

**TRANSMIC Conference 'Migration, Rights and Citizenship: Coming Full Circle in a Challenging Environment', European University Institute (EUI), 18-19 May 2017**

**Programme 18 May:**

9:00 *Registration and coffee*

9:30 Introduction to TRANSMIC and the conference by Hildegard Schneider (Maastricht University)

9:45 Lecture 1: Katarzyna Grabska (Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies)  
“Migration, Social Protection and Gendered Adolescence: Eritrean and Ethiopian Multilocal Life Trajectories”

10:15 Lecture 2: Rainer Bauböck (EUI)  
“Refugee Protection and Burden Sharing in the European Union”

10:45 Discussion (*Chair*: Hildegard Schneider, Maastricht University))

11:00 *Coffee break*

11:25 Lecture 3: Ali R. Chaudhary (Rutgers University)  
“Immigrant Political Action: Opportunities and Constraints in an Era of Nationalist Populism”

11:50 Lecture 4, Jackline Wahba (University of South Hampton)  
”International Migration and the Transfer of Social and Political Norms”

12:15 Discussion (*Chair*: Pawel Kaczmarczyk, Warsaw University))

12:30 *Lunch*

14:00-18:00 Parallel sessions A1-A3 (including coffee break)

*Conference dinner (at EUI)*



**Programme 19 May:**

9:30-12:30 Parallel sessions B1-B3 (including coffee break)

12:30 *Lunch*

14:00 Lecture 5: Valentina Mazzucato (Maastricht University, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences)

“The Well-Being of Parents and Children in Transnational Migrant Families: Transnational Effects of National Policies”

14:25 Lecture 6, Marleen Zoetewij (University of Fribourg)

“Have tux, will travel - the 'mobile man' model in EU migration law”

14:50 Lecture 7, René de Groot (Maastricht University, Faculty of Law)

“Migrants and their Identity”

15:15 Discussion (*Chair*: Sergio Carrera (CEPS))

15:40 Closing of conference by Hildegard Schneider

*Followed by drinks*

**Availability of rooms:**

Thursday 18 May: Refettorio (all day), Seminar Room II (from 14:00), Sala del Capitolo (from 14:00)

Friday 19 May: Refettorio (all day), Seminar Room II (all day), Emeroteca (all day)

Room numbers for the parallel sessions will be indicated at the conference and on the doors!

**Questions?**

Questions about the conference can be emailed to TRANSMIC project manager [Niels Philipsen](#).



**Parallel sessions:**

Thursday 18 May, 14:00-18:00

A1 Transnational Social Protection (*p. 4*)

A2 Migration and the Labour Market (*p. 9*)

A3 Third Country Perspectives on EU Actorness and Influence (*p. 14*)

Friday 19 May, 9:30-12:30

B1 Temporalities of Migrant Well-Being, Rights and Responsibilities (*p. 18*)

B2 Drivers and Dynamics of Transnational Skilled Migration (*p. 23*)

B3 Citizenship (*p. 26*)

Speakers, discussants, panel abstracts and paper/presentation abstracts can be found on the following pages of this document. Time schedules of the parallel sessions will be provided by the respective session organizers.

These parallel sessions will be held in the Refettorio, Seminar Room II, and Emeroteca (exact location will be indicated at the conference).



## A1 Transnational Social Protection

*Main organizers:*

[Polina Palash](#) and [Ester Serra Mingot](#)

*Duration:* 4 hours (Thursday 18 May, 14:00-18:00)

*Speakers:*

- Simone Castellani and Beatriz Padilla (University Institute of Lisbon (CIES-IUL)).
- Marie Godin (International Migration Institute, University of Oxford).
- Polina Palash (Aix Marseille University, CNRS, TELEMME, and Maastricht University, Technology and Society Studies).
- Ester Serra Mingot (Maastricht University, Technology and Society Studies and Aix Marseille University, CNRS, TELEMME).
- Maria Vivas Romero (Centre for Ethnic and Migration Studies, Université de Liège).

*Discussants:*

- Valentina Mazzucato (Maastricht University, Technology and Society Studies) (*Chair*)
- Virginie Baby-Collin (Aix Marseille University, CNRS, TELEMME).
- Katarzyna Grabska (Global Migration Centre, Institut de Hautes Études internationales et du Développement, Genève, Suisse)

*Panel abstract*

In the current globalised world, more and more people choose or are forced to live abroad. While migrants maintain attachments and obligations that span beyond one nation-state, the current geographically-fixed welfare-state systems are conceived to cater for sedentary populations. A transnational approach to the study of social protection is necessary in order to understand the needs of people leading transnational lives, both in terms of access and transferability.



This panel contributes to the understanding of the needs of people living across different nation-states and social-protection systems, their use of and access to welfare entitlements from a transnational perspective and the informal strategies they use to ensure their and their families' social protection when formal provisions are not possible. The contributions provide rich and recent empirical material and theoretical contributions to the current debate on global transnational social protection.

