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Lab Diversity and Migration

Research Evidence and Implications on Migration Phenomena in Europe

Francesco Lo Piccolo, Annalisa Mangiaracina,
Giuseppe Paternostro, and Vincenzo Todaro



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FINAL REPORT

With writings by

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Studi e Ricerche – 5

Francesco Lo Piccolo, Annalisa Mangiaracina, Giuseppe Paternostro, and Vincenzo Todaro, *Research Evidence and Implications on Migration Phenomena in Europe*

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INTRODUCTION

This book provides a summary overview of the activities carried out by the Diversity and Migration Lab, which was set up within the scope of the FORTHEM international Alliance (Fostering Outreach within European Regions, Transnational Higher Education and Mobility), and concluded in September 2022.

The FORTHEM Alliance is a three-year pilot project, approved as part of the Erasmus+ Programme Key Action 2 “European Universities” (EAC/A03/2018). In FORTHEM, the Università degli Studi di Palermo (Italy) works in an international partnership with the Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz (Germany), Alliance lead partner, the Université de Bourgogne (France), the Universitat de València (Spain), the University of Latvia (Latvia), the Uniwersytet Opolski (Poland) and the Jyväskylän yliopisto (Finland).

The goal of FORTHEM is to activate a European network dedicated to inclusive higher education; a “European university” to promote the mobility of students and lecturers and facilitate the development of innovative forms of cooperation.

Therefore, FORTHEM aims to overcome the current barriers to mobility, promoting exchanges and coordinated teaching between the partners, supported by a consolidation of language knowledge, as well as the use of language mediation technologies, as part of a virtual campus that overcomes individual national physical and cultural barriers. About 500 lecturers, students and associated

partners worked on FORTHEM activities, to develop teaching and research on themes that focus on the future.

The aforementioned goals were fully achieved thanks to the activities of the first edition of FORTHEM and will be further implemented by 2025 throughout the Alliance, extending to two other new partners, the University of Agder (Norway) and the Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu (Romania).

The FORTHEM mission can be divided into three key points:

-) **Mobility:** promoting mobility projects, with the ambitious target of achieving the figure, by 2025, of 50% of students and professors using physical and virtual mobility, by removing organisational barriers and favouring the standardization of selection procedures. Mobility can also come about virtually via the Digital Academy, an online platform offering a vast selection of courses for students at partner universities. Within the Alliance, Digital Academy activities are coordinated by Palermo University.
-) **Outreach:** promoting forms of exchange and collaboration among the academic world, education institutions and the territory, with the aim of increasing mobility, internship and voluntary work amongst students and creating a more solid and stable network of companies and social players.
-) **Labs:** promoting the involvement of students, professors, researchers and external experts in lab activities designed to explore themes of shared interest to today's society, from a multidisciplinary and bottom-up perspective.

As part of this latter mission, FORTHEM Alliance set up seven laboratories (Diversity and Migration, Experiencing Europe, Multilingualism in School and Higher Education, Food Science, Digital Transformation, Climate Change and Resources, Resilience, Life Quality and Demographic Change) in which students, lecturers and external partners from all the universities are committed to sharing expertise and know-how.

The activities of the Diversity and Migration Lab, coordinated by the University of Palermo and contained in this report, are part of this experience.

LAB DIVERSITY AND MIGRATION

The Lab Diversity and Migration analysed contemporary migratory movement, starting from the European zone and then extending to other close areas, with research orientation that focuses on a resource-based view of the political choices of the various national, regional and local institutions, whilst also considering the emergence and development of public/private networks that also involve to varying degrees the most active elements in the newly-arrived populations.

The Lab was coordinated by the Departments of Architecture, Law and Humanities of the University of Palermo and it used multiple disciplinary skills and the participation of the partner universities, counted on different universities and external to the University structures which were already collaborating and directly connected with the topic of migration.

In relation to the University of Palermo, these structures are: the Center for Interdepartmental Studies “Migrare. Mobility, differences, dialogue, rights”, the P.h.D. Course in “Human Rights”, the Master’s Degree Program on “Migration, Rights and Integration” (MIDI) and numerous projects related to the migration at the Department of Law (such as the Jean Monnet Project: “Mobility, Security and New Media”), the European research projects on plurilingualism and linguistic inclusion at the Italian Language School for Foreigners

(ItaStra) at the Department of Humanities, and the research on urban studies and diversity, with a special regard to the right to the city, the planning and housing issues and the phenomena of territorial concentration/dispersion of migrants, of the Department of Architecture.

Many other teaching and research structures involved in the Lab's activities belong to the partner universities and are listed in their respective fiches of this report.

The Lab, pursuing a participatory and pluralistic approach, also involved external subjects, municipal and regional departments and single persons such as migrants, voluntary associations and NGOs. These include, in particular: Cledu (Legal Clinic for human rights) (Palermo), NGO Mediterranea (Palermo), Paremmi yhdessä ry ('Better Together' Association) (Jyväskylä), Multicultural Centre Gloria (Jyväskylä), Refugee Law Clinic (Mainz), Université de Franche-Comté (Besançon), Federación Unión Africana (Valencia).

Students had a central role and the Lab provided them an expertise in this area during all the activities carried out.

Initiators of this Lab proposed and conduct research on the migrations topics. These topics were expanded and modified, depending on the research interests and profiles of further Lab members and collaboration partners.

The Lab's main topics include the following aspects:

-) Human rights, mobility and migration, with a special focus on migration, mobility, citizenship, and social security;
-) Spaces, places, cities with a focus on the structure and deficiencies of the districts where migrants and weaker social strata are concentrated, but at the same time on the problems related to their dispersion in extra-urban – especially rural – contexts;

-) Language of hate and fake news, with regard also to the current European context and to the sovereign policies of some member states;
-) Multilingualism and linguistic rights, with particular regard to teaching in multilingual classes;
-) Migration literature with particular regard to overcoming the concept of national literature and the contribution of non-native writers;
-) Health and migration, with a special regard to the health conditions of migrants, particularly women and minors.

Starting from these initial topics, the research groups of the partner universities, interacting with each other, articulated and further developed the key issues of the contemporary debate on migration. The interdisciplinary approach and the different and innovative ways of operationally declining the scientific contents of the Lab's themes have produced an articulated and complex system of activities and outputs summarised below.

Migrant Media Collection (Partner universities: Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz, Uniwersytet Opolski, Jyväskylä yliopisto, Università degli Studi di Palermo, Universitat de València), with three outputs (Website with various media productions, Conceptual analysis/literature review, Glossary).

The project is multidisciplinary and combines research, societal outreach and production of teaching materials. It took in more cases and produced different research material and arts-based research opportunities.

Online seminar “Impact of the Covid Crisis on Migrants” (Partner universities: Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz, Uniwersytet Opolski, Università degli Studi di Palermo, Universitat de València),

with two outputs (Online seminar “Impact of the COVID-19 crisis on migrants”, Publication of the recorded online seminar in the FORTHEM Digital Academy).

The aim of the seminar is to open an interdisciplinary discussion for students, researchers and external stakeholders to different dimensions of the pandemic’s effects on migrants in European countries as groups with specific vulnerabilities, and to start an exchange on the different national perspectives.

Lecture series “Mobility and migration in Europe” (Partner universities: Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz, Uniwersytet Opolski, Jyväskylä yliopisto), with two outputs (Lecture series “Mobility and Migration in Europe”, Workshop “Navigating in the System”).

It is a series of seminars and workshops addressing the relationship between mobility and migration.

Short Term Mobilities (Partner universities: Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz, Université de Bourgogne, Universitat de València, Uniwersytet Opolski, Jyväskylä yliopisto, Università degli Studi di Palermo), with three outputs (Online Winter School “Belonging and non Belonging in Europe”, Summer School “Migrants’ rights in European space” in Palermo, Summer School “Symbolic boundaries and multidisciplinary perspectives. A summer school on diversity, distinction and difference” in Opole).

This is a Short Term Mobilities project that enables lecturers and students to travel for short periods to attend training activities at partner universities.

Digital Academy course “Human trafficking and fundamental rights: an overview” (Partner universities: Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz, Universitat de València, Università degli Studi di Palermo),

with one output (Digital Academy course “Human trafficking and fundamental rights: an overview”).

It is a course from the Digital Academy (an online platform offering a wide range of courses for students at partner universities) that delves into the topic of relationships between Human trafficking and fundamental rights from a multidisciplinary perspective.

Digital Academy course “Migration and diversity narratives: an intersectional approach” (Partner universities: Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz, Universitat de València, Uniwersytet Opolski, Jyväskylän yliopisto, Università degli Studi di Palermo), with one output (Digital Academy course Migration and diversity narratives: an intersectional approach).

It is a course from the Digital Academy (an online platform offering a wide range of courses for students at partner universities) that delves into the topic of narratives of and about migrants.

White Privilege and Structural Discrimination in Higher Education

(Partner universities: Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz, Université de Bourgogne, Universitat de València, Uniwersytet Opolski, Jyväskylän yliopisto, Università degli Studi di Palermo), with three outputs (Digital Kick-off Event, Lecture series, Seminar).

