politics, School of Governance, Law and Society, Tallinn University
Chair: Dr Nevenka Žegarac, Professor, Department of Social Policy and Social Work, UB – FPN

3. Tuesday 15th September

Title: Migration in Greece: It's time to talk about integration Speaker: Kostas Vlachopoulos, Ph.D. Researcher in Politics, University of Glasgow
Chair: Dr Marija Antić, Assistant Professor, Department of Human Geography, UB – GF

4. Wednesday 16th September

Title 1: Confronting the progressive dilemma, rethinking inclusive solidarity
Speaker: Dr Biljana Đorđević, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, UB - FPN
Title 2: Access to justice for the asylum seekers in Serbia
Dr Dejan Pavlović, Assistant Professor, Department of International Relations, UB – FPN
Title 3: Migration and Youth in Serbia: Attitudes, Intentions and Motives
Speakers: Vanja Javor, PhD candidate, Department of Human Geography, UB – GF, Milica Todorović, PhD candidate, Department of Human Geography, UB – GF and Nevena Radić, PhD candidate, Department of Human Geography, UB – GF
Chair: Dr Alexandra Prodromidou, SEERC

ABSTRACTS AND BIOS

Life at the Frontier: Social mobility, segregation and integration

Successful integration entails migrants being able to achieve "outcomes within employment, housing, education, health etc. which are equivalent to those achieved within the wider host communities" (UK Home Office report, 2004). We argue in this workshop that for migrants to achieve this vision of integration they need to be socially mobile: able to progress in terms of educational achievement and employment. Social mobility is an intrinsically dynamic concept, describing the degree of movement between different layers of the social hierarchy. It is also profoundly spatial. Opportunities to achieve social progression are affected by where we live, where we go to school, who we have contact with and the risks we are exposed to. Our

contention is that the degree and type of segregation that migrants experience will therefore determine the extent to which they can achieve equality and true integration. In contrast to this dynamic, spatial vision of integration and the barriers that hinder it, the standard measures and conceptual frameworks used by academics and academia for assessing integration are curiously static and non-spatial. We therefore argue for a new research agenda that develops measures of integration that capture spatial and dynamic drivers of integration.

With this renewed vision for integration in mind, we propose a set of empirical methods for refocusing integration policy and debate. In so doing, we highlight a particularly important, yet overlooked, form of segregation: 'social frontiers'. These occur when there are sharp spatial transitions between adjoining communities, cliff edges in the social landscape that limit contact between groups and foster territorial behaviour. We think that the existence of social frontiers has the potential to limit the wellbeing and social mobility of migrants and other minority groups. The workshop marks the launch of a significant new project funded by Nordforsk and the ESRC that will compare and contrast the social integration of migrants between neoliberal societies (the four nations of the UK) and socioliberal ones (Norway and Sweden). The project is led by Professor Gwilym Pryce (g.pryce@sheffield.ac.uk); Dr Aneta Piekut is a co-investigator. The seminar will be chaired by Helen Grady, Senior Broadcast Journalist for BBC Radio 4 with presentations from Professor Gwilym Pryce (Sheffield Methods Institute and Department of Urban Studies, University of Sheffield), Professor Liv Osland (Western Norway University of Applied Sciences), and Prof Urban Lindgren (Umea University, Sweden). There will be contributions also from Lord David Blunkett, and a range of stakeholders from the UK, Norway and Sweden.

Beyond state-of-the-art in studying migrant integration: a relational approach

This presentation proposes an innovative way to conceptualize identificational integration of migrants and discusses policy implications deriving from the study based on such a conceptualization. The innovation is in defining national identity in terms of social positioning (Harre et.al 2009), operationalized in terms of construing either strong or weak cultural and social boundaries between majority and minority ethnic groups. Thus, national identity is not defined in terms of unmediated psychological connection between an individual and a nation, as mainstream objectivist approaches presume, but in terms of connection based on positioning in asymmetrical social and cultural fields (Bourdieu 1991). Empirical section of the paper studies strength of national identity among ethnic Estonians and Estonian Russians interviewed within the Estonian Integration Monitoring Survey (2017). Conclusions of the presentation highlight the need for rethinking theoretical presumptions behind existing integration policies. For example, while psychologically oriented studies routinely conclude that majority ethnic group has significantly higher levels of national identity as compared to migrants, this study reveals that the levels are rather similar. The problem with mainstream studies is in failure to account for the role of asymmetry of interethnic field, and, as a result, in interpreting the expected lower level of national identity among migrant groups in terms of 'deviation' from the national norm. Thus, the social phenomenon arising from the lower position of migrant groups in an asymmetrical social and cultural fields is transformed into a psychological 'problem' of their individual members. In contrast, the relational model proposed in this presentation does not presume existence of deviation in asymmetric fields, but different field interests of different subject positions, which are expressed in the strategies of distinction aiming to maintain or change interethnic hierarchies. Policy implications deriving from the study will be discussed in the final section of the presentation.

Raivo Vetik is Professor of Comparative Politics at Tallinn University. He earned his first PhD from Latvian Academy of Sciences in political philosophy (1989) and the second in political science from Tampere University (1999). In the period 1998-2008 he served as Director of the Institute of International and Social Studies at Tallinn University. Raivo has been five times

editor-in-chief of the Estonian Human Development Reports, he was founding editor-in-chief of the journal Studies in Transition States and Societies, issued by Tallinn University since 2009. Since 1998 he has served as a consultant of the Government of Estonia working on the issues of national integration strategy and he has been head of the research group behind regular integration monitorings of Estonian society, commissioned by the Ministry of Culture of Estonia since the year 2000. Raivo has edited volumes with Amsterdam University Press and Peter Lang Press on issues related to integration of Russian-language minorities in Estonia. Raivo leads the H2020 Twinning project MIRNet.