*Paper/presentation abstracts*

- Simone Castellani and Beatriz Padilla – "Bricolaging" transnational health protection. Transnational health care practices in post (crisis) Southern European countries

In the era of migration, a huge amount of people experiments increasing difficulties for accessing formal health care for not being "regular residents" or "national citizens". This situation has increasingly worsened after the last economic recession translated into heavy reduction in the Welfare expenditures (EESC, 2013), especially in countries which have already "weak" Welfare systems (Ferrera, 1996) as the ones of Southern Europe (Padilla, 2013; Kentikelenis et al., 2015). Reflecting on these premises, some scholars stress the need of thinking about a configuration of social protection that crosses the national borders (Faist 2014; Bielecen & Barglowsky, 2015; Levitt et al. 2016) and propose to analyse how people who live transnationally are restructuring their protection in order to face social risks. Drawing from two fieldworks which focus on health care practices of migrants who live in two Southern European cities (Lisbon-Portugal and Genoa-Italy), carried out within the framework of two international projects (UPWEB and GSP) using ethnographic techniques, this paper will reflect on how people employ "bricolage" approach (Phillimore et al., 2015), combining formal and informal social protection resources, in order to secure provision of health for them and their transnational households. This paper aims, firstly, to map healthcare routes within the transnational household taking into account the role played by different socio-economic and cultural variables. Secondly, it will identify the most relevant transnational health care pattern of bricolage within the analysed contexts. Finally, it will reflect on how these practices of health bricolage can contribute to a process of migrants' subjectivation which support the overcoming of the citizenship exclusion.

- Ester Serra Mingot and Valentina Mazzucato - Protecting against all odds: interactions between migrants and welfare institutions to provide social protection locally and transnationally



Migrants whose family members live in different nations develop attachments and responsibilities beyond one nation-state. Yet welfare-state institutions remain linked to nationality and residency making it difficult for migrants to access and provide social protection for themselves and their families abroad. Studies have shown that such a lack of access to formal welfare in receiving countries, leads migrants to rely on their informal social networks for support. This paper argues that this dichotomy between formal and informal social protection ignores the ways in which both welfare-state institutions and migrants work together at the interstices of the formal and informal, to cater to national and transnational social protection needs. By bringing together literature on migration and transnational social protection, this paper investigates how migrants sometimes enter into symbiotic relations with different welfare-state institutions such as municipal offices, non-governmental organisations and other immigration institutions, which, in turn, rely on the support of these migrants to provide social protection for people who would otherwise escape their purview. While these interplays allow migrants, sometimes undocumented ones, to informally be part of the formal social protection system, we also find that such relations are not without their risks, especially for migrants. The article is based on a 14-month, multi-sited and partially matched-sample ethnography with Sudanese families across the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Sudan.

- Polina Palash and Viginie Baby-Collin - The other side of need: reverse economic remittances from "back home"

While migrants support their kin mostly through economic remittances, recent contributions in the literature on transnational social protection evidence the reciprocity of support practices, enacted not just from migrants to their family members "back home", but also conversely. Research on reverse remittances sustained from kin living in the Global South to migrants living in the Global North has mainly depicted forms of organisational support and care of "left behind" family members. However, the recent economic crisis in Europe that has deeply affected migrants, seems to broaden the scope of reverse remittances and involve changes in the transnational social protection practices. Data of this study reveal the importance of reverse economic remittances between Ecuador and Europe, that is money provided by migrants network members living in the origin country to migrants, to secure their income in Europe or to solve their financial issues "back home". They derive from different sources of migrants' extended resource environment in the origin country, including kin income, migrants' investments and sending State provisions. The circumstance of the economic crisis in Europe seems to have a great role in the existence of such reverse economic support, albeit also other mechanisms and dynamics related to these practices can be distinguished.



Drawing on ethnographic data of 20 transnational families collected in Spain, UK and Ecuador, this article represents a theoretical as well as a methodological contribution to the research on transnational social protection. It fills a gap in what concerns the analysis of social protection arrangements, evidencing and deepening on the existence of economic support from family members living in the origin societies to migrants. In the context of the European crisis, it aims to interrogate and understand the role of such distinctive practices among transnational families.

- María Vivas Romero and Jean-Michel Lafleur - Combining Transnational and intersectional approaches in migration research. The case of Andean families' access to social protection

Existing intersectional scholarship has successfully underlined the need to take into account the combined effects of various heterogeneity markers such as class, race and gender in the study of migration. In this article, we argue that transnational involvement is a key marker to understand how migrants and family members access social protection. Indeed, relying on ethnographic fieldwork with Andean migrants and their relatives in Europe and Latin America, we show that immigrant families in need of healthcare increasingly construct global social protection arrangements that combine formal welfare entitlements and informal practices in the home and host societies. Overall, the article suggests that transnationalism is more than just an additional heterogeneity marker to understand how migrants deal with social risks. Rather, a transnational lens reveals that the participants' trans-local positioning (Anthias, 2016) in terms of race, class, gender and generation that produce specific forms of exclusion may also turn into resources whether they are examined from the home or host country perspectives. In other words, our data shows that participants' narratives produce different meanings of the same heterogeneity markers when examined in the different geographical locations in which transnational families are active. From a methodological standpoint, this entails that multi-sited ethnographic fieldwork should be a critical methodological tool for future intersectional studies on migration and social protection.

- Marie Godin - Applying the 'capability approach' to better understand migrants' social protection arrangements within the EU

Based on transnational migration scholarship as applied in the field of social protection (Bilecen and Barglowski, 2015; Levitt et al., 2015; Lafleur and Lizin, 2017) and adopting a life cycle approach (de Valk et al., 2011) – an often overlooked dimension – this paper will bring a more



nuanced understanding of the role played by welfare systems both in the country of destination as well as in the country of origin in migrants' social protection arrangements. The idea of a 'welfare elasticity dispositive', in which both the country of origin and country of destination as equal poles play a role at different stages of the migrant's life-cycle will be developed. In addition, based on Sen's capabilities framework (1985), usually applied in the field of migration and development (Preibisch et al., 2016), it will be shown that the 'capability set' migrants have for improving their well-being has often expanded upon migration and even more with the freedom of movement within the EU. Based on interviews conducted with migrants in the UK, Spain and Norway, different configurations of this 'set of capabilities' and the different choices migrants make to improve their well-being as well as that of their family over time will be depicted. Lastly, in a post-Brexit context, new uncertainties have emerged with potential impact on the ways in which migrants have been organising their social protection arrangements so far. Changes in mobility rights might in fact generate a form of 'involuntary dependency' on the welfare system of the destination country, reducing the range of possible ways for migrants to organise their social protection across borders.