The project fosters a confrontation on the fact of institutional racism within higher education in Europe. This project connected theoretical insights with reflections on the concrete situations and experiences in our universities and beyond, and to initiate an exchange on strategies how to reduce discrimination and exclusion.

Report on Diversity and Migration (Partner universities: Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz, Université de Bourgogne, Universitat de València, Uniwersytet Opolski, Jyväskylän yliopisto, Università

degli Studi di Palermo), with one output (Report on Diversity and Migration).

The report collects all the research lines developed by the Diversity and Migration Lab team during the first FORTHEM period. In particular, the research lines are the following ones: the housing policy for migrants as a specific application of the principle of the “right to the city”; human rights and migration to investigate the EU migration policies adopted in the last years and their impact on human rights of migrants; languages and migration to discuss the role of language as a tool of the process of migrants’ inclusion and an expression of the diversity that features the urban space.

FORTHEM is also a partner of the **FIT FORTHEM co-creation pilot project “IncluKIT – Inclusive Intercultural Communication Training Kit for Initial Reception of Migrants”**.

FIT FORTHEM is a Horizon 2020 project aimed at making FORTHEM Alliance a unique and united entity, not only with a strong higher education strategy, as developed within the Erasmus+ project, but also with a comprehensive research and innovation strategy and tight links to socio-economic environment.

FIT FORTHEM, in collaboration with two external stakeholders (SIETAR Europe & SIG Migration and diversophy®), aims at creating a training kit for the whole spectrum of volunteers and professionals involved in the initial reception of newly arrived migrants in European countries, focusing on the understanding and analysis of cultural differences during this transitional phase.

All these activities and related outputs involved a total of 30 lecturers and 200 students from all partner universities.

In the light of the above-mentioned premises, this report gives an overall picture of the actions carried out by the Diversity and Migration Lab, paying particular attention to both the results achieved and the future work prospects that will contribute to clearly defining the future commitments of the new edition of FORTHEM.

PLACES, RIGHTS AND MIGRANTS' NARRATIVES IN THE EUROPEAN SPACE

Francesco Lo Piccolo, Annalisa Mangiaracina, Giuseppe Paternostro,
and Vincenzo Todaro

Since its initial conceptualization, the multidisciplinary nature of the FORTHEM Alliance, compared with the interdisciplinary theme of migration, has generated an extremely varied core of research issues and questions. Furthermore, the different disciplinary backgrounds of the researchers and students working on the many Diversity and Migration Lab activities have contributed significantly to identifying three different research lines as the main topics of reference, which would also act as a guideline within the Lab itself.

These themes fuel profound questions that, in a structural manner, concern migratory phenomena and that are naturally rooted in previous and current research experiences.

In planning and developing its activities and outputs, the Diversity and Migration Lab has tried to summarize this multitude of diverse experiences; in other words, it has tried to provide an organic and coherent redefinition of a complex idea.

The Diversity and Migration Lab lines of research, referred to below in brief, were naturally fine-tuned and better defined in the laboratory's preliminary meetings and were formalized during the kick-off meeting on 27-28 April 2020.

A. Right to the city and Right to housing

The far-reaching changes in social reality in Europe is a fact that has been ascertained and widely explored in essays and scientific literature. Annual Eurostat reports (2022) clearly register the periodical variations in migratory flows to and from Europe, recently significantly impacted by the restrictions imposed by COVID-19 on the movement of people (Istat, 2021; ASCS, 2022). Naturally, in addition there are movements within Europe itself (Eurostat, 2020; Istat, 2021).

In the last fifteen years, such migratory flows have been studied in the broader framework of the recent new mobilities paradigm (Sheller, Urry, 2006; Hannam, Sheller, Urry, 2006; Urry, 2007; Adey et al., 2014), which developed an interesting reinterpretation of the movement of people and goods in current globalized societies. The so-called “mobility turn”, which concerns many areas of research that put together forms of transport, social sciences and long-distance relationship experiences, contributed significantly to building connections between the diversification and acceleration of forms of mobility and their main effects on the transformation of society (Cresswell, 2006; Urry, 2007).

Referring to the European context, in particular, the phenomena of globalization, significant socio-economic transformations and changes in the labour market, as well as expansion of the European Union towards eastern European countries and, more recently, the COVID-19 pandemic and Russia-Ukraine war, have significantly redefined interdependent relationships between the countries of origin and the countries of destination of migratory flows. Even though the migratory flows of the 1970s were basically “cross-border” migratory flows (typically cross-border movements between neighbouring areas), these flows have always occurred on a transnational scale. Therefore, these areas and the relevant territorial

contexts are entry points rather than final destinations (Lo Piccolo, Todaro, 2015, 2019; Todaro, 2016, 2017).

Compared to the aforementioned research lines, the spatial dimension of the phenomena remains an aspect that has only been studied in part, but it is, on the contrary, one of the most significant elements, both in the collective perception of migratory phenomena and in the organisation of the outcomes of such phenomena.

The political debate in each individual country is still basically focused on regulating incoming migratory flows, but the question has not yet seriously been put in their agenda. In recent years, with regard to the increase in immigrants and the collective perception built around the problem of “refugees”, we have also seen the emergence of a political climate that is openly hostile to migrants, manifested in increasingly restrictive immigration and management policies (suffice to think of the so-called “security decrees” in Italy in 2018).

On the other hand, awareness of the pluralist, multicultural and multi-ethnic dimension of European society necessarily implies the need to overcome the emergency and welfare vision of immigration, in defiance of the persistence of certain cultural stereotypes.

This awareness translates primarily into the need for spatially regulated immigration policies and that these assume the space of cities and territories as the primary area of intervention. Moreover, such phenomena are associated with complex social processes that naturally imply the redistribution (not always recognised) of tangible and intangible goods, rights and privileges; from the right to citizenship to work, from housing to access to social and environmental resources. For “new arrivals”, claiming the “right to the city” (Lo Piccolo, 2013) in creating “survival spaces” (Leontidou, 2010), after having claimed the “right to mobility” (Sheller, 2018), coincides increasingly with the claim to and protection of human rights.

According to this “spatially-orientated” interpretation – although probably a little forced – the right to the city can be intended as the spatial declination of the right to citizenship. In this respect, the existence of a spatial correspondence of the rights of citizenship can be adopted as a benchmark parameter to assess recognition of such rights.

Along this same line of thought, in the field of urban studies various authors – including in particular Lefebvre (1968), Mitchell (2003), Harvey (2008), Marcuse (2009) and Mayer (2012) – have shown how the right to the city should be defended also with regard to the rights of citizenship it implies, as a fundamental expression/manifestation of the ideals of liberal democracy.

As highlighted by Friedmann (1999), a dialectic approach to the theme of democratic citizenship is necessary; in fact, the conditions that guarantee its survival reside on the one hand, in the same institutional dimension, but on the other, in the search for insurgent and complementary forms of citizenship, that are legitimized in the principles of guaranteeing human rights and good governance, which also means good governance of cities and their spaces.

In light of the aforementioned premises, the analyses and narrations produced by Diversity and Migration Lab activities show the great number and diversity of such spatial interpretations, showing how international migrations cannot be considered the sum of numerous simple individual actions. They constitute an authentic collective action, which produces significant social changes and subsequent spatial shifts in the sites of new settlement. In fact, even by “appropriating” spaces and urban spaces in particular, a community is formed, with its own institutions, activities and places.

Indeed, the different “uses” of urban space (in particular, public space) by different social and ethnic groups imply different forms of recognition and belonging. The different groups that live in the city not only do so in their own ways and with their own timescale; they

also contribute to shaping different forms of spatial organisation, “negotiating”, in the city’s public space, “different” forms of interaction and cohabitation. At the very least, the levels of transformation of space influence the following categories: how and when spaces are used and rules relating to them, as well as how such uses are represented and communicated. This ability of weak groups to transform public spaces of social control into places of resistance is realised through those “bottom up” practices that Scott (1985) described as the “weapons of the weak”.

It is equally clear that the considerations that emerged from the studies show that such spatial declinations are not spontaneous and independent of the judicial-administrative context – and therefore, the urban context – of where they occur. They are sometimes of a temporary or transitory nature, but in some areas and circumstances they influence long-term physical transformations much more and much longer than one might think.

Some of the most interesting outcomes of these processes can be found, for example, in central-southern Italy, with the urban revitalization and upgrading of abandoned old town centres, that have nothing to do with speculative actions or with actions heavily conditioned by prevailing economic interests.

Alongside the theme of public space, a key part of the considerations matured on the spatial front in the studies carried out by the Diversity and Migration Lab, has to deal with the theme of exclusion from housing in particular. In this way, the key question of claiming rights is explained on the spatial front, with aspects attributable to the new issue of housing and the right to housing, and on the social front, in reference to the condition of invisibility of immigrants in their particular work contexts.

In terms of immigration, the right to housing is one of the main problems that also has to deal on the one hand with the challenge of a public housing stock that is often inadequate and difficult to access

and on the other, a private housing market that is not regulated and as a result, has extremely high costs. Indeed, the weakness of their legal status, their marginality in the labour market and their “social invisibility” makes immigrants extremely weak subjects, even in terms of their ability to access housing.