Migration in Greece: It's time to talk about integration

Greece has been a migrant hosting country since the early 90's. During the 2015 refugee crisis, Greece has made significant progress in first reception mechanisms. However, little has been done in the direction of migrants' and asylum seekers' social integration. Three formal State Integration Strategies have been ratified by the Greek Ministry of Migration Policy throughout the past decades. Yet, all these efforts remain vague and rather soft policy tools, with no concrete goals, and budget allocation to the relevant institutions and stakeholders. This presentation, first, offers a historical background on the developments of integration policies of Greece and goes through the reforms adopted by Greece to support the integration of migrants and asylum seekers. Then, it moves on to examine why it is necessary to forward integration in Greece, by highlighting a set of reasons. Finally, ideas and recommendations for the future are presented.

Kostas Vlachopoulos is a Ph.D. Researcher in Politics at the University of Glasgow and Junior Research Fellow at the Migration Programme of ELIAMEP. His main research interests focus on Migration, Security and Discourse Analysis. Kostas also serves as the Country Coordinator of the European Website on Integration of the European Commission hosted at ELIAMEP. Moreover, Kostas has worked as a Consultant/Researcher at Migration Policy Group. There, he assessed and measured the state of development of migration and integration policies in Greece by creating the most relevant set of indicators. Finally, he held a position as a Researcher-Country Expert at the Erich-Brost-Institut für Internationalen Journalismus, at the Technical University of Dortmund. There, he worked within the EJO Project which focused on Media Coverage on Migration in Western and Eastern Europe, Russia and the USA.

Confronting the progressive dilemma, rethinking inclusive solidarity

This paper explores a variety of articulations of the progressive dilemma, a concern that immigrant multiculturalism undermines support for the welfare state. Articulations and arguments stemming from the progressive dilemma literature typically cover North America and Western and Northern Europe, and they address questions: first, whether or not resource distribution among "natives and newcomers" is just, and second, what are the political consequences of the use and abuse of the progressive dilemma by different political actors. One such effect is in conceptualising civic integration policies which often redefine ideas of integration, inclusive solidarity, citizenship in reductive ways. Social progressives want to reconcile both values - diversity and solidarity - or curtail any potentially harmful effects that insistence on one might cause on the other. Instead of a rhetoric of "natives first" that is readily and perilously available during economic crisis and democratic recession, it is argued that we should rethink inclusive solidarity - how it could be produced and maintained in contemporary societies facing different challenges. Inclusive solidarity is a broader approach than a mandatory and individualized civic integration approach. Democracy is a life among strangers, a transgression of boundaries of demos: both in terms who belongs to demos and how demos acts. The project of building institutions of inclusive solidarity is thus a project of transgression of boundaries of demos and overcoming the progressive dilemma.

Dr Biljana Đorđević is an Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Political Science, University of Belgrade where she is teaching Contemporary Political Theory, Culture of Human Rights, Political Culture and Political Order, Political Philosophy and Gender. She holds a PhD in Politics (Political Theory) from the Faculty of Political Science, University of Belgrade where she defended the thesis on the problem of the constitution of the body politic in democratic theories concerning compositional (who belongs to the people) and performative (how the people rules democratically) dimension of demos. Her research interests include theories of radical democracy, citizenship and ethics of migration.

Access to justice for the asylum seekers in Serbia

The paper explores how effective is access to justice for the asylum seekers in the Republic of Serbia. While there are relatively clear international and regional standards on this rather complex human right, the concern is that asylum seekers face insurmountable barriers when they need to secure their rights before the national tribunals. In other words, there is a dire gap between the rights they hold by virtue of law, and their use in practice. Assessment of the existing case law before the Serbian courts and the reports from national and international NGOs, as well as national civic defender, could bring more light on the scope of the problems asylum seekers face in the Serbian legal order. The massive increase in population movements has outstretched reception capacities and asylum system of Serbia. Faced with internal social, security and budgetary pressure, Serbia is challenged to provide protection for the migrants in line with international standards. So far, the most of the asylum seekers have been coming from Syria, Afghanistan and Iraq, but one may expect Libya to become the most active country of origin in the months to come. The common denominator for the majority of asylum seekers from these countries is that they experienced heavy stress and trauma, including family separation, health complications, physical harm and injuries. The risk of exploitation or gender-based violence has been very probable. Many have been repeatedly displaced and some have suffered violence, exploitation and abuse while seeking safe haven. On top of that, there are language and cultural barriers, combined with their intention to move through transit countries as quickly as possible. It is easy to foresee potential for racism, xenophobia and discrimination, both from civilians and the officials. In order to claim his/her right to access to the territory of a foreign state or not to be expelled to country where the persecution is realistic, an asylum seeker needs to rely on national legal procedures in a foreign state. In asylum procedures the key is what is happening during interviews and examination procedures. Asylum seeker needs fair and impartial treatment, possibility to understand language of proceedings, to state his case, and often access to effective legal remedy, if treatment was not correct. He may need legal assistance, particularly if charged for some criminal offence or misdemeanor. The most severe problems may appear in cases of victims of torture, unaccompanied minors, and victims of trafficking because of the stress they have suffered. These categories must be treated with special attention and adequate competency. For example, in case of an unaccompanied minor, any decision concerning that child must be based on respect of the rights of child as set in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, and its key principle of “the best interest of the child”. Access to justice in these circumstances means that all the individuals who have crossed, or are seeking to cross international borders, are entitled to due process in the assessment of their legal status, entry or stay. According to the best legal practice, in this region represented by the ECHR law, access to justice encompasses at least a fair and public hearing before an independent and impartial tribunal, legal aid and translation, the right to be effectively advised, represented and defended, and the right to effective legal remedy. It is important to note that access to a court is not absolute, but can be limited. It may be done by reasonable time requirement, or by imposing certain court fees, in order to eliminate frivolous claims. However, these restrictions should not impair the very essence of the right to access justice through the courts. It seems that formal recognition of the international standards and supremacy of the ECHR cannot automatically provide effective protection of human rights to migrants. There is obvious tension between human rights as an expansive aspiration that seeks to include an