## A2 Migration and the Labour Market

*Main organizer:*

[Melissa Siegel](#) and [Clotilde Mahé](#)

*Duration:* 4 hours (Thursday 18 May, 14:00-18:00)

*Speakers:*

- Clotilde Mahé (Maastricht University)
- Katrin Marchand (Maastricht University)
- Craig Loschmann (Maastricht University)
- Carlos Vargas-Silva (University of Oxford)
- Isabel Ruiz (University of Oxford)
- Sonja Fransen (University of Amsterdam)

*Discussants* (presenters mentioned above are also expected to discuss the paper of the others):

- Melissa Siegel (Maastricht University)
- Jackline Wahba (University of South Hampton)
- Alessandra Venturini (EUI)
- Wim Naudé (Maastricht University) (TBC)

*Panel abstract:*

This session deals with linkages between migration and the labour market mainly in countries of origin. Some of the issues that will be discussed include how migration affects occupational choice or productivity. Other topics will look at how the hosting of refugees affects labour market outcomes of the native population.



*Paper / presentation abstracts*

- Clotilde Mahé: Skills and entrepreneurship: Are return migrants ‘Jacks-of-all-trades’?

This paper examines whether and why return migrants may be more likely to be entrepreneurs. With reference to Lazear’s ‘Jack-of-all-trades’ hypothesis, we posit that return migrants may be more likely to choose self-employment as a result of the diversity of work experience they gain as migrants. Using data from the 2012 Egyptian Labour Market Panel Survey, seemingly unrelated regression model estimates show that return migrants are more likely to be self-employed, controlling for wealth. This is found to be due to a ‘Jack-of-all-trades’ effect whereby migration helps accumulating more occupational and job experience. Concentrated sector-specific experience may also be more beneficial for entrepreneurship rather than generalist multi-sector experience, as it was found that the more industries a migrant had worked in, the less the probability of self-employment propensity upon return. Hence, self-employed might need a generalist, balanced set of occupational skills, within a relatively narrow set of industries. These findings only hold for return migrants outside of agriculture.

- Katrin Marchand: The impact of forced migration on labour market outcomes of Congolese refugees in Rwanda

Social scientists have long considered the way in which migration from one country to another may influence an individual’s job prospects and eventual choice of employment. Yet, the overall scope of such a research agenda has been limited for the most part to voluntary, economic migration towards Western Europe and North America. Only a few scholarly works, in comparison, have focused on how forced migration relates to labour market outcomes especially in low income countries, and the development-related implications this may have in the medium- and long-term. Taking into consideration the rising trend of forced migration as of late which most immediately impacts those countries neighbouring active conflict zones, more research in this area is particularly opportune. With this in mind, this study investigates conflict-induced forced migration and labour market outcomes within the context of Congolese refugees residing in Rwanda. Rwanda makes for a particularly interesting case to investigate this topic given that refugees are provided the freedom of movement outside of camps as well as the right to work. Nonetheless, in reality refugees are routinely hindered by the lack of job opportunities, lack of land and high costs to starting a business. Using data from a newly collected household survey, we



examine the differences in employment status between refugees living in three distinct

camps and local Rwandese in communities surrounding such camps. Within this analysis, we take into consideration the labour market potential of refugees in comparison to locals, including education and past work experience prior to displacement as well as time spent living in the camps. Rich data coming from in-depth focus group discussions compliments and validates some of the main findings from the quantitative analysis. This mixed-methods approach provides the opportunity to establish more reliable evidence than would be the case otherwise.

- Sonja Fransen: Return migration, farming and food security in Burundi

Research has shown that returnees frequently lack (access to) important assets such as land and housing. Such challenges are especially likely when former refugees have spent long periods abroad and have therefore lost property rights. In this paper we study the access that returnees have to agricultural land as well as land usage, soil quality and food security. The case study for this research is Burundi, a country that witnessed a large inflow of former refugees after the end of conflict in 2005. Approximately 90 percent of the population in Burundi relies on subsistence farming for survival. Agricultural land is therefore an important asset in Burundi as it is the main provider for food and an important identity marker for Burundians who inherit the land from father to son. For the analyses we use unique panel household and community survey data collected in 2011 and 2015. The results suggest that returned refugee households were significantly less likely to own land in 2011. In 2015 the difference in land ownership between return households and non-return households had decreased, but was still significant. These findings confirm those from other settings that former refugee households often lack access to important assets such as agricultural land. Despite the difference in land ownership, return households did not have lower food security than other households. Return households also did not seem to own less land, which is most likely due to the official 'land-sharing' policy in Burundi that prescribes that households share land in case of land disputes between returnees and non-returnees. We could not detect any significant differences between return and non-return households in terms of land usage (for agriculture or not) and soil quality. However, we did find that return households relied less on agricultural land for consumption in 2011. In 2015 this effect had disappeared, suggesting that return households increased their reliance on agricultural land over time.