These aspects are also affected by discrimination and racism, speculation and the exploitation of socially weaker groups that are some of the best-known aspects of the phenomenon and produce direct forms of segregation/control of space, even in relation to residential dynamics.

With reference to mainly the Italian context – but these considerations can certainly be extended to much of the European reality – in the last decade the demand for housing has changed radically and become more complex, concerning not only the qualitative dimension of accommodation (physical disrepair), but the quantitative aspect too (number and types of accommodation available); it is no longer limited to the mere question of “a place to sleep” or the problem of overcrowding in housing. Furthermore, the amount of research (Caritas Migrantes, 2021; MediciSenzaFrontiere, 2021; Inps, 2021; ISMU, 2021; ActionAid, Openpolis, 2021; Intersos, 2021) carried out in Italy on this theme shows that the phenomenon is splitting and becoming polarized on two fronts: improvements in housing conditions for “historical” immigrants (that in some cases even leads to the purchase of housing) and worsening of hardship conditions for weaker components and those who are at the start of their migratory journey.

In any case, both the question of the right to the city and the more specific right to housing must necessarily tackle an aspect that, for a long time, has remained marginal to the analyses and studies carried out and that is directly connected to the asymmetrical territorial distribution of immigrants between large urban nucleuses and non-urban contexts.

In general, the effects of migratory phenomena on extra-urban contexts have been scarcely analysed. Studies carried out in Italy – in particular in the urban planning regulatory sector – regarding the territorial distribution of foreigner populations in non-urban contexts show how the traditional focus on urban contexts has left a large field of investigation uncovered (Ponzo, 2017). Traditionally, urban studies tackling questions relating to the phenomena of the integration/exclusion of immigrants have focused on studying the processes of immigrants settling in cities and the subsequent problems triggered by their concentration in certain urban areas. In particular, the main focus of in-depth studies concerns the geography of presences, the methods and types of inclusion, the ethnic characteristics of parts of the city with the transformation and/or reuse of existing space, the characteristics of public space and housing conditions (Tosi, 1998, 2000; Sandercock, 2000, 2003; Lanzani, 2003; Paba, 2003; Laino, 2007; Bonafede, Lo Piccolo, 2010; Briata, 2010; Lo Piccolo, 2013).

However, the territorial diffusion of migrants, apparently connected to the seasonal dimension of production activities (particularly agricultural activities), tends increasingly to become a permanent and stable condition. This phenomenon does not only have repercussions on the housing dimension, but also increasingly affects access to services and healthcare and more generally, recognition of the most basic civil and citizenship rights (Netto, 2011). Studies that focus on an extra-urban investigation scale include those by Kofman (1995), Allen and Turner (1997), Osti (2010), and Kasimis et al. (2010).

In extra-urban contexts, the most popular “housing solutions” are those represented by informal settlements, the illegal occupation of abandoned countryside ruins, improvised camps or field camps set up by voluntary associations.

Not only do these types of settlements represent precarious solutions to the housing problem in those contexts, where the right to housing

remains limited to certain social groups, but they become informal support networks, whilst still maintaining ambiguity and differences in power between the various actors involved (Ambrosini, Naso, Paravati, 2018).

Furthermore, in extra-urban contexts, the critical elements attributable to the sphere of “typically-urban” rights denied to immigrants emerge fully, given that such rights appear even rarer and more fleeting compared to the city context.

Whilst in large cities access to housing and “appropriation” of public spaces contribute significantly to “building” a “community”, with everything this condition implies under the profile of the right to citizenship, for immigrants living and working in extra-urban contexts (particularly in rural areas) the difficulty in accessing housing and sharing public spaces almost always determines the impossibility to form groups and at the same time, the impossibility to claim even the most basic rights (Lo Piccolo, Todaro, 2022).

On the other hand, in extra-urban contexts the very concept of public space is thrown into crisis. If this category of space is commonly acknowledged as having a key role in guaranteeing the broadest rights to citizenship, in non-urban contexts this dimension, deprived of its urban characteristics, tends to become rarer, to the point of appearing almost intangible; from a space for everyone, public space paradoxically becomes a no-man’s space/land.

According to Fischer (1975) only the high density of urban spaces makes it possible to reach the critical mass of giving space to new identities. On the contrary, in extra-urban contexts, in particular marginal and peripheral ones, with the presence of immigrants being diffused on the territory, the “tools” for identity self-representation become weaker and more inconsistent. If for immigrants claiming the “right to the city” (Lefebvre, 1968) often coincides with a claim to and protection of human rights (Bonafede, Lo Piccolo, 2010), the difficulty in “accessing” the city becomes a

limitation or the very denial of such rights (Mitchell, 2003; Harvey, 2008).

However, the research carried out as part of the Diversity and Migration Lab also shows how – despite social marginality and structural violence are an integral part of these realities – informal settlements represent “radical forms of dwelling” (Dadusc et al., 2019; Lancione, 2019), thanks to which it is not only possible to claim the right to housing, but also to bring to light the limits of the reception system. After all, such practices tangibly bear witness to the ability of immigrants themselves to conceive plans, create important relationships and lay claim to their rights.

B. Human right and Migration

The “hotspot approach”, as presented by the European Commission in the European Agenda on Migration on April 2015, is ultimately a measure of operational support put in place to help frontline member countries such as Italy and Greece to deal with disproportionate migratory pressures, providing for the registration, identification, fingerprinting and debriefing of asylum seekers, as well as return operations.

According to statistical data, the majority of the hotspots suffer from overcrowding, especially in certain periods, and concerns have been raised by several International associations (such as Amnesty International) with regard to living conditions, in particular for vulnerable migrants (such as minors, accompanied or otherwise, the elderly, pregnant women, single parents with minor children, persons with disabilities, serious illnesses or mental disorders, in addition to survivors of torture, rape or other serious forms of violence, including human trafficking) and asylum seekers. Several fundamental rights – including the right to health, to education – risk

being infringed. It is a situation that has degenerated as a consequence of the health crisis caused by the COVID-19 breakout. Moreover, a specific issue discussed among scholars (Masera, 2017; Pugiotto, 2014) is the existence of a legal basis for the “administrative” detention of migrants within the hotspots. Note that the Italian government issued two important documents framing the functions and management of hotspots: the Italian Roadmap, published on 28 September 2015, and the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) applicable to Italian Hotspots, adopted on 17 May 2016, both drafted by the Ministry of the Interior as administrative instruments, without any normative value.

Art. 13 of the Italian Constitution provides that any restriction of personal liberty must be based on a reasoned decision of the judiciary, and any provisional measure taken by law enforcement should be validated by judicial authorities within 48 hours. Italian laws on migration, mainly regulated by Italian Legislative Decree no. 286 of 25 July 1998, the so-called “Consolidated text of provisions concerning immigration regulations and rules on the status of aliens”, has gone through several significant changes over recent years. A constant characteristic of the legislation is the recourse to administrative detention (Daniele, 2018) for undocumented migrants as well as for asylum seekers. By contrast, detention should be a measure of last resort, to be ordered only if other less coercive alternative measures cannot be applied effectively (Mangiaracina, 2016b). Specifically, Article 14 § 1 of the aforementioned Legislative Decree authorises, on the order of the Chief of Police (*questore*), the detention of a migrant “for as long as is strictly necessary”. However, this provision applies only where removal by escorting the person to the border or a rejection-of-entry measure cannot be implemented immediately, because it is necessary to provide assistance to the alien, to conduct additional identity checks, or to wait for travel documents or the availability of a carrier. As a result, migrants are

placed in centres named “Detention centre prior to repatriation” (CPRr) – formerly known as “Identification and Expulsion Centres” (CIEs) – conceived for the purpose of repatriation.

Italian Law Decree no. 130 of 21 October 2020, converted by Italian Law no. 173 of 18 December 2020, introduced a new § 1.1 to the aforementioned Article 14, establishing a priority for the detention of foreigners who are dangerous to public order and security or who have been convicted even with a non-definitive sentence for an offense impeding entry, and who are citizens of countries with which repatriation agreements exist.

Moreover, Article 6 of Italian Legislative Decree no. 142 of 18 August 2015 “concerning the implementation of Directive 2013/33/EU laying down standards for the reception of applicants for international protection”, as well as Directive 2013/32/EU on “common procedures for granting and withdrawing international protection” provides for the detention of asylum seekers within centres envisaged by Article 14 of Italian Legislative Decree no. 286 of 1998, under the circumstances set out in the same provision. According to § 1, the asylum seekers cannot be detained for the sole reason of examining their application.

Regarding detention conditions, the ruling made by the European Court of Human rights in the well-known case of *Khlaifia and Others v Italy* is relevant. In this case, the Court stated that the applicants were deprived of their liberty by Italy without a clear and accessible legal basis and they were also unable to enjoy the fundamental safeguards of *habeas corpus*, as laid down in Article 13 of the Italian Constitution.

The Court also found a violation of Article 5 § 4 of the ECHR, which entitles detained persons to initiate proceedings for a review of compliance with the procedural and substantive conditions that are essential for the “lawfulness” – in terms of the Convention – of their deprivation of liberty.