increasing number of groups within its embrace, and the particular bureaucratic process through which human rights are granted and enforced. The point is that human rights protection in a country with low level of legal culture, such as Serbia, must be externally supported by supranational tribunals. Access to justice represents the pillar and precondition for the effective enjoyment of other substantive human rights, but there are significant shortcomings as regard both law and practice, in spite of the great efforts by the Council of Europe. Without proper implementation of the standards by the national courts, the access to justice for asylum seekers will remain just a theoretical concept.

Dr Dejan Pavlovic works as an assistant professor at the Faculty of Political Science, University of Belgrade, teaching legal philosophy and human rights. He has LLM in Comparative Constitutional Law from the CEU Budapest and PhD in International Law from the Faculty of Law, University of Belgrade.

Migration and Youth in Serbia: Attitudes, intentions and motives

The Republic of Serbia traditionally is a country of emigration. In the last two and a half decades, population migrations have intensified significantly, which reflects in the volume, variety of movements, directions and regional characteristics, as well as in their dominant motives. The main demographic characteristics indicate a negative natural population increase and a negative net migration rate, as well as continuous decrease of the youth population in Serbia. The outflow of a young, reproductive and working age population threatens the overall development of the country. In such circumstances, it is of great importance to have information on the future migration tendencies of young people. In order to obtain the necessary data, a focus group survey was conducted (15 focus groups) among graduates in three local government units in Serbia. The aim is to show the attitudes and intentions of the respondents about migration processes, as well as to indicate the reasons for such attitudes. This paper focuses on the analysis of qualitative results obtained from focus groups with students in the final years of secondary vocational schools and high schools in three selected local governments. The results showed that about 42% of the surveyed graduates intend to move abroad, but they also indicate on differences in their attitudes at the local level. Given that the focus of this research is the young population, reducing the dynamics of emigration of this population group is essential for Serbia's future sustainable demographic development.

Vanja Javor is a PhD student, University of Belgrade - Faculty of Geography. She graduated in 2012 (Department of Demography), and in 2014 she defended her master's thesis entitled “Spatial Aspects of Transition of the Types of Movement of the Population of the Republic of Serbia, 1961-2011” at University of Belgrade - Faculty of Geography. She enrolled in doctoral studies (Geoscience) in 2015 at the University of Belgrade - Faculty of Geography. Vanja Javor started her scientific research activity during her master academic studies. The area of interest is migration. She has participated in several scientific meetings and has published several scientific papers in the field of demography. From 2016 to 2019, she worked as an external associate at the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, where she participated in numerous statistical surveys. She is a member of the Society of Demographers of Serbia.

Milica Todorovic is a PhD student and teaching assistant at the University of Belgrade - Faculty of Geography. She graduated in 2016 at department of Geography. She defended her master's thesis entitled “*The Impact of Internal Migration on the Process of Urbanization in China*”. She enrolled in doctoral studies (Geosciences) in 2017 at the University of Belgrade - Faculty of Geography. In the same year she received the Best Student Award (Geography study group). Research areas of particular interest are population geography and migration. She has participated in several scientific conferences and has published several scientific papers in the field of human geography and demography.

Nevena Radic is a PhD student and teaching assistant at the University of Belgrade - Faculty of Geography. She graduated in 2016 at the department of Demography, while she defended her master's thesis "*The third demographic transition in Serbia - a theoretical concept or a certain ethnodemographic change?*" in 2017. She enrolled in doctoral studies in Geosciences at the University of Belgrade - Faculty of Geography in 2017. She has participated in several scientific conferences in the country and abroad and has published several scientific papers in the field of demography. She is the recipient of scholarships from the Ministry of Youth and Sports - Dositeja and a scholarship from the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development. She is involved in the project of the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development "*Research of demographic phenomena in the function of public policies in Serbia*".

Appendix 2

MIGREC Seminar Series – Migration Governance, Spring 2021

Workshop 1: MRG seminar
18-02-21
'Key challenges for migrants and migration governance in post-Brexit Britain?': Julie Walsh & Asma Khan, Sally Cawood, Jamie Coates and Aneta Piekut, University of Sheffield.

Workshop 2: MRG seminar
18-03-21
"Boundaries of Europeanness: 'race-migration nexus' in Poland': Bolaji Balogun, University of Sheffield.

Workshop 3: MIGREC seminar
12-04-21
'Race-ing Fargo: Mobility, Context, and Global Refugee Flows': Jennifer Erickson, Ball State University.

Workshop 4: MRG seminar
22-04-21
'The Politics of (Dis)Integration': Sophie Hinger, University of Osnabruck & Reinhard Schweiter, University of Vienna.

Workshop 5: MIGREC seminar
23-04-21
'Stranded migrants on the Balkan route in the Covid-19 era: selectivity in border management on the way to European Union': Dragana Stoeckel University of Belgrade.
'The railway station as a key site of mobility for homeless migrants in Rome': Will Haynes University of Sheffield.