- Carlos Vargas-Silva: Refugee inflows and food prices in Rwanda

With the world refugee population on the rise, an increasing number of studies explore the impact of refugee populations on host communities. In this paper we study the effects of the inflow of refugees into Rwanda on local food prices. Rwanda is one of the most important refugee receiving countries in East Africa and currently hosts approximately 150,000 refugees who mostly originated from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and, more recently, Burundi. Most refugees reside in six refugee camps that were established in short periods of time to accommodate the sudden influxes. The camps have different population sizes and are located in different provinces. In this paper we use the variation in time of arrival, location and camp population size to study how the arrival of the refugees has influenced food prices on local markets. We use UNHCR statistics to map the refugee influxes and rely on market census data, collected by the Rwanda Ministry of Agriculture, to gain insights into local food prices. The market census data is collected every two weeks in all large markets in the country and covers a wide variety of products. We use the data that were collected between 1997 and 2015 and link these data to the refugee inflow statistics. As a second step, we study how the recent introduction of cash for food programs in some camps has influenced local food prices. The food for cash program replaced weekly food aid with cash grants for all households residing in camps so that households can buy their own food at local markets. The findings of this study will provide valuable insights for policy makers and will contribute to the emerging academic literature on the effects of large population inflows on local economies.

- Isabel Ruiz: The impact of hosting refugees on the intra-household allocation of tasks: A gender perspective

This paper examines whether the presence of refugees alters the intra-household allocation of tasks across genders. Using panel data (pre and post refugee inflow) from Kagera, a rural region of Tanzania, we find that, on average, the refugee shock led to women being less likely to engage in employment outside the household and more likely to engage in household chores (i.e. water fetching and firewood collection). However, the results differ by (pre-shock) skill levels. The shock resulted in literate women, who are more likely to take advantage of the additional supply of cheap labour represented by refugees to help with household chores, being more likely to engage in outside employment. On the other hand, higher exposure to the refugee shock resulted in illiterate women being more likely to engage in farming and household chores. Overall, the results suggest that the consequences of hosting refugees



are not gender neutral and that future efforts and programmes of hosting countries and international donors should take this factor into account.

- Craig Loschmann: The Economic Impact of the Congolese Refugee Population on Host Communities in Rwanda

This article examines the economic impact of the Congolese refugee population on local host communities in Rwanda, with a focus on labor market activity and general economic welfare. Our analysis takes advantage of newly collected survey data from three refugee camps and their surrounding areas to compare individuals and households within communities at various distances from, and therefore exposure to, the refugee population. Our results show that on average residing within 10 km of a refugee camp makes it more likely that an individual is engaged in wage employment in comparison to farming or livestock production. In addition, females nearby a camp are more likely to be self-employed whereas males are more likely to be wage employed, both relative to their same gender counterparts in communities further away. Distributional effects based on income vary, but there is evidence that poorer individuals are positively impacted by living near a refugee camp with respect to having a higher likelihood of being engaged in wage employment. Proximity to a refugee camp is also associated with greater household asset ownership, while there is no evidence of any negative impact along other measures of economic welfare. Still, much of these results are camp-specific and disaggregating average effects over host communities helps paint a more nuanced picture.



## A3 Third Country Perspectives on EU Actorness and Influence

*Organizers:*

[Pauline Melin](#) (contact person), with [Zvezda Vankova](#), Fanny Tittel-Mosser and Leonhard den Hertog

*Duration:* 4 hours (Thursday 18 May, 14:00-18:00)

*Presenters:*

- Leonhard den Hertog (CEPS)
- Pauline Melin (Maastricht University, Faculty of Law)
- Fanny Tittel-Mosser (University of Minho)
- Zvezda Vankova (Maastricht University, Faculty of Law)

*Discussants/participants:*

- Patrícia Jerónimo (University of Minho) (*Chair*)
- Sergio Carrera (CEPS)
- Marise Cremona (EUI)
- Sergo Mananashvili (ICMPD)
- Marion Panizzon (University Bern, NCCR on the move)
- Hildegard Schneider (Maastricht University, Faculty of Law)
- Marleen Zoetewij (University of Fribourg, NCCR on the move)

*Panel abstract:*

This panel will take the perspectives of third countries as the entry point into discussions over what kind of actor the EU is in its external policies on migration, mobility, borders and international protection. The discussions will focus on what shapes the external actorness of the EU in these fields - such as legal competences, policy coherence and perceptions of migration - and what implications this has for third countries. Questions will inter alia be raised over the bilateral relations of Member



States with third countries, EU's influence on national laws or policies and how this impacts the third country perspectives on who or what 'the EU' actually is when seen from 'abroad'.

*Presentation/paper abstracts*

- Leonhard den Hertog - Inevitable incoherence: the case of EU external migration policy

The issue of EU policy coherence has attracted tremendous attention from academics and policy makers. Alongside much conceptual querying of what coherence means, there is a continuous lamenting of the lack of coherence, and the need for more is stressed. Political scientists analyse the decision-making procedures and conclude that different EU institutions, bodies and agencies do not coordinate, resulting in incoherence. Legal scientists bemoan the incoherent EU legal order and argue for further institutional reform. This paper takes the case of the EU external migration policy to show this widespread incoherence is due to the multi actor and dispersed competences in this field. From the third country perspective this may lead to misunderstandings about who is the European interlocutor on migration policy. However, the paper argues that policy incoherence is a normal and inevitable feature of EU governance in this field, and of any pluralistic, democratic and rule of law based system of government. Divergent interests, values, and actors can only be accommodated in policies by allowing for some degree of incoherence, it is thus the condition upon which EU policy making is premised. The paper finally argues that the obsession with policy coherence as an end in itself makes us overlook some of the challenges behind, mainly those related to rule of law, such as accountability. This is illustrated by examples from the field of EU external migration policy.