To implement this judgement, with Italian Legislative Decree no. 13 of 17 February 2017, converted by Italian Law no. 46 of 13 April 2017, a new Article 10 *ter* was added to Italian Legislative Decree no. 286 of 1998 aimed at providing a legal basis to the “Crisis Points”, thus putting an end to forms of detention without a legal basis in conflict with fundamental rights. Specifically, it establishes that foreign nationals who are caught unlawfully crossing internal or external borders or while being saved during rescue operations are brought to such Points for first assistance needs. It also establishes that these Crisis Points are the venue for photographing and fingerprinting, purposes of Articles 9 and 14 of EU Regulation no. 603/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013, and that information on the international protection procedure, on the resettlement programme in other EU Member States and on the possibility of accessing assisted voluntary repatriation is ensured.

While the “Crisis Points” are mentioned in some provisions, they are extremely limited in scope, providing no information concerning the operation of the centres in question – it is not clear whether they are “open” or “closed” centres – the procedures to be implemented within them, the protection of vulnerable groups during their stays in the hotspots, and above all the legal basis of their detention, a matter that is not mentioned at all. The information concerning the procedures to be implemented in the crisis points are included only in the Standard Operating Procedures, which, as noted before, do not have the force of a primary source, being a typical instrument of “soft law”. Moreover, it is to note that these SOPs state that “where necessary, the use of force proportionate to overcoming objection, with full respect for the physical integrity and dignity of the person, is appropriate...”. There is also no regulation of the length of the detention in order to complete the identification of the migrants before the adoption of a decision by the administrative authority, in conformity with Article 10 *ter* § 2.

Note that the aforementioned Article 10 *ter* of Italian Legislative Decree no. 286 of 1998 also introduced a new type of detention in initial reception centres (such as CPSAs) of migrants who refuse to be identified. Indeed, the new § 3 provides for detention in the event that a foreign person refuses to be identified through fingerprinting, stating that such conduct constitutes a “risk of absconding of the applicant”. This detention must be carried out in a CPR – so renamed by Italian Law no. 46 of 2017 – as required by Article 14 of Italian Legislative Decree no. 286 of 1998. Procedurally, this type of deprivation of liberty is decided by the administrative authority (*questore*) on a case-by-case basis, and the decision remains in effect for a maximum period of 30 days from its adoption, unless the reasons underlying the decision should cease before. Where the detention concerns persons applying for international protection, the decision is validated by the special section of the court assigned to handle matters of migration, international protection and free movement of citizens in the European Union. With the aim of reinforcing the rights of migrants, Italian Legislative Decree no. 130 of 21 October 2020, converted by Italian Law no. 173 of 18 December 2020, was updated with a new paragraph in Article 10 *ter* § 3 providing that the foreigner be promptly informed of their rights and faculties under the decree that decided their detention in a language they understand or, where this is not possible, in French, English or Spanish.

The recourse to administrative detention as a policy adopted by the Italian government in the fight against illegal migration is also visible in Italian Legislative Decree no. 113 of October 2018 issued by the former Minister of Interior Matteo Salvini, and later converted into Italian Law no. 132 of 2018. First of all, it increased the length of detention in the CPRs, from 90 days up to 180 days in case of detention prior to expulsion (Masera, 2019).

It also enables the detention of asylum seekers in hotspots for the purpose of determining their identity or nationality (Article 6 § 3 *bis* of Italian Legislative Decree no. 142 of 2015). After the amendment introduced by Italian Law decree no. 130 of 2020, it was specified that this should happen in the shortest time possible and for a period not exceeding 30 days, and if identification is not possible within that timeframe they can be sent to a CPR for detention up to 90 days plus an additional 30 days if the migrant belongs to a country that Italy has stipulated repatriation agreements with. This provision of a detention period lasting up to 30 days and extendable to up to 90 plus 30 days in the CPR has been criticized (ASGI 2021) as being incompatible with the principle laid down in Article 9 of the recast Reception Conditions Directive, according to which an applicant shall be detained only for as short a period as possible.

On 21 October 2020, Italian Legislative Decree no. 130 on migration and security was adopted, aimed at reinforcing the rights of persons detained in the CPR. It inserted a new § 2 in Article 14, establishing that adequate sanitary and housing standards are to be provided, in a way to ensure information regarding status, assistance and the respect of individual dignity. The freedom of correspondence with the outside must be ensured, including by telephone. Furthermore, according to the new § 2 bis, a detained foreigner may lodge a written or oral complaint with the national or regional guarantor of the rights of persons detained or deprived of liberty, an instrument that has not yet been used in practice.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the national guarantor for the rights of person detained or deprived of liberty expressed some concerns related to the legitimacy of detentions ordered, including with respect to temporary quarantine, and reported the position of the United Nations Network on Migration calling on States to suspend forced returns during the pandemic. During this period Italian authorities also allowed the use of boats for quarantining persons rescued at sea,

and on 20 April 2020 quarantine ships were prepared for containment with the aim of providing accommodations, assistance and health surveillance of people rescued at the sea.

The Italian national guarantor for the rights of persons detained or deprived of liberty stated that “The implementation of quarantine measures in extraordinary and exceptional places cannot result in a ‘limbo’ situation: foreign nationals migrating to Italy are to be considered subject to the Italian State jurisdiction for the purposes of healthcare measures imposed on them. Yet – for many days – they do not have the opportunity to exercise the rights that our country grants and protects. They cannot claim asylum, they are not in fact – at least temporarily – protected as victims of trafficking or as unaccompanied minor migrants, nor can they promptly access the procedures for family reunification under the Dublin Regulation, which, however, have an intrinsic expiry date” (28 April 2020).

It is worth mentioning a judgment of the European Court of Justice (European Court of Justice, Grand Chamber, 14 May 2020, C-924/19 and C-925/19 PPU) according to which Directive 2008/115 (so called return Directive) and Directive 2013/33/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 laying down standards for the reception of applicants for international protection “must be interpreted as meaning that the obligation imposed on a third-country national to remain permanently in a transit zone the perimeter of which is restricted and closed, within which that national’s movements are limited and monitored, and which he or she cannot legally leave voluntarily, in any direction whatsoever, appears to be a deprivation of liberty, characterised by “detention” within the meaning of those directives.

Regarding the future of hotspots, it is to mention the Proposal for a regulation introducing a screening of third country national at external borders (Proposal COM, 2020, 612 final) aimed at the immediate identification of migrants arriving irregularly in the EU.

According to art. 6 § 3, the pre-entry screening – to be conducted at locations situated at or in proximity to the external borders – must be completed in 5 days from either their apprehension in the external border area or disembarkation in the territory of the Member state or their presentation at a border crossing point. During this process and where relevant, national authorities shall conduct a preliminary health and vulnerability assessment to evaluate whether a migrant is “in a vulnerable situation” (art. 9 § 2). After their identification, persons who are either vulnerable or in need of special procedural needs shall receive “adequate support” regarding their physical and mental health.

As underlined by scholars (Gazi, 2021) the proposed Regulation “replicates the “hotspot” approach”.

So, it is important to consider the deficiencies of this approach during the last years. On the one hand, this requires a special attention by all the actors, in the application of the monitoring mechanisms to avoid the violation of fundamental rights that – as reported – are still occurring in the hotspots (Tas, 2022). And on the other hand, to increase alternatives to detention, measures that have proven being “more cost-effective than detention, while also satisfying the states’ objective of preventing absconding and ensuring compliance with immigration proceedings” (Niederberger Martinez, 2021). In the same line is the new Pact on Migration and Asylum adopted by the European Commission in 2020, where it is provided a new compulsory pre-entry screening of migrants to establish swiftly on arrival: identification, health check, security checks, fingerprinting and registration in Eurodac database. This procedure is intended to identify the asylum seekers and to launch an accelerated validation procedure for them, thus reducing to a minimum the steps provided for in European legislation in terms of appeals and return orders (towards a third country or towards the country of origin). Carried out in holding centres (authorised by European law within certain

duration limits and by exempting vulnerable persons), this procedure would be conducted under the responsibility of the country of entry but with the major support of FRONTEX and the new European asylum agency.

C. The linguistic representation of the urban space

The sociolinguistics of globalization and the superdiversity orientation have had a profound influence on the way sociolinguists analyze linguistic and communication practices in the last two decades. Both trends have thrown light not on the interconnectendness of economic, social and cultural phenomena across the world. They have taken the lead from studies produced by scholars of modernity such as Appadurai (1996) and Castells (2000) to underline how the worlds' interconnectedness has accelerated dramatically together with the speed and intensity of human mobility and with the solidification of the technology revolution, determining much more complex and changing relations among different parts of the world than in the past and higher mobility for individuals and groups. Scholars in this camp have rejected simple dichotomies between centers and peripheries and proposed instead the idea of polycentricity, that is of the existence of different centers of economic, social, political influence that are in dialectic relationship with each other and also in flux. In terms of cultural and linguistic phenomena this means that resources can not only move from one space to the other acquiring different meanings and value across different spaces and different scales (Blommaert, 2010), but also that phenomena that start in the periphery may suddenly gain currency in the centers (such is the case for example with musical or social media trends), and also that centers and peripheries coexist within the same spaces producing communicative practices that are typical of contact zones (Pratt, 1991).