Workshop 6: MIGREC seminar
28-04-21
'The Migrant's Paradox: edging against the state of contradiction': Suzanne Hall, London School of Economics.

Workshop 7: MIGREC seminar
12-05-21
'Policy coherence on Migration Governance in Serbia': Danica Santic, University of Belgrade.
'Asylum Policy Governance in the Republic of Serbia': Danijela Pavlovic University of Belgrade.

Workshop 8: MRG seminar
13-05-21
'Distinctive or Professionalised? Understanding the Postsecular in Faith-Based Responses to Trafficking, Forced Labour and Slavery in the UK': Rebecca Murray & Hannah Lewis, University of Sheffield and Louise Waite & Emma Tomalin, University of Leeds

Workshop 9: MIGREC seminar
19-05-21
'Movement and encampment in Serbia: institutional closures and informal solidarities in the Balkan Circuit': Marta Stojic Mitrovic, SASA Institute of Ethnography & Ana Vilenica, London South Bank University.

Workshop 10: MRG seminar
10-06-21
'Understanding migrant youth integration and empowerment in South Yorkshire: early reflections from the MIMY project': Thea Shahrokh, Majella Kilkey, Ryan Powell & Hannah Lewis, University of Sheffield.

ABSTRACTS

'Race-ing Fargo: Mobility, Context, and Global Refugee Flows',
Jennifer Erickson, Ball State University, USA

How can scholars and practitioners of urban governance best address global migrant flows in local contexts? This talk will examine refugee resettlement to Fargo, North Dakota, a small city in the United States. I will highlight the ways in which global political economic and cultural structures, such as (post)colonialism and (post)socialism, flow through and intersect with local histories, norms, and practices. The result of global migratory flows is a diverse array of local social relations and hierarchies, constructions of deservingness and undeservingness, that are based on race, religion, gender, language, and sociality. However, broadly similar patterns of both aversion to and acceptance of migrants can be seen across a variety of local contexts. Establishing more just, equitable, diverse, and inclusive governance strategies for migrants means understanding the relationship between global structures and local contexts, giving heightened awareness to the common good and those working to make their cities more welcoming.

'Stranded migrants on the Balkan route in the Covid-19 era: selectivity in border management on the way to European Union'
Dragana Stoeckel, University of Belgrade

The coronavirus pandemic caused a global health crisis with large-scale and far-reaching consequences which are deteriorating an already existing humanitarian crisis. The unprecedented mobility and travel restriction, their ongoing tightening and easing or even border closure has not only left many people worldwide cut off from their families and work, but also exposed many already vulnerable groups to additional vulnerability. The closure of external EU borders has reduced but not stopped the inflow of migrants and therefore the Western Balkans route remained to be the most travelled one in the EU. Thousands of transit migrants have been stranded between the borders and even locked down in the camps on the doorstep to the EU. The Covid-19 prevention measures, aimed at restricting the movement, increased health risk for migrants, led to many incidents in/around the camps, but also to mistreatment of the migrants by border officers, police and military staff and "pushbacks". Therefore is the aim of this article to analyse how the border management together with health restrictions affected human rights of migrants along the Balkan route. This paper will try to identify whether the measures under the COVID-19 emergency in different phases were adjusted to the severity of health risk on the one hand, and reception and asylum procedures in EU countries, as well as what are the implications of these measures on enjoyment of migrants' rights along the route.

'The railway station as a key site of mobility for homeless migrants in Rome'
Will Haynes, University of Sheffield (PhD Candidate)

Building on debates around Europe's spaces of exclusion and urban marginality (Lancione, 2016; Wacquant 2008), the paper stems from my current PhD research - a critical investigation into how homeless migrants navigate their lives within an essential and multi-faceted urban transit space: the train station in Rome. Stazione Termini in Rome (Italy's largest train station), is a central node in migration routes in Europe and has become established as a key site of

informality for 'New Romans' inhabiting makeshift settlements in and around its iconic building. This paper explores how, at the station, we witness migrants making do and establishing lives for themselves, sometimes clandestinely, and often alongside informal organisations who create spaces of care in the absence of anything else. At the same time, as spaces of encounter and settlement for marginalised groups in society, train stations are increasingly understood as venues for undesirable activity, where migrants (and their everyday experiences) are made invisible. Despite Rome's significance, comparisons will be made with other European cities and their stations, for instance Paris, Belgrade or Budapest. This situates the research within a body of inquiry looking at European urban transit hubs as an interconnected network of displacement.

'The Migrant's Paradox: edging against the state of contradiction'
Suzi Hall, London School of Economics

A migrant is a person required and refuted by Western sovereignty. To inhabit this impossible dualism requires living with a steadfastly unstable status, readily questioned at the onset of national elections or economic crises, while tenuously embraced under the banners of celebratory multiculturalism. In this talk I reflect on my recent book where I expand on the migrant's paradox as the consistent production of inconsistencies in public policy and migration discourse. I locate the paradox in the brutal contradictions of border-preserving politics and border-expanding economics that increasingly constrict the life and space available to the migrant. Rather than focus on the discrete act of crossing a border, I center my argument on the fluid and unpredictable environment of bordering in which migrants dwell at the edge. I expand on a citizenship of the edge to dispel the complacencies of integration, and the all-too-narrow assumptions of what is a border and who is a migrant. I invoke the edge as an outer limit of exclusion and invention that emerges through a lineage of histories and geographies in which the racial orderings of displacement persist.