- Pauline Melin - The EU as a potential actor in social security coordination with third countries: the perspective of India

This paper aims at exploring the role to be played by the EU in the field of social security coordination with third countries, while considering the perspective of a specific third-country: India. Social security coordination is one element that facilitate labour migration. While the coordination system amongst the EU Member States is well developed, the coordination with third countries remains scattered. Currently, social security coordination with third countries is still an area left to the EU Member



States. Additionally, international standards developed by ILO or by the Council of Europe as well as EU migration directives have an influence on the social security of third country migrant workers. This plethora of instruments result in an incoherent approach. In order to solve this incoherency, the European Commission wants to play a role in that matter. Due to the strong role of the Member States in that field, the method used in this paper is a comparative legal analysis of the bilateral social security agreements concluded by some Member States (e.i. Belgium, Netherlands and Germany) with India. Based on that analysis, the paper develops on the content of a common EU approach to the conclusion of social security coordination agreements with India. Besides the content of a common EU approach, this paper also discusses the potential format that could be used by the EU in order to promote that common EU approach.

- Fanny Tittel-Mosser - The Legal and Practical Relevance of EU Mobility Partnerships: A comparative study of Morocco and Cape Verde

This paper aims at understanding the relevance of Mobility Partnerships for third countries through the implementation of their projects. The role of soft law in international law has been widely studied and it is commonly recognized that legally non-binding agreements nevertheless may have legal implications. For this reason, it is remarkable that the EU Mobility Partnerships are routinely dismissed as having only political (not legal) potential. This paper looks at the legal and practical relevance of Mobility Partnerships in third countries. Legal relevance touches upon the influence of Mobility Partnerships on the legal order of a third country whereas practical relevance relates to changes in behavior or practices of third countries' authorities. Following the conclusion of the Mobility Partnerships with Morocco and Cape Verde both countries have developed National Strategies on immigration and asylum and planned to reform their legal frameworks to ensure a proper implementation of these strategies. In both countries the development of three new laws, on (im)migration, asylum and human trafficking has been proposed. First, this paper analyzes the role of the EU in the development of these strategies and examines whether it took a proactive or more reactive approach in both case studies. Then, an analysis of the relevance of the implementation of Mobility Partnerships' projects is concluded. A comparative legal analysis of the development of the legal frameworks in Morocco and Cape Verde is combined with an empirical study of the stage of implementation of Mobility Partnerships' projects related to the support of the national strategies. This paper suggests that some projects that have been implemented in relation to the national strategies are legally relevant for both countries. Finally, this paper argues that the implementation of





Mobility Partnerships' projects has also led to practical effects on migrants' rights. This last point is illustrated by interviews with migrants' representatives in both countries.

- Zvezda Vankova -EU's circular migration approach: the Eastern partnership perspective

This paper aims at examining the implementation of the EU's circular migration approach and its impact on labour migration from the Eastern partnership countries. The paper takes a migrant perspective and analyses the effect of the implementation of the circular migration approach on the rights of the economically active low- and highly- skilled legal migrants from the Eastern partnership countries. The analysis is focused on five policy areas that need to be considered with circular migration – entry and re-entry conditions, residence and work permits, transferability of social security benefits, family reunification and recognition of qualifications. The paper is based on legal empirical research, combining legal and policy analysis of the transposition of the EU legal migration directives into the national law of Bulgaria and Poland, which are taken as case studies. The empirical data is gathered through semi-structured interviews with policy-makers at EU and national level and focus groups with low and highly skilled labour migrants.



## B1 Temporalities of Migrant Well-Being, Rights and Responsibilities

*Organizers:*

[Marieke van Houte](#) and [Olga Cojocaru](#)

*Duration:* 3 hours (Friday 19 May, 9:30-12:30)

*Speakers:*

- Geraldine A. Adiku (University of Oxford)
- Jorgen Carling (PRIO)
- Olga Cojocaru (Warsaw University)
- Marieke van Houte (VU Amsterdam)
- Agnieszka Radziwinowiczówna (Warsaw University)

*Discussants/participants:*

- Virginie Baby-Collin (Aix Marseille University, CNRS, TELEMME)
- Pawel Kaczmarczyk (Warsaw University)
- Anna Kordasiewicz (Warsaw University)
- Sabrina Marchetti (Ca' Foscari University of Venice)

*Panel abstract:*

Under the TRANSMIC framework of rights and responsibilities of migrants, this panel discusses the role of time in mobility and migration, both in terms of qualitative experience and diachronic approach. By conjoining individual perspectives of migrants with macro-level analyses, we ask what are migrants' responsibilities and rights *of* and *over* time.



Topics of interest are (but are not limited to): How do varying degrees of time ownership affect the migration experience? What are the inequalities and hierarchies in temporal agency and change? Who is able to contribute to change, in their own lives or in their country of origin, and who does not? What are the qualities of time when being a migrant? How do migrants navigate transnationally between multiple temporalities such as work, family and leisure time? What are the changing patterns of migration over time in relation to politics?

*Paper/presentation abstracts*

- Geraldine A Adiku - Mapping temporalities of transnational transfers between Ghanaian migrants in the UK and their relatives in Ghana

Transnational transfers between migrants and their relatives have an inter-temporal quality, which unfortunately has not been subject to analysis in remittance research. The assumption is that people go one way, as migrants, and transfers flow the other, as remittances. However, this is only a small part of the narrative. People move back and forth, some as circular migrants. Others also move onward to other places and continue to maintain connections not only to their origin countries but also their previous destinations. Remittances are certainly not one-way. In as much as migrants send remittances, they also extract resources from their origin areas, for example services rendered to migrants (Mazzucato, 2009; 2011) or other flows migrants receive (food, clothing, money and other items) (Morbrand, 2012). Remittances are usually investigated as happening within a particular point in time without reference to how they change over time. They are presented as happening in one snap shot in time. What I seek to do in this paper is to track overtime transnational transfers among different groups of Ghanaian migrants living in the UK and their relatives in Ghana. I interrogate factors that influence the directionality and nature of transnational transfers between these groups of migrants and their relatives. By so doing, I shed light on the changing circumstances of migrants and their relatives, which shape the temporalities of transnational transfers.