At the same time, scholars proposing a superdiversity frame (Blommaert, Rampton, 2011; Arnault et al., 2015; De Fina, Ikizoglu, Wegner, 2017; Creese, Blackledge, 2018) have underlined that language varieties can no longer be seen as firmly grounded within territorially bound communities and that a great deal of communication happens across spaces and times and often without physical and face to face contact. Superdiversity scholars have also underlined how the increasing cohabitation, particularly in urban spaces and in virtual ones, between people with very different origins and backgrounds continuously generates new patterns and modes of communication and its analysis therefore necessitates of new instruments. Partly as a response to these needs, scholars have rejected the idea that named languages are necessarily the units of linguistic analysis and provide the basic tools for communication and have pointed to a view of languages as part of assemblages of communicative resources working together (Pennycook, 2017). These views have also revolutionized approaches to multilingualism since conceptions of languages based on the idea of assemblages underlie recent theorization about multilingual practices. An example is the construct of translanguaging proposed by various authors (Zhu Hua et al., 2017; Li Wei, 2018), according to which multilingual people do not simply code-switch from one linguistic system to another but rather use a mix of resources from different named languages and different sociocultural and semiotic systems to communicate. Similarly, Jacquemet's proposed the concept of "transidiomatic practices," to characterize «the communicative practices of deterritorialized groups that interact using different languages and communicative codes simultaneously present in a range of communicative media, both local and distant» (2019: 50). These theorizations are particularly useful in the study of communication among migrants and mobile people in general.

These insights on multilingual practices have been compounded with proposals by superdiversity scholars such as Vertovec (2010) and migration scholars such as Glick Schiller (2010), to generate novel understandings about migrant individuals and communities. Work in this line has proposed that migrants do not form homogeneous communities like in the past and do not follow trajectories that can be easily defined in advance. New migrants often follow unpredictable routes and do not congregate in the same areas as migrants from previous generations. They also do not necessarily identify with established communities coming from the same country or area as they do.

In fact, recent literature on migration suggests the idea that many migrants nowadays should be seen as mobile individuals who construct transnational ties and build knowledge and affective links through a plurality of networks as they move along their trajectories (De Fina, Mazzaferro, 2021). Papadoupoulos and Tsianos (2013), for example, talk about “mobile commons”, which they define as “the shared knowledge, affective cooperation, mutual support and care between migrants when they are on the road and when they arrive somewhere” and state that such mobile commons crucially involve participation in different communities and “an infrastructure of connectivity”, that includes spaces of sociability and the use of digital technologies (ibid. 191-192). In a recent work about a transnational group of migrant youths living in Palermo, D’Agostino (2021) notes that youth arriving in Italy have made their journey alone, without siblings, parents and relatives at all. Therefore, they have met their travel mates during the trip, sharing experience with them, losing sight and finally finding each other in Libya or in Europe, face to face or just on line. So, these youths begin to belong to very mobile and fluid communities and this situation carries on even in the place of arrival.

The recognition of the centrality of mobility in linguistic theorization has also led to a greater appreciation of the importance of investigating digital environments, which of course do not presuppose the need for face- to-face communication.

Migration scholars note how technology and the wide diffusion of mobile phones nowadays allows migrants to stay connected to different centers in their life. Some scholars advocate for studying this phenomenon focusing on social networks stating that rather than thinking about people moving, one could think of networks moving with people (Alonso, Oiarzabal, 2010). Researchers in this interdisciplinary field have shown the many ways in which digital communication has changed the life of migrants. As D'Agostino (2021) has pointed out, the lack of the migrants' family networks in the host country is counterbalanced by the large use of digital devices. Thanks to their young age, the migrants may easily learn how these tools work even though they often are illiterates. This allows migrants to be able to create and cultivate new identities that combine their varied experiences while continuing to negotiate their belonging to different social conglomerations (Cunningham, Sinclair, 2000). It also means however, that they often resist mainstream categorizations about them (De Fina, 2018).

The importance of the digital sphere for the study of migrants and migration has not escaped sociolinguists as well. The latter have indeed shown an increasing interest in digital environments. Such focus is apparent in the recent growth of literature on so called "digital diasporas" (see among others Afeworki, 2018; Androutsopoulos 2006; Androutsopoulos, Juffermans, 2014; Heyd, Honkanen, 2015; Leurs, 2015). In his review of the concept, Androutsopoulos (2006: 520) remarks that diaspora has acquired the general meaning of «a group of people dispersed from their original place». Almost all studies tend to emphasize: an ethnic minority's sense of difference and awareness of its marginal status within a host

society; its desire to maintain links with the homeland, and to resist complete assimilation; and a constant negotiation between identities and cultures which is captured in the “master metaphor” of hybridity (ivi). Androutsopoulos and Juffermans (2014) note how a specific interest in the role of technology within globalization flows has always characterized the work of scholars within the linguistics of globalization and superdiversity trends. They add that «given that digital, and in particular mobile communication technologies are considered a backbone of transnational mobility (...), understanding the relation of language to individual trajectories in superdiverse settings seems impossible without taking digitally-mediated communication into account» (2014: 3). At the same time, there has also been a growing realization of the importance of digital communication for the investigation of migrant youth, since, as proposed by Leurs in his study of second generation Moroccan youths in the Netherlands, they use the internet as part of a transnational habitus (2015: 43). However, in his view, the internet also offers migrant youths a space where hybridity and multiple identities can be explored and cultivated and an occasion to relate to different communities and norms. The specificity of these immigrants is that although they belong to groups that are characterized by a certain homogeneity at home (e.g. families, political groupings, religious, etc.) they do not take part in homogeneous communities in their new countries of residence. So the processes through which they construct and negotiate identities and communicative practices may be very different. Current literature on diasporic communities focuses on homogeneous ones or at least on subdivisions and differentiations within ethnically homogenous groups.

These studies have contributed to highlight the important role of digital communication in the life of young and adult migrants. However, they also reveal existing gaps and the need to widen both the scope of this kind of research to different contexts than the ones

studied until now and to get a better sense of the nature of the networks that migrants create or become part of in their communication. One problem, for example is the stress on the idea of “diasporic communities.” Diaspora is already an ambiguous and contested term. According to Banerjee and German (2010: 18):

«The original meaning of diaspora is “to sow” or “to scatter” from the Greek term diasperein and refers to the dispersal of a population from its original territory to other territories. Today, while contested as to its appropriateness for use for all migrant groups, the term continues to carry with it the connotation of displacement from the homeland».

However, there is in the literature an implicit assumption that diasporas form communities of some kind and that have in common some attachment to an original “land.” This is in sharp contrast with the reality of many new migrants, among them unaccompanied minors for example, whose experience is defined by passage through many countries and experience with others coming from very diverse background, and who eventually land in a place where they do not enter an “ethnic community” but rather mixed communities (such as the government facilities in which they are hosted) or groups of friends that they acquire in their educational trajectory. In addition to that, for many Africans who migrate the defining point of reference is not their “country”, but rather their ethnic group or family or village. In brief, the concept of diaspora is wholly inadequate to describe the experience of these migrants.

Research on digital diaspora has to some extent converged with research on social media more in general, as studying communication within networks presents similar issues across different populations or groups. However, recent work from a sociolinguistic perspective in this area is scarce, particularly when it

comes to multilinguals in social media environments. Among the few exceptions are two studies, one by Androutsopoulos (2014), who analyzed multilingual usage among youngsters of Greek and Vietnamese origins in Germany and the other one by Tagg and Sergeant (2014), who analyzed language choice by multilinguals involved in translocal communities. Both studies deal with the role of languages, particularly language choice, within such communications and they both underscore the impact of the indeterminacy of audiences in social media communication (Marwick, Boyd 2010) and the consequent phenomenon of context collapse on the way social media users approach digital communication.

The construct of “context collapse” introduced by Vitak, who defined it as «the flattening out of multiple distinct audiences in one’s social network, such that people from different contexts become part of a singular group of message recipients» (2012: 541), is particularly relevant in the case of migrant youth. Indeed, their digital practices are addressed and become available to audiences that have not only different origins but also speak different languages. Let us backtrack for a moment and consider the structure of Facebook and its affordances. As described by Tagg, Sergeant and Brown (2017) Facebook is a semi-public platform, in the sense that users networks are controlled by them as they choose their friends, i.e. people who have access to their posts, and can potentially block others from seeing their posts and photos. However, as the same authors note:

«the fact that each Friend has their own interconnected ego-centred network leads to potential ‘leakage’, in that posts to which a friend has commented may appear in their Friends’ newsfeeds so that one’s posts can become visible to Friends of Friends, leading to a somewhat unpredictable text trajectory».

This is a potential problem for all users of FB in that they expose themselves to unwanted audience members, but it poses specific issues for multilingual speakers as their own linguistic repertoire is often either not shared or sometimes partially shared with both members of their close network of friends and members of other networks who are potential “non ratified “participants or “overhearers” (Goffman, 1981). Both the studies quoted above and other work on the topic (see for example Georgakopolou, 2016, Blommaert, Szaba, 2017) have argued that participants always develop techniques to choose their addressees, no matter how transparent audiences and other interactants may be. Indeed, for example Androutsopoulous (2014) proposes to look at audience design as a way in which social media users try to delimit their messages addressees. Blommaert and Szaba (2017) on the other hand, show that messages may generate branching threads that reflect the interests of different audiences, while Tagg, Sergeant and Brown (2017) argue that at the end of the day since Facebook is an “ego centered” platform in the sense that it is the profile owner who decides who can be part of their circle, most of the time people are addressing other people that they know.