'Policy coherence on Migration Governance in Serbia'
Danica Santic, University of Belgrade

Sharing the common trends of the Western Balkans region, Serbia is a country of all types of migration as well as a critical demographic decline. Labor shortage, emigration of the young, highly skilled persons and aging population creates serious challenges for the government. This overview provides a sharp analysis of existing policies, strategies and practices in the field of migration governance at the national level, and identifying national priorities with references of the legal and policy frameworks for migration regulation and governance. In line with the Stabilization and Association Agreement, signed between Serbia and EU Member States in 2008, Serbia has been working on the harmonization of its national legislation with the EU so as to facilitate implementation of international obligations and standards, which become the most effective area for reform of migration governance policies in Serbia. All this leads to a number of different but clearly linked challenges to modern migration management for which the Government of Serbia is going to be responsible in the coming years. The newly adopted Strategy on Economic Migration 2021-2027, tries to define the programme for managing labor migration. Even though Serbia has good potential to further develop the legal framework in this area, only linkages with economic, social and environmental policies will optimize the benefits and mitigate adverse impacts of current migration processes.

'Asylum Policy Governance in the Republic of Serbia'
Danijela Pavlovic, University of Belgrade

The influx of irregular migrants and refugees to Serbia has been continuously growing since 2012, which has resulted in a large number of expressed intentions of asylum seekers. Statistics show that in 2014, 16,490 migrants expressed their intention to seek asylum in Serbia, while

that number increased enormously in 2015, when 577,995 people expressed their intention to seek asylum, which is also the largest number so far. After that, the number of asylum seekers decreases, but that does not mean that Serbia has managed to solve the problem of a large number of expressed intentions for asylum. The government and civil society organizations have developed various services to ensure the effectuation of the rights of asylum seekers. The subject of this paper is the evolution of asylum policy governance in Serbia. The aim is to analyze the asylum policy with a focus on the existing normative and institutional framework in this area. The essential assumption is that the increased number of asylum seekers crucially reflects on the development of asylum policy. Using the comparative-descriptive method, together with content analysis, the following questions are sought to be answered:

- How did the asylum policy in Serbia develop?
- What circumstances conditioned its implementation?
- What are the shortcomings and difficulties in implementing the asylum policy in Serbia?

'Movement and encampment in Serbia: institutional closures and informal solidarities in the Balkan Circuit'

Marta Stojic Mitrovic, SASA Institute of Ethnography & Ana Vilenica, London South Bank University

We will discuss bordering enacted by the state actors and informal migrant support in Serbia, a state lying on the land migration route from Turkey to central Europe, in the Western Balkans, a EUropean "periphery within". In 2015 the Balkan Route became one of the epitomes of the so-called 2015 refugee crisis. In 2016, when the formalized migration corridor was terminated, the migration movement took another, more erratic and profoundly multidirectional form as a result of heightened securitization and militarization of the EU borders. The authorities radicalised repression of people on the move, while the activities of pro-migrant groups and networks became increasingly criminalised. With the help of fences, technology, police, dogs, open violence, legal barriers and illegal pushbacks, the Western Balkan became a dead-end, dumping ground for the unwanted people. Despite the actual prolonged presence of people, Serbia perpetuates its self-image of a transit state. The almost non-functional asylum system repels people further. Integration, though envisioned by laws, remains more incidental than systematic in practice. Migration movements, now happening between forced encampment and simultaneous illegalization of almost any stay outside officially allocated accommodation, become even more erratic and desperate, and involve repeated crossings of numerous state borders, in both directions, as the game and as the pushback. In this transient environment, migrant solidarity groups also take fluid and enterprising forms, trying to overcome institutional repression and follow and support people on the move. We will describe this dynamic in a diachronic perspective, with special emphasis on 2020-2021, when the pandemic crisis rhetoric energized securitarian practices and anti-migrant discourse.

BIOS

Jennifer Erickson is an Associate Professor and Assistant Department Chair of Anthropology, affiliated faculty in Women's and Gender Studies and African American Studies, and a member of the steering committee for the Association of American University Professors at Ball State University in Muncie, Indiana. Her first book, *Race-ing Fargo: Refugees, Citizenship, and the Transformation of Small Cities*, was published in 2020 by Cornell University Press. Her research can also be found in *Signs*, *Human Organization*, *Focaal*, and *Romani Studies*. Dr. Erickson's research and teaching interests include refugee resettlement, the welfare state, citizenship, taxes, diversity, urban anthropology, feminist anthropology, and the intersections of race, ethnicity, class, gender, and nation in the United States, Bosnia-Herzegovina (former Yugoslavia), and South Sudan.

Dragana Stoeckel is an Assistant Professor at the University of Belgrade, Faculty of Political Science, in the Department of Social Policy and Social Work, where she is teaching at the bachelor and master studies. Her research interests are at the intersection of migration and disability studies, focusing particularly on the integration and anti-discriminatory and anti-oppressive policies and practices and multicultural social work. She has published a number of papers in scientific and professional publications and journals and has been participating in relevant national and international projects. As an expert and consultant, she has been involved in various working groups of the relevant ministry for social policy issues on the development of by-laws and actively participating in the social welfare reform process in the Republic of Serbia.

Will Haynes is a PhD student in the Department of Geography at the University of Sheffield, England. He is an urban geographer whose research focuses on the convergence of mobility, migration and the urban margins – with a particular interest in train stations. Will is interested in creative qualitative methodologies, including visual methods like photography as well as auto-ethnography and creative writing. With previous roles held as a research assistant for the British Council and the Amsterdam Center of European Studies (ACES), his PhD research is focussed on the everyday mobilities and (in)visibilities of migrant groups in Rome.