- Jørgen Carling - Reconsidering mobility in light of the temporal turn in migration research

The recent temporal turn in migration studies has emphasized the experiential, complex and non-linear aspects of time. These are valuable and potentially eye-opening entry points, but they should not preclude engaging analytically with time through its banal measurable coordinates. In this paper I call for a reappraisal of attention to measured and linear time and show how such a perspective can illuminate the spatiotemporal constitution of families that are divided by migration. Examining the temporal dimension of migration and transnationalism sheds new light on the meaning of space and mobility. While space is often regarded as the co-constitutive counterpart of time, I argue that space in this context should not be seen primarily as an abstract dimension. This is because the spatial aspect of migration and transnationalism is primarily about engagement with specific places. Mobility can thus be reconceptualised as separations and unifications with people and places, rather than as movement across space. I refer to this as ‘relative mobility’ and show how it produces conjunctures at specific times in transnational lives. The analysis draws upon a study of childhood and motherhood in Cape Verdean families and makes connections from the time-geography of Torsten Hägerstrand to contemporary research on transnationalism.

- Olga Cojocaru: Temporal tropes of migrancy and precarious work - Moldovan domestic workers in Italy as a case study

This paper will examine migrant wellbeing through the prism of time and its multiple qualities as it is experienced by labour migrants, often in a precarious if not irregular status. More precisely, it seeks to document how legal status and certain work conditions under the framework of a certain migration regime produce specific temporalities and affect migrants’ agency/capacity of decision-making with regard to their imagined return and planned length of stay. Based on ethnographic fieldwork in an Italian city with a large concentration of Eastern European migrants, this paper will address the time management of those who are not always in the position to “own” time, have a clear vision of what lies ahead and make informed decisions. In particular, this research aims to account for the ever-shifting temporal horizons of those who tend to act as temporary members of society on a permanent basis.



- Marieke van Houte – Temporalities, dimensions and directions of migrants’ contribution to political change: A Tunisian Case Study

This paper aims to set an agenda for more in-depth, holistic research on the relationship between migration and political change. The European policy discourse on migration and development has affected the academic analysis on this relationship. Almost invariably, the hypotheses on the link between migration and political change that are being tested are limited to whether migrants’ transnational engagement contributes to democratization. Yet the operationalization of ‘political change’ as ‘democratization’ fails to capture the different temporalities, dimensions and directions of political change. This paper takes the case of Tunisia to illustrate the complexity of political change in relation to mobility and immobility, which appeals simultaneously towards hopes and fears of migrants’ contribution to political changes. Through a historical narrative approach, I (1) give a descriptive overview of the different temporalities of political change throughout the history of Tunisia and (2) apply an actor-oriented analytical framework to deconstruct the different interrelated dimensions of political space and political change, as a process that changes over time and is both steered from below and from above, in order to establish (3) what the role of migrants and (im)mobility is in these processes, revealing a dynamic and changing role of migration and mobility. Based on this exploration, I highlight five questions to bring research on the relationship between migration and (political) change further. I conclude that a more holistic take on change itself allows for a much more interesting view on the role of mobility in processes and outcomes of both change and continuity. A policy question that arises is therefore how the right circumstances can be promoted that lead to the desired ‘change’.

- Agnieszka Radziwinowiczówna - Temporality of the deported life

Whilst body of literature discusses temporariness of migration to destination countries (Cwerner 2001; Griffiths et al. 2013), the ‘return migrants’ may experience temporality back in their places of birth. It is especially the case of the deportees, involuntarily expelled to their countries of origin. Many of them envisage their future back in the departing country long after their forced ‘return.’ Limbo of temporality characterizes with enforced idleness (Griffiths et al. 2013), uncertainty, and feeling of lost time (Conlon 2007). The existing policies additionally shape the temporal experience of the former deportees, as they



wait for the reentry bar to expire and either to re-apply for visa or cross the border in unauthorized way, expecting less severe punishment in case of apprehension.

The paper analyzes the case of Mexicans deported from the United States of America. It draws upon the longitudinal ethnographic research in rural Oaxaca conducted between 2012 and 2014, especially the qualitative panel interviews with 27 former deportees (Neale and Flowerdew 2003). The author argues that the suffering of the former deportees, even of those who eventually re-adjust to life in the rural Mexico, shows how the US deportation regime (De Genova 2010) transnationalizes and permeates their lives.



## B2 Drivers and Dynamics of Transnational Skilled Migration

*Main organizer:*

[Hanwei Li](#)

*Duration:* 3 hours (Friday 19 May, 9:30-12:30)

*Panel abstract*

In recent decades, cross-border highly skilled and student migration have been among the most rapidly growing migration phenomena in the world, but we have only little understanding of their current drivers and dynamics. Topical questions concerning skilled migration include: What is the role of the international recruitment of highly skilled labour and university students? What are the motivational and facilitating factors in skilled migration? What integration experiences do highly educated migrants have in their host societies? Do they have family and social obligations in more than one country?

The workshop organized by the Marie Curie project TRANSMIC (Transnational Migration, Citizenship and the Circulation of Rights and Responsibilities) will discuss the current characteristics and implications of transnational skilled migration from different perspectives. The aim is to ascertain how highly-skilled and student migration both draw on and contribute to transformation processes in countries of origin and destination, and how the everyday lives of individual migrants have changed.