However, communication patterns and choices are not merely determined by individuals, but are the result of the interaction between individuals and dynamics within networks. It is now amply recognized that there are many different kinds of communities which are formed online and that they often involve online/offline interactions (d’Hollosy, 2019). Definitions of online communities are often shaped by the kind of platforms being investigated. So, for example scholars have talked about online communities as “communities of practice” as defined by Wenger (1998), formed around regular interaction about specific tasks and interests (Wong et al., 2011), “light communities”, i.e. groupings that often share only certain limited interests (Blommaert, Varis, 2015), and so forth. In the

case of Facebook, Tagg, Segeant and Brown have talked about “intradiversity” as a defining element of these networks to describe «the way in which the audience that people are writing for on Facebook is shaped by complexes of personal networks, individual experiences and mutual friendships, rather than being organised along traditionally defined community lines» (2017: 53).

What seems to emerge from this literature is a clear need for further insights into the ways networks are created and maintained by users, particularly in the case of multilingual migrants and the types of patterns that contribute to create different groupings, with different characteristics and functions. As we will see, the migrant youths we investigated tend to participate in a variety of ways in communication with other users, some of which are part of communities that have interests in common and maintain online and offline ties, while others may simply represent existing ties to their places of origin.

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1. UNIVERSITY OF DIJON



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Working Group

From uB

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External Partners

Dr. Bruno Laffort, Université de Franche-Comté, Besançon; Lena Grebe, Exchange student from JGU

1.1 REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LAB “DIVERSITY AND MIGRATION” AT UB, DIJON

David Bousquet

1.1.1. Description of the research topics addressed within the Lab

The team of researchers working with the Lab at uB is structured around three main groups.

Historically, the Lab started its operations with a group of researchers working at the faculty of French literature. They are mostly interested in the representations of migration in literary texts, for instance postcolonial works coming from French-speaking Africa or the French-speaking Caribbean. Several researchers also work around children’s literature and on the influence of cultural representations on the integration of migrant children in schools. These researchers also collaborate with artists working on the theme of migration and study the link between cultural representations and interventions in the social world. Some members of the working group are also directly involved in the reception of migrant students at uB, especially through the “DU Passerelle – Etudiants en exil” and an involvement in the teaching of French as a foreign language.

A second group of researchers work in the social sciences (sociology, education science, intercultural communication, economic science). They work on topics such as the discrimination faced by migrants when arriving in France, and especially in the context of secondary

and higher education, but also more generally on themes such as diversity, the construction of identities and the feeling of belonging. Some of them are also directly involved in the reception of refugees and asylum seekers, at university and elsewhere. A specific focus is given to the question of youth and educational systems, again with an attempt to create links between cultural representations and actual interventions in the social world.

A final and more recent group of researchers comes from the department of English studies, which includes specialists of the history and culture of English-speaking countries and of the English language. These researchers have expertise on questions of migration in various countries, notably the UK, the US and Ireland, but the group also includes specialists of postcolonial studies in the English-speaking contexts. They work both on sociological and historical approaches, with a focus on integration, identity and belonging, and on representations of migration in literature and the arts. Some of them are directly involved in the reception of migrants, especially in schools and at university.

In short, the uB working group could be said to work under the motto “from representation to action” and provides scientific expertise on both the actual and the artistic aspects of migration, together with a direct involvement in the reception of migrants.

1.1.2. State of the art and references to literature

Selected works from uB researchers in the working group on the different topics mentioned in the previous section.

Literary and artistic representations of migration

Brinker V., 2018, Représenter les exilés ou comment la littérature se joue et déjoue les frontières, *Africultures*, Africultures, Objets d’inhumanité: Frontières, traversées, migrations, 106, 1: 56-63.

Brinker V., 2018, Partir, rester, revenir? Fictions et migrations dans quelques œuvres cinématographiques et littéraires africaines contemporaines, *Migrations et mobilités*, Publications de la Maison des sciences de l'homme d'Aquitaine.

Bruno P., 2014, Littérature pour la jeunesse et racisme social: de nouveaux corpus problématiques, *Le Français Aujourd'hui*, Armand Colin / Dunod, Association française des professeurs de français, Association française des enseignants de français (AFEF), Penser et combattre les inégalités, II, pp. 59-69.

Bruno P., 2020, Les ambivalences de l'antiracisme: L'exemple de la littérature pour la jeunesse, *Le Français Aujourd'hui*, Armand Colin / Dunod, Association française des professeurs de français, Association française des enseignants de français (AFEF).

Joseph-Vilain M., 2021, *Post-Apartheid Gothic. White South African Writers and Space*, Fairleigh Dickinson University Press, 978-1-68393-245-1.

Morisson V., *Locating the Self, Welcoming the Other in British and Irish Art, 1990-2020*, Peter Lang, In press.

Migrant students in French secondary and higher education

Bruno P., Jacques D., 2020, La xénophobie à l'école: une discrimination oubliée?, *Le Français Aujourd'hui*, Armand Colin, Armand Colin / Dunod, Association française des professeurs de français, Association française des enseignants de français (AFEF), pp. 150.

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Riegraf B., *Gender und Migration in der tertiären Berufs- und (Fach)Hochschulbildung*, Westfälisches Dampfboot Verlag, pp. 92-107.

Murdoch J., Guégnard C., 2014, Les jeunes d'origine maghrébine en France et l'enseignement postsecondaire. Kanouté F., Lafortune G., ed., *Intégration des familles d'origine immigrante: les enjeux sociosanitaires et scolaires*, Presses de l'Université de Montréal, pp. 159-174.

Historical approaches to migration

Desiderio A.M., Esposito A., 2020, Migrations, mobilities and integrations in Campania (8th-7th centuries BC): trajectories and perspectives. Lachenal T., Roure R., Lemercier O., Demography and Migration. *Population Trajectories from the Neolithic to the Iron Age. Proceedings of the XVIII UISPP World Congress (4-9 June 2018, Paris)*, 5, Archaeopress, pp. 141-156.

Esposito A., Pollini A., 2016, Have you said métissage or hybridization? A viewpoint from the graves. Herring E., O'Donoghue E., *Papers in Italian Archaeology VII. The Archaeology of Death, Proceedings of the Seventh Conference of Italian 28 Archaeology held at the National University of Ireland, Galway, April 16-18, 2016*, Archaeopress Archaeology, pp. 41-47.

Intercultural communication, cultural identities & migrant integration

Frame A., 2019, Rethinking Migrant Socialisation in the Light of Critical Intercultural Communication: Proposals to Favour the Integration Process in France, *Revue française des sciences de l'information et de la communication*, Société Française des Sciences de l'Information et de la Communication.

Sommier M., Bousquet D., Frame A., 2021, From Ivory Tower to Social Arena: Critical Approaches to Discourses of Cultural Identity in

the Public Sphere, *Language and Intercultural Communication*, Taylor & Francis (Routledge), 21, 6: 711-716.

Frame A., 2018, Repenser l'intégration républicaine à l'aune de l'interculturalité, *Communiquer: Revue de communication sociale et publique*, Université du Québec, Département de communication sociale et publique, pp. 59-79.

Bousquet D., 2020, Reggae Outernational: Borders and Trans/National Identity in Jamaican Popular Music, *Reading(s) / across / Borders*, Brill / Rodopi, Leiden & Boston, pp. 209-229.

Migration in the UK

Bousquet D., 2020, "Don't Call Us Immigrants": The musical and political legacy of reggae in Britain, *Windrush (1948) and Rivers of Blood (1968): Legacy and Assessment*, Routledge, pp. 135-149.

Bousquet D., 2019, «It Dread Inna Innglan», une chronique des luttes des Antillais au Royaume-Uni dans les poèmes de Linton Kwesi Johnson, *Hommes & migrations*, Musée de l'histoire de l'immigration 2019, Londres et ses migrations, 3, 1326: 26-34.

1.1.3. Activities carried out on the topic within the Lab network

IncluKIT

The main project in which uB researchers have been involved in the last academic year is IncluKIT, which is the FIT FORTHEM co-creation pilot project for the Diversity and Migration Lab. IncluKIT stands for "Inclusive Intercultural Communication Training Kit for Initial Reception of Migrants". The project aims at creating a training kit for the whole spectrum of volunteers and professionals involved in the initial reception of newly arrived migrants in European countries, focusing on the understanding and analysis of cultural differences during this transitional phase. The kit will be designed for all the people working with migrants, based on an in-depth study of their

respective needs. It will make use of recent academic research on interculturality to go beyond the limits of traditional tools for raising awareness of cultural differences. The conceptual dimension of the project

seeks to provide a practical application of critical approaches, based on varied and innovative methodologies, to create a user-friendly and visually attractive final product. Once developed, the training kit could be used in various contexts (state-sponsored institutions, NGOs, educational/academic communities, private businesses) and adapted to specific local realities.