Suzanne Hall is an interdisciplinary urban scholar and her work connects the asymmetries of global migration and urban marginalisation. From the grounded perspective of peripheral street economies, she explores the racialised frameworks of citizenship and economic inequality and their everyday contestations. By moving between globe, state and street, I engage with the margins as a capricious space in which social sorting, cultural intermixtures and claims to difference are forged. Her research focuses on spatial formations of precarious livelihoods and citizenship including: racial formations of colonisation and apartheid in Cape Town in the working life of refugee women in Cape Town; the de-industrialisation of work from the vantage point of streets in urban peripheries in UK Cities; and the global 'regeneration' of urban space in the context of London.

Danica Santic is an Associate Professor at the University of Belgrade – Faculty of Geography. Strong interests in migration topics. Her research projects have focused on the Balkan migration route and migration flows in and from Serbia. She is one of the founders of the Migration, Inter-Connectivity and Regional Development (MICaRD) network, member of the MIGREC project (funded by EU H2020), member of the Executive board of WB MIGNET, Regional Studies Association (RSA) territorial representative, ICMPD expert, World Social Science Fellow and Fellow of the European Center for International Affairs (ECIA).

Danijela Pavlović obtained her Bachelor's degree in social policy and social work at the Faculty of Political Science, University of Belgrade in 2016 and her Master's Degree in social work at the same institution in 2018 defending her thesis on "The role of the public sector in combating trafficking of human beings in the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Croatia from 2000 to 2017". In 2018, Danijela started her PhD studies in social policy and social work at the same Faculty. Since April 2019 she has been engaged at the Faculty of Political Science, University of Belgrade as a Junior Researcher. Danijela is the President of the Anti-Trafficking Commission at the Red Cross of Serbia since 2018 and the mandate lasts for 4 years. At its regular meetings, the Commission monitors the results of the implementation of the Anti-Trafficking Program and proposes measures for improvement to the Steering Board of the Serbian Red Cross. She is a long-term national coach at the Red Cross in the Anti-Trafficking Program. During this period, she has developed an interest in the migration and fight against human trafficking.

Marta Stojić Mitrović is a research associate working at the Institute of Ethnography of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts. She is ethnologist and anthropologist focusing in her research on the topics of migration, citizenship, human rights and discrimination in the national

and regional context. Her recent work includes the book The Dark Sides of Europeanisation: Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and the EUropean Border regime (co-authored with Nidžara Ahmetašević, Barbara Beznec and Andrej Kurnik) and co-edited volume (with Barbara Beznec, Marijana Hameršak, Sabine Hess, Andrej Kurnik and Marc Speer) The Frontier Within: The European Border Regime in the Balkans.

Ana Vilenica is a honorary research fellow at the University of Sheffield. She is an urban and cultural researcher and activist with research interest in cultural and political action against dominant housing regimes and other urban regeneration schemes, property guardianship, housing of the migrants, issues related to social reproduction and housing, culture-led urban regeneration, developer-led art and artwashing. Her recent work focuses on housing and urban struggles in the UK and in the post-Yugoslav space. She is the Editor of the Radical Housing Journal and the Editor for Central and East Europe at Interface-journal for and about social movements.

Appendix 3

MIGREC Seminar Series – Migration and Development Nexus, Autumn 2021

DATE	PRESENTATION TITLE	PRESENTER/S + AFFILIATION	CHAIR
12-10-21	'The European Union, Russia, and International Organizations in Regional and Global Migration Management'	Martin Geiger, Carleton University	Danica Šantić
26-10-21	'Diaspora investment and complex transnational care arrangements among diaspora women: A case study of Zimbabwean women living in the UK'	Roda Madziva, University of Nottingham	Natalija Perisic
23-11-21	This session brings together scholars studying various types of remittances and diaspora engagement across different European and African countries. Speakers will discuss various challenges they faced when conducting research transnationally, and how they overcame them using a mixed-method approach or creative methodologies.		
	'Return migration and reintegration in the context of the migration cycle in the Republic of Serbia'	Milicia Todorovic, University of Belgrade	Aneta Piekut
	'Migration and Development: Ghanaian Hometown Associations (HTAs) as Drivers of Welfare Development Back Home'	Kwaku Owusu, Bedfordshire University	
	'Researching the diaspora online and offline'	Dominika Pszczółkowska, University of Warsaw	
	'Shifting positionalities and power relations: the ethical and emotional challenges of doing multi-sited research as a doctoral student'	Obert Tawodzera, University of Birmingham	
30-11-21	'Migration and Development, without Care?'	Matt Withers, Macquarie University	Dragana Stoeckel

ABSTRACTS

The European Union, Russia, and International Organizations in Regional and Global Migration Management

This talk introduces to my existing research and scholarship on NGOs and international organizations and their growing role in regulating and managing migration and refugees. I will make the attendees familiar with some of my main projects, their theoretical and conceptual foundation, methodology and outcomes. Migration management is a newer concept in migration and refugee politics which has been introduced and mobilized by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and other organizations. Its main ideas have strongly shaped policy developments across the world, including the EU's approach toward the so-called 'Western Balkan' states, the EU accession process, and among others, also the UN Global Compact on

Migration. A key component of the discussion on migration management is the complex interlinkage and the topic of migration and development. Many of the activities the EU and other policy hegemons have implemented in e.g. the 'Western Balkan' states to regulate migration have been carried out in the name of promoting human development. This talk will devote special attention to Eastern and South-eastern Europe, including the 'Western Balkans' as well as Russia's and the EU's global as well as regional engagement, i.e. with their respective 'near abroads'/'neighbourhood' areas, and critically reflect on the 'development' and 'integration' outcomes of mentioned 'migration management' activities.