The presentations given will focus on topics related to migrants' transnational practices, legal aspects concerning highly-skilled and student migration, consequences of the current policy measures on skilled mobility, migrants' integration into the host society, their study and work related experiences, effectiveness of labour policies to attract highly-skilled professionals, and negotiations of social and family obligations in several countries.



9.30– 11.00 Presentations

*Speakers:*

- Ms. Hanwei Li (University of Tampere; Bielefeld University)
- Dr. Davide Calenda (EUI)

11.00 - 11.15 15 minutes coffee break

11.15-12.30 Roundtable discussion (15 minutes presentation by each of the participants)

*Participants:*

- Prof. Pirkko Pitkänen (University of Tampere) (*Chair*): “Expectations and experiences of Filipino nurses in Finland”
- Prof. Mathias Czaika (International Migration Institute, University of Oxford): “High-skilled Migration: Drivers and Policies”
- Dr. Irina Isaakyan (EUI): “Transnational capital mobility and transnational skill management”
- Dr. Alexander Hoogenboom (Maastricht University): “Moving forward with student mobility in the European Union: Old principles versus new realities”

*Paper/presentation abstracts*

- Hanwei Li - The Role of the Migration Industry in Chinese Student Migration to Finland: Towards a New Meso-level Approach

The focus of the presentation is in the role of migration industry in international student migration, using as a case study Chinese student migration to Finland. It suggests that the migration industry approach may be more appropriate than social networks, or push-pull theories alone to articulate the various levels of analysis of international student migration. A study focusing on Chinese student migration to Finland will be introduced. as an example for the study. The data were collected in autumn 2015 by interviewing 30 mainland Chinese students studying either in Finnish universities or in universities of applied sciences.





The findings reveal that the migration industry can facilitate and channel international student mobility. It complements, and increasingly replaces, the role of migrant social networks in international student mobility. Students are using financial capital to compensate for their lack of human or social capital to ensure successful migration. This explains why student migration from China has become more accessible, but also more financially burdensome. Drawing on this evidence, the presentation argues that the migration industry is eminently suitable as a means to consider the shifting logic of contemporary student migration and the underlying broader societal transformation. It concludes by delineating the emerging features and implications of migration industry development.

*Keywords:* Migration industry, migrant social network, social capital, international student, Finland, Chinese student

- Dr. Davide Calenda (EUI) - Moving towards sustainable approaches into the international recruitment of nurses

The presentation tackles the broad question of the international migration of health professionals and the issue of sustainability. Building on previous research I carried out on the international recruitment of nurses (IRN) from the developing countries to Europe, I introduce and discuss the concept of 'sustainable recruitment'. This concept encompasses and binds together (old) issues of ethical recruitment and emerging work-related issues – i.e. professional integration and employee retention - connected to the IRN. I firstly discuss how the patterns of international migration and recruitment of nurses have changed over time and what are the implications for the health organizations, the recruitment industry and the workers themselves. I then use a case study approach to understand how dynamics concretely work in specific national contexts and whether and how 'sustainable recruitment' approaches emerge or can emerge because of previous and current practices in this field. In particular, I look at the case of Filipino and Indian nurses recruited to work in Finland and in the UK. India and the Philippines are the biggest suppliers of nurses globally and the role of recruitment agencies as migration and labour gatekeepers of nurses from these countries has increased tremendously. Finland has started recruiting nurses from the Philippines relatively recently, whereas the UK has a long tradition of IRN in both India and the Philippines.



## B3 Citizenship

*Main organizer:*

[René de Groot](#) and [Ngo Chun Luk](#)

*Duration:* 3 hours (Friday 19 May, 9:30-12:30)

*Speakers:*

- Ngo Chun Luk (CEPS)
- Luuk van der Baaren (University of Liège)
- Samuel David Schmidt (EUI)

*Discussants/participants:*

- Maarten Vink (Maastricht University, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences)
- Patrick Wautelet (University of Liège)
- Rainer Bauböck (EUI)
- Neelam D. Sabharwal (ambassador (retd))
- René de Groot (Maastricht University, Faculty of Law)

*Panel abstract*

This diverse panel will explore the relationship between citizenship and transnational migration. Glick Schiller, Basch and Blanc-Szanton (1992) defined the term *transnationalism* and *transmigrants* as concepts which view migrants in their relationships and connections between their countries of ‘origin’ and their countries of ‘settlement’. Transmigrants’ agency, their degree of ‘integration’ in their countries of settlement and retention of relationship with their country of origin remain subject to institutional factors. Policies of both ‘host’ and ‘home’ countries affect transmigrants’ rights and freedoms, whether



expansively or restrictively. The presentations in this panel all focus on selective aspects of State policies and their relationship to transnational migrants. Phenomena such as dual nationality, diaspora engagement through citizenship-like statuses, changes in supranational membership of States and State policies concerning political participation all affect the rights and agency of transmigrants.

*Paper/presentation abstracts*

- Luuk van der Baaren - The challenges of double nationality for circular migration: The examples of Spain and Sri Lanka

Armed conflict often leads to forced displacements. Once a conflict has ended, a State can therefore be confronted with a scattered population. How should a post-conflict State approach such a 'diaspora'? More specifically, how should displaced individuals and their descendants be incorporated in the nationality law of a post-conflict State?

In this research, two case studies are presented, namely Sri Lanka and Spain. In 2009, a military operation ended the 26-year civil war between the Sri Lankan army and the LTTE. In order to stimulate economic development, Sri Lanka has called upon its diaspora for (temporary) return or investment. Therefore, individuals of Sri Lankan descent can acquire a so-called 'Dual Citizenship Certificate', allowing one to hold Sri Lankan nationality next to the nationality of another State. However, the procedure requires most applicants to either fulfil professional criteria or make substantial investments. Through these stringent limitations, the Sri Lankan government attempts to ensure that its dual nationality regulation economically benefits the country.