The original idea for the training kit was designed by Alex Frame in the local context of Dijon a few years ago, and was adapted by David Bousquet and Marco Picone, with the support of colleagues from UniPa, for the FIT FORTHEM call for funding. We submitted our application in December 2021 and it was accepted, we were granted a budget of 17500€ for the project. David Bousquet is the main researcher for the project and UniPa is the leading institution. We will be working with SIETAR Europa, represented by Papa Balla Ndong, and diversophy®, represented by George Simons, as our external stakeholders. After a preparation phase in the winter of 2022, we officially launched the project on 5 May 2022. We have now entered the research phase, whose main objective will be to collect data on the ground concerning the needs in terms of training about cultural differences. We are also creating a network of SIETAR professionals in various European countries and collecting information about training programmes that have been developed recently and that could be useful to study for the project.

Structural Racism in Higher Education

We also took and active part in the project “White Privilege and Structural Discrimination in Higher Education: Perspectives from Research, Strategies for Change” led by our colleagues at JGU. David

Bousquet was moderator for the kick-off lecture by Kalwant Bhopal (“Black and Minority Ethnic experiences in higher education: social justice, inclusion and white privilege”) and for the first event in the lecture series (“Structural racism in our societies and in higher education: Key terms and concepts, intersectional frame, state of research”). He was also a regular participant in the seminar open to students from the whole alliance on the topic of racism in higher education. Students from the master’s in intercultural management from uB also organised a workshop for students to express their experience of racism at university. We collaborated with the JGU diversity office and the ARRAS student group on the organisation of this workshop and we are expecting to present our results to the vice-presidents of all the partner universities in the fall of 2022, and hopefully to secure a strong commitment from our universities against racism.

Migration and Diversity Narratives

We also took part in the creation of an online course for the FORTHEM Digital Academy entitled “Migration and Diversity Narratives: An Intersectional Approach” led by our colleagues at UV. We filmed three videos with uB technicians: one with a schoolteacher who is involved in the reception of very young migrant children, one with a former uB student who had to flee his home country for political reasons, and one with David Bousquet on the concept of “republican universalism”. A student from the master’s in audio-visual translation at uB worked on the translation and subtitling of the videos. We are now involved in the follow-up activities for this online course.

Summer School Symbolic Boundaries

Four researchers from uB are expected to take part in the summer school “Symbolic Boundaries & Multidisciplinary Perspectives. A Summer School on Diversity, Distinction and Difference” in Opole

from 18 to 22 July 2022. They will give lectures on the question of symbolic boundaries applied to their field of expertise and help with the supervision of student projects.

1.1.4. Proposal of future activities for the Lab in the new funding period

Historical approaches to migration and mobility

The main project we would like to propose for the new funding period is a summer or winter school offering a historical perspective on questions of diversity and migration. This approach appears to be currently lacking within the Lab, with most of the work being focused on contemporary issues. We have expertise in historical sciences at uB and we think we should be able to find other colleagues in the alliance who work on similar questions. This is also a hot topic in historical sciences today, with a lot of new approaches and publications on the theme of migration and mobility in historical times.

Thematically, the event could have a general focus on issues of diaspora, mobility and circulation in various historical periods, or it could have a more narrow focus on the mobility of individuals, practices & cultural artefacts throughout history. The event could offer research presentations by colleagues and activities with doctoral and master's students. We would like to include an applied part to the event as well, with possibly a visit of the site of Alesia and/or other archaeological and historical sites and monuments in the region of Dijon.

Other

We are also thinking about possible projects based on initiatives we are carrying out locally. These include:

-) a conference entitled “Accompagner la migration: des représentations à l’action” on 1 & 2 December 2022, with notably a theatre show by director Leyla Rabih;
 -) a joint seminar between uB and UFC (Besançon) mixing literary and sociological approaches to migration focusing notably on the integration of migrant students in higher education;
 -) the work done by our colleagues in the DU Passerelle and in French as a foreign language for and with migrant students at uB.
- A general idea could be to create synergies between cultural representations of migration and direct interventions for the reception and integration of migrants, which could be interesting for the Lab more generally.

1.2 RAPPORT SUR LES ACTIVITES DU LABORATOIRE DIVERSITE ET MIGRATION DE L'UB, DIJON

David Bousquet

1.2.1. Description du ou des sujets de recherche abordés au sein du Lab

L'équipe de chercheurs travaillant avec le Lab à l'uB est structurée autour de trois groupes principaux.

Historiquement, le Lab a commencé ses activités avec un groupe de chercheurs travaillant à la faculté de lettres modernes. Ils s'intéressent principalement aux représentations de la migration dans les textes littéraires, par exemple dans les œuvres postcoloniales provenant d'Afrique francophone ou de la Caraïbe francophone. Plusieurs chercheurs travaillent également autour de la littérature de jeunesse et sur l'influence des représentations culturelles sur l'intégration des enfants migrants dans les écoles. Ces chercheurs collaborent également avec des artistes travaillant sur le thème de la migration et étudient le lien entre les représentations culturelles et les interventions dans le monde social. Certains membres du groupe de travail sont également directement impliqués dans l'accueil des étudiants migrants à l'uB, notamment à travers le

DU Passerelle – Etudiants en exil et une implication dans l’enseignement du français langue étrangère.

Un deuxième groupe de chercheurs travaille dans le domaine des sciences sociales (sociologie, sciences de l’éducation, communication interculturelle, sciences économiques). Ils travaillent sur des sujets tels que les discriminations subies par les migrants à leur arrivée en France, et notamment dans le cadre de l’enseignement secondaire et supérieur, mais aussi plus généralement sur des thèmes tels que la diversité, la construction des identités et le sentiment d’appartenance. Certains d’entre eux sont également directement impliqués dans l’accueil des réfugiés et des demandeurs d’asile, à l’université et ailleurs. Une attention particulière est accordée à la question de la jeunesse et des systèmes éducatifs, toujours dans le but de créer des liens entre les représentations culturelles et les interventions réelles dans le monde social.

Un dernier groupe de chercheurs, plus récent, est issu du département d’études anglaises, qui regroupe des spécialistes de l’histoire et de la culture des pays anglophones et de la langue anglaise. Ces chercheurs ont une expertise sur les questions de migration dans différents pays, notamment le Royaume-Uni, les États-Unis et l’Irlande, mais le groupe comprend également des spécialistes des études postcoloniales dans les contextes anglophones. Ils travaillent à la fois sur des approches sociologiques et historiques, avec un accent sur l’intégration, l’identité et l’appartenance, et sur les représentations de la migration dans la littérature et les arts. Certains d’entre eux sont directement impliqués dans l’accueil des migrants, notamment dans les écoles et à l’université.

En résumé, le groupe de travail de l’uB a pour devise “de la représentation à l’action” et apporte une expertise scientifique sur les

aspects réels et artistiques de la migration, ainsi qu'une implication directe dans l'accueil des migrants.

1.2.2. État des connaissances et références bibliographiques

Sélection de travaux de chercheurs de l'uB dans le groupe de travail sur les différents sujets mentionnés dans la section précédente.

Représentations artistiques et littéraires de la migration

Brinker V., 2018, Représenter les exilés ou comment la littérature se joue et déjoue les frontières, *Africultures*, Africultures, Objets d'inhumanité: Frontières, traversées, migrations, 106, 1: 56-63.

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IncluKIT

Le principal projet dans lequel les chercheurs de l'uB ont été impliqués au cours de la dernière année universitaire est IncluKIT, qui est le projet pilote de cocréation FIT FORTHEM pour le Lab Diversité et Migration. IncluKIT est l'acronyme de "Inclusive Intercultural Communication Training Kit for Initial Reception of Migrants" (kit de formation à la communication interculturelle pour l'accueil initial des migrants). Le projet vise à créer un kit de formation pour l'ensemble des bénévoles et des professionnels impliqués dans l'accueil initial des migrants nouvellement arrivés dans les pays européens, en se concentrant sur la compréhension et l'analyse des différences culturelles pendant cette phase de transition. Le kit sera conçu pour toutes les personnes travaillant avec les migrants, sur la base d'une étude approfondie de leurs besoins respectifs. Il s'appuiera sur les recherches universitaires récentes sur l'interculturalité pour dépasser les limites des outils traditionnels de sensibilisation aux différences culturelles. La dimension conceptuelle du projet vise à fournir une application pratique d'approches critiques, basées sur des méthodologies variées et innovantes, afin de créer un produit final convivial et visuellement attrayant. Une fois développé, le kit de formation pourrait être utilisé dans divers contextes (institutions publiques, ONG, communautés éducatives/académiques, entreprises privées) et adapté aux réalités locales spécifiques.