Diaspora investment and complex transnational care arrangements among diaspora women: A case study of Zimbabwean women living in the UK

In this presentation I focus on Zimbabwean migrant women who reside in the UK, exploring their engagement/involvement in transnational business creation and the dynamics of sustaining and maintaining care arrangements across transnational spaces. To explore this, I use three women's narratives of their lived experiences of migration to the UK and consequent investment activities and caring responsibilities in the country of origin. I seek to illustrate that apart from seeking opportunities to establish business projects for their own economic gains, these women also act as informal 'business angels' or 'social lenders' who remit to help extended family members start their own income generation projects in the country of origin. At the same time, these women are prone to culturally determined kinship and networks of care obligation as shown by their behaviours that conform to traditional norms and expectations of caring, especially for elderly parents. I argue that migrant women are adroit at helping others and especially for African women whose collectivist cultural values (built in a relational space of *Ubuntu*) oblige them to do so. I end the presentation by illustrating the power of socio-cultural factors in understanding Zimbabwean migrant women's participation in both transnational business activities and care arrangements, and the extent to which this challenges dominant understandings and discourses of brain drain and care drain.

Return migration and reintegration in the context of the migration cycle in the Republic of Serbia

Return migration, as a stage in the migration cycle, is an increasingly important subject in scientific and public debate. Nevertheless, the Republic of Serbia belongs to the group of countries in which it is necessary to intensify research in order to form a clear picture of this phenomenon. The subject of the doctoral dissertation is to comprehensively investigate the process of voluntary return migration in the Republic of Serbia by examining all stages of the migration cycle of returnees, reintegration process and to determine the role of returnees into migration-development nexus. The analysis will be based on mixed method research data that includes both quantitative (survey) and qualitative (interview) aspects of research. The results of the research will enable the expansion of the spectrum of scientific knowledge, the improvement of statistical shortcomings in this process and enable the formation of research recommendations for more efficient return migration management in Serbia.

Migration and Development: Ghanaian Hometown Associations (HTAs) as Drivers of Welfare Development Back Home

The study focuses on four Ghanaian Hometown Associations (HTAs) and explores their welfare engagements in their own communities and other parts of Ghana. It does this through an extended analysis of family/household livelihood perspectives and through the lens of three socio- psychological theories: communal and exchange theory; individual and group self-centeredness concept; and role-set theory, seldom employed in migration studies. The study adopts a qualitative research method by conducting multi-sited fieldwork in the UK and Ghana. In doing so, it follows the works and activities of these associations between the UK and Ghana.

Findings from the data collected through interviews, observation and secondary analysis of documentary sources, illuminate how Ghanaian HTAs positively impact meso level development back home. The findings also illuminate challenges and show that the associations' motivations to undertake such activities are multifaceted. Key among these motivations is catering for the wellbeing of their left-behind families, the wellbeing of non-related families or the community and the wellbeing of the HTA members, especially when they visit or retire to live in Ghana. Furthermore, the findings indicate that Ghanaian HTAs' transnational roles, especially in their communities' back home, are mandated as an implicitly expected duty entrenched in Ghanaian socio-economic norms, formed around obligation and values of personhood. Hence, communities and families back home expect Ghanaians abroad to remit financial resources and newly found social ideas when their socio-economic wellbeing in receiving countries is perceived to be successful and stable. Lastly, policymakers, the Ghanaian government, the Ghanaian HTA members and recipients of the projects are also of the view that the Ghanaians abroad are crucial welfare development partners, hence the need to find feasible ways to engage them through workable policies, programs and strategies.

Researching the diaspora online and offline

This presentation will be about conducting qualitative research with diaspora members, both in person and online. It will be based on research conducted within two projects: one regarding destination choice among Polish post EU-accession migrants (my PhD project), and the second regarding political and public participation of Poles in the Polish-Irish transnational space. Some of the interviews in these projects were conducted in person, a majority via online communicators, such as Skype, Google Meet, or Messenger. I will reflect on the practical challenges of conducting interviews in person and online and recruiting respondents (also through Facebook). A more theoretical element of my talk will be on finding the right framework for various aspects of your research. For me, the transnational optic has been particularly helpful in unpacking various social phenomena linked with migration, especially social or political remittances. I believe it can be especially useful when researching relatively short-distance intra-European migrations. Some of the above methodological and theoretical reflections are discussed further in the following papers:

- Pszczółkowska D., Lesińska M. (2021) 'One step forward, two steps back in political integration: why are Polish candidates not making progress in Irish local elections', Irish Political Studies, https://doi.org/10.1080/07907184.2021.1929186
- Pszczółkowska D. (2020) 'Facebook recruitment and online interviewing - suitable for qualitative research in migration?'; CMR Working Papers 119/177, Ośrodek Badań nad Migracjami (uw.edu.pl)

Shifting positionalities and power relations: the ethical and emotional challenges of doing multi-sited research as a doctoral student

It is increasingly recognised that undertaking qualitative research can pose ethical challenges for the researcher. Yet academic literature rarely gives an account of the ethical and emotional pitfalls that doctoral researchers experience when conducting qualitative multi-sited research. Particularly, the literature is lacking on the challenges doctoral researchers face when negotiating continuous access to participants living in different parts of the world. There is also a lack of understanding of how the emotional experiences open up possibilities for self-reflection which can be an important aspect of generating in-depth insight from qualitative research. This paper is based on my PhD experiences of conducting multi-sited research with Zimbabwean migrants in the UK and their overseas family members. Field work was conducted in both the UK and Zimbabwe between March and November 2019. I pay attention to how I negotiated the insider/outsider dichotomy and reflect on the differential power dynamics between me and my participants. The paper ends with a discussion of the importance and value

of emotional reflexivity in deepening analysis of the complexities of multi-sited qualitative research.