In 2007, Spain implemented the Historical Memory Law, which contained a variety of measures aimed at acknowledging the injustices done to Spaniards during the 1936-1939 Spanish Civil War and the subsequent Franco regime. One of these measures was a temporary alteration of the Spanish nationality law. This enabled persons to acquire Spanish dual nationality if they were born outside of Spain and one of their parents was a (former) Spanish national or one of their grandparents was a (former) Spanish national and lost his or her nationality due to exile. This measure was meant as compensation for those who lost Spanish nationality because of their forced emigration out of Spain.

Taken together, these case studies illustrate how post-conflict States can utilize dual nationality policies to deal with their future as well as come to terms with their past.



- Ngo Chun Luk - Diaspora status and citizenship rights. A comparative-legal analysis of quasi-citizenship schemes of China, India and Suriname

This paper examines the legal schemes of China (Chinese Green Card), India (Overseas Citizenship of India Cardholder), and Suriname (persoon van Surinaamse afkomst), offered to members of its Diaspora. A central element in quasi-citizenship schemes is the goal of maintaining and legally acknowledging the bond between the countries of ‘origin’ and their emigrants. In many cases, these emigrants have settled in their country of residence and obtained the nationality of that country. For many of these Diaspora, their act of full integration has led to the severance of their bond with their country of origin (as expressed in terms of their former nationality). In countries like China, India, and Suriname, legislation has been passed to create a citizenship-like status (‘quasi-citizenship’). These ‘quasi-citizenship’ schemes offer rights which approximate the rights available to full citizens. On the basis of a comparative-legal analysis, using ‘citizenship rights and duties’ as points of comparison, the research in this paper presents the similarities and differences between these schemes of China, India, and Suriname in terms of eligibility, method of acquisition and loss, and the right and duties attached to these quasi-citizenships. A key finding in this paper is the similarity between all three schemes as regards attribution of residence and employment rights, and exclusion of political rights. The results of this analysis are then used to situate these novel forms of ‘quasi-citizenship’ or ‘diasporic citizenship’ in the wider citizenship literature, such as Macklin’s (2007) citizenship matrix, Smits’ (2016) fragmented citizenship, and Cohen’s (2009) semi-citizenship.

- Samuel D. Schmid - Mapping Admission and Citizenship: Dimensions and Trends

The boundaries of territory and membership mark the two fundamental social closures of the modern nation-state. As receivers of immigration, countries can be more or less open in regulating territorial admission and access to membership. Also, they can extend, to various degrees, rights to immigrants that have established legal residence but have not (yet) naturalized. In this paper, based on extant literature, I offer a comprehensive conceptualization of these components and dimensions as parts of national boundary regimes regarding immigration. I consider entry and permit rights as the two components of a country’s admission regime. General rights and membership are conceptualized as the two components of a country’s citizenship regimes. Based on various datasets, I empirically analyze the



consistency of the proposed dimensions and test the validity of the resulting two-dimensional typology. Among other things, I show that there is a comprehensive and consistent dimension that defines the openness of borders in admitting all categories of immigrants. Hence, the abstract and one-dimensional concept of open borders receives empirical support. Complementing existing research, I also map the empirical dynamics and trends of admission and citizenship across space and over time. This prepares the ground for analyses about how admission and citizenship are related – a question for which extant research only provides incomplete answers.



## Selected abstracts from keynote speakers

- Katarzyna Grabska - Migration, social protection and gendered adolescence: Eritrean and Ethiopian multilocal life trajectories

While there has been much focus in research and policy debates on migration of youth within and across borders, 'youth' has been mainly equated with young men. Recent research shows that there are increasing numbers of adolescent girls who move independently within and across borders (Termin at al 2013, Grabska *et al.* 2016). Much has been written about remittances, both economic and social, and on social protection for migrants, especially those in developed countries. Yet, little is known about how young migrants, and especially adolescent girls and young women, deal with issues of social protection in the context of migration, especially in countries of destination or transit in the Global South where institutionalized forms of social protection are limited or non-existent. This keynote will address how in the absence of institutional social protection in many countries of migration or displacement, young people create their own networks and ways of social protection. They enact a safe and protective environment in the absence of institutional support - and they also contribute to the informal forms of social protection of their parents and siblings back home.

The keynote will in particular focus on migration of adolescent girls and young women from Ethiopia and Eritrea to Sudan and further to Europe (Switzerland) based on on-going research initiated in 2014. It will also discuss the consequences that the volatile and precarious form of 'social protection' that young migrants engage in has on their lives and transitions into adulthood.

- Valentina Mazzucato - The well-being of parents and children in transnational migrant families: Transnational effects of national policies

Abstract: Migration to Europe from the Global South often entails the splitting of families across different nations with parents migrating and children staying in the origin country either by choice, or forced by stringent migration laws. Most of our knowledge about such families comes from small scale studies based on Latin American and Asian cases. This presentation focuses on how living in transnational families affects the well-being of African parents and children and how this relates to European policies. Results from a mixed-method research program (TCRA and TCRAf-Eu, [www.tcra.nl](http://www.tcra.nl)) based on large-scale surveys in Africa and Europe, combined with ethnographic studies of transnational



families are presented. Findings will show the different types of living arrangements that African children live in whilst their parents migrate internationally, how the different transnational family characteristics impinge upon their and their parents' wellbeing, and how contextual factors such as child fostering and social parenthood practices, war and post-conflict settings in Africa and European migration and employment policies help to explain the similarities and differences between the African countries studied and between our findings and those of previous studies in Latin America and Asia.