L'idée originale du kit de formation a été conçue par Alex Frame dans le contexte local de Dijon il y a quelques années, et a été adaptée par David Bousquet et Marco Picone, avec le soutien de collègues de l'UniPa, pour l'appel à financement FIT FORTHEM. Nous avons soumis notre candidature en décembre 2021 et elle a été acceptée, nous avons obtenu un budget de 17500€ pour le projet. David Bousquet est le chercheur principal responsable du projet et l'UniPa est l'institution porteuse. Nous

travaillerons avec SIETAR Europa, représenté par Papa Balla Ndong, et diversophy®, représenté par George Simons, en tant que partenaires externes. Après une phase de préparation durant l'hiver 2022, nous avons officiellement lancé le projet le 5 mai 2022. Nous sommes désormais entrés dans la phase de recherche, dont l'objectif principal sera de collecter des données sur le terrain concernant les besoins en termes de formation sur les différences culturelles. Nous sommes également en train de créer un réseau de professionnels de SIETAR dans différents pays européens et de collecter des informations sur les programmes de formation qui ont été développés récemment et qui pourraient être utiles à étudier pour le projet.

Racisme structurel dans l'enseignement supérieur

Nous avons également pris une part active au projet "White Privilege and Structural Discrimination in Higher Education: Perspectives from Research, Strategies for Change" mené par nos collègues de la JGU. David Bousquet était le modérateur de la conférence inaugurale de Kalwant Bhopal ("Black and Minority Ethnic experiences in higher education: social justice, inclusion and white privilege") et du premier événement de la série de conférences ("Structural racism in our societies and in higher education: Key terms and concepts, intersectional frame, state of research"). Il a également participé régulièrement au séminaire ouvert aux étudiants de l'ensemble de l'alliance sur le thème du racisme dans l'enseignement supérieur. Les étudiants du master en gestion interculturelle de l'uB ont également organisé un atelier permettant aux étudiants d'exprimer leur expérience du racisme à l'université. Nous avons collaboré avec le bureau de la diversité de la JGU et le groupe d'étudiants ARRAS pour l'organisation de cet atelier et nous souhaitons présenter nos résultats aux vice-présidents de toutes les universités partenaires à l'automne 2022 et obtenir, nous l'espérons, un engagement fort de nos universités contre le racisme.

Récits sur la migration et la diversité

Nous avons également participé à la création d'un cours en ligne pour la FORTHEM Digital Academy intitulé "Migration and Diversity Narratives: An Intersectional Approach" dirigé par nos collègues de l'UV. Nous avons tourné trois vidéos avec des techniciens de l'uB: une avec une institutrice qui s'occupe de l'accueil de très jeunes enfants migrants, une avec un ancien étudiant de l'uB qui a dû fuir son pays pour des raisons politiques, et une avec David Bousquet sur le concept d'universalisme républicain. Une étudiante du master en traduction audiovisuelle de l'uB a travaillé sur la traduction et le sous-titrage des vidéos. Nous sommes désormais impliqués dans les activités de suivi de ce cours en ligne.

Ecole d'été sur les frontières symboliques

Quatre chercheurs de l'uB devraient participer à l'école d'été "Symbolic Boundaries & Multidisciplinary Perspectives. A Summer School on Diversity, Distinction and Difference" à Opole du 18 au 22 juillet 2022. Ils donneront des conférences sur la question des frontières symboliques appliquées à leur domaine d'expertise et aideront à la supervision des projets des étudiants.

1.2.4. Proposition d'activités futures pour le laboratoire au cours de la nouvelle période de financement

Approches historiques de la migration et de la mobilité

Le principal projet que nous aimerions proposer pour la nouvelle période de financement est une école d'été ou d'hiver offrant une perspective historique sur les questions de diversité et de migration. Cette approche semble actuellement faire défaut au sein du Lab, la plupart des travaux étant axés sur des questions contemporaines. Nous avons une expertise en sciences historiques à l'uB et nous pensons que nous devrions être en mesure de trouver d'autres

collègues dans l'alliance qui travaillent sur des questions similaires. C'est aussi un sujet d'actualité dans les sciences historiques, avec beaucoup de nouvelles approches et de publications sur le thème de la migration et de la mobilité à diverses périodes historiques.

D'un point de vue thématique, l'événement pourrait se concentrer sur les questions de diaspora, de mobilité et de circulation à différentes périodes historiques, ou plus spécifiquement sur la mobilité des individus, des pratiques et des artefacts culturels à travers l'histoire. L'événement pourrait proposer des présentations de recherche par des collègues et des activités avec des étudiants de doctorat et de master. Nous souhaiterions également inclure une partie appliquée à l'événement, avec éventuellement une visite du site d'Alésia et/ou d'autres sites et monuments archéologiques et historiques dans la région de Dijon.

Autre

Nous réfléchissons également à d'éventuels projets basés sur des initiatives que nous menons localement, notamment:

-) un colloque intitulé "Accompagner la migration: des représentations à l'action" les 1er & 2 décembre 2022, avec notamment un spectacle de théâtre de la metteuse en scène Leyla Rabih;
-) un séminaire conjoint entre l'uB et l'UFC (Besançon) mêlant approches littéraires et sociologiques de la migration portant notamment sur l'intégration des étudiants migrants dans l'enseignement supérieur;
-) le travail effectué par nos collègues du DU Passerelle et du français langue étrangère pour et avec les étudiants migrants à l'uB.

Une idée générale pourrait être de créer des synergies entre les représentations culturelles de la migration et les interventions directes pour l'accueil et l'intégration des migrants, ce qui pourrait être intéressant pour le Lab plus généralement.



Participants in the tour at the Steri in Palermo, June 2022. Author: S. Barbaro



David Bousquet during the Evaluation Meeting in Palermo, June 2022. Author: M. Wanke



Participants in the tour at the Botanical Garden in Palermo, June 2022. Author: S. Barbaro



Participants in the tour at the Botanical Garden in Palermo, June 2022. Author: V. Todaro



2. UNIVERSITY OF JYVÄSKYLÄ



UNIVERSITY OF JYVÄSKYLÄ

Leader of the Lab

Dr. Hanna-Mari Kivistö (hanna-mari.t.kivisto@jyu.fi)

Working Group

From JYU

Prof. Sari Pöyhönen, Dr. Tuija Saesma, Emilia Lakka (PhD Student), Marita Häkkinen (Ma), Dr. Lotta Kokkonen, Dr. Karina Horsti, Dr. Päivi Pirkkalainen, Jaakko Havela (student), Quivine Ndomo (PhD Student), Tanja Seppälä (PhD Student), Dr. Päivi Iikkanen, Prof. Pertti Ahonen, Prof. Tuula Tuhkanen, Dr. Kati Turtiainen, Dr. David Hoffman

External Partners

Paremmiin yhdessä Ry (Better Together Association), Multicultural Centre Gloria

2.1 REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LAB “DIVERSITY AND MIGRATION” AT JYU, JYVÄSKYLÄ

Hanna-Mari Kivistö

2.1.1. Description of the research topics addressed within the Lab

There is wide-range and multidisciplinary research related to the themes of Diversity and Migration Lab at the University of Jyväskylä, particularly in the field of humanities and social sciences. These themes include mobility and immobility, forced migration, labour migration and family migration. There is research focusing on working life and labour market segregation and segmentation, as well as multilingualism as a resource in workplaces. Education and migrants in higher education is a particular focus of research. There is research related to human, civic and linguistic rights, and multilingualism and multiculturalism, as well research on racism, fake news and hate speech in (social) media. Historical and temporal aspects of (forced) migration are also studied, and particular focus is on the analysis of EU migration politics and policies.

Our output activities within the Lab have placed particular emphasis on:

-) challenges for human rights of migrants in the EU, in collaboration with and in the light of NGO’s experiences;

-) migration and mobility towards Europe and intra-European mobility through social, ethical, political and historical perspectives;
-) the concept of belonging and non-belonging in Europe by focusing on themes, such as the human rights of vulnerable migrants, perceptions of the refugee crisis, narratives and artistic representations, aspects of diversity and European Union discourses and actions.

2.1.2. State of the art and references to literature

The protection of human rights of migrants and refugees is a crucial topic for and in the European Union, particularly in the framework of the recent 'crises' (the refugee crisis in 2015, the COVID-19 crisis and Ukrainian refugee crisis). This has also important implications for a policy area seen as critical for the EU and the future of the European integration. As the EU shortcomings are broadly discussed in the research literature (Zaun N., Niemann A., 2018, *EU Refugee Policies and Politics in Times of Crisis*), there is also scholarly discussion on the potential of the supranational politics of the EU (Bauböck R., 2018, *Refugee Protection and Burden-Sharing in the European Union*).

Even if it the concept of human rights, emerging as a universal conceptualisation in the aftermath of the World War II, is prominent in political and social discourses, it becomes in many ways problematised and challenged in the EU migration framework. One of the most influential criticisms, still echoing today, was presented by Hannah Arendt in *The Origins of Totalitarianism* in 1951. The paradoxes that Arendt described and her notions on the perplexities human rights have similarities with the critique related to the international refugee regime and the situation of migrants in the European Union and at its borders today (Kivistö H.M., Kruij G.,

Wittenbrink E., *Refugees' Human Rights and the Duties of the EU*, forthcoming).

One of the topical issues connected to aftermath of the 2015 'refugee reception crisis', EU migration management and media discourse are forced removals and deportations (Horsti K., Pirkkalainen P., 2021, *The Slow Violence of Deportability