Migration and Development, without Care?

Highly-restrictive temporary labour migration schemes have become commonplace throughout the Indo-Pacific region and continue to expand amid increasing demand for low-wage labour and sustained policy enthusiasm for 'migration-development'. The developmental benefits of these 'guestworker' migration schemes are routinely evaluated according to narrow economic criteria, such as remittance transfers and human capital formation, with little consideration given to transnational family separation and the displacement of *socially reproductive* labour that sustains everyday life. Indeed, 'migration', 'development' and 'care' are deeply interlinked political economic processes that have, for the most part, been theorised in partial isolation. We attempt to reconcile these disjunctures by situating the developmental implications of temporary labour migration in relation to the total social organisation of labour in countries of origin and destination. To do so, we firstly conceptualise a typology of transnational care practices that delineates between proximate care activities disrupted by migration and aspatial care roles that might continue across borders. In the second section of the article, this conceptual framework guides our identification of critical gaps between partially overlapping literatures on 'migration and development', 'gender and development' and 'migration and care'. These lacunae inform our analytical framework for a more holistic 'migration-care-development' nexus that foregrounds the identification, evaluation and policy redress of developmentally unsustainable disruptions to care practices. Finally, we operationalise our conceptual and analytical frameworks in the context of Australia's Pacific Labour Scheme to illustrate the developmental consequences of transnationally disassembled (and incompletely reassembled) care practices for Pasifika households and communities. We conclude by emphasising the need for 'decent care' policies to address care deficits in support of sustainable and gender-equitable development.

BIOS

Martin Geiger received his doctorate from the University of Bonn in 2011 and is Associate Professor of 'Politics of Human Migration and Mobility' at Carleton University. Cross-appointed between Political Science and European, Russian and Eurasian Studies, he is a leading scholar on international, including regional organizations (e.g. European Union) in migration management. His work examines interrelated aspects of political regulation, development, innovation and population change. As a former Canadian SSHRC Banting Fellow, Dr. Geiger is currently leading an Ontario Early Researcher Award and a SSHRC Partnership Development grant project. Dr. Geiger is an expert on different projects of regionalism (e.g. European Neighbourhood Policy) and their focus on mobility and migration. He is also Deputy Director General of the Alliance of Global Talent Organizations, Senior Advisor to Phase II of the EU-China 'Dialogue on Migration and Mobility' and a Senior Research Fellow with the Center for China and Globalization in Beijing (China). Dr. Geiger also continues to be affiliated with his former place of work, the Institute for Migration Research and Intercultural Studies at University of Osnabruck – one of Europe's leading migration research centres.

Roda Madziva is an Assistant Professor in the School of Sociology and Social Policy at the University of Nottingham. Her research interests are in the area of global sociology with a focus on migration, race and inequalities. Her empirical work has focused on themes of forced migration and family separation, migrant integration and access to services, bringing together work on education, employability, diaspora transnationalism and more recently, the link between migration and human trafficking. Current projects include an ESRC-GCRF funded project (as PI) to work with survivors of human trafficking in Zimbabwe, a UKRI funded project (as CI) to help internally displaced persons in Zimbabwe fight COVID-19 and a BA funded

project (as CI) which looks at disabled refugee children's inclusion and visibility in education in South Africa, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

Kwaku Gyening Owusu is a tutor in health and social care at School of Applied Social Science, University of Bedfordshire, UK. His research interest focuses on the sociology of migration and how migrants impact development in both receiving and sending countries. He has undertaken field research in migration studies with emphasis on transnationalism and the sociological elements motivating migrants such as healthcare professionals to migrate from the Global South countries to work in the healthcare industry in Global North countries.

Dominika Pszczółkowska is a political scientist and migration researcher at the Centre of Migration Research, University of Warsaw. Her research interests revolve around post-EU accession migrations, the political participation of migrants, migration and integration policies. Her PhD thesis, defended at the Faculty of Political Science and International Studies of the University of Warsaw, was entitled „Why the Isles, why the Continent? Factors Influencing Destination Choice among post-2004 Graduate and Non-Graduate Migrants from Poland". Before joining academia, she was a journalist for "Gazeta Wyborcza" daily, including as its Brussels correspondent. She wrote about European affairs, the EU enlargement of 2004, and emigration from Poland.

Obert Tawodzera is a research fellow at the University of Birmingham. He recently completed his PhD at the University of Sheffield. His PhD research focused on how Zimbabwean migrant care workers in the UK negotiate long distanced aged care relationships with their overseas family members. Obert's research interests include migrant transnational care arrangements, new technologies in adult social care, political economy of migration and migrant labour market integration.

Milica Todorovic is a PhD candidate and teaching assistant at the University of Belgrade, Faculty of Geography, Department of Human Geography. Her scientific and research interests are in the field of migration and population geography. She is particularly interested in return migration and reintegration and transnational migration. She has published several scientific papers and has participated in several scientific conferences. She has participated in relevant research projects. Since 2019, she is a member of the project MIGREC – Center for Migration, Integration and Management Research.

Matt Withers is a research fellow within the Department of Sociology at Macquarie University. His research addresses the developmental implications of temporary labour migration and remittances throughout the Indo-Pacific region, with an emphasis on South Asia and Pacific Island Countries. His current project examines how temporary labour migration interfaces with the work and care arrangements of transnational migrant households, using the concepts of 'decent wages' and 'decent care' to frame the need for improved labour governance and gender-equitable policymaking in support of sustainable development outcomes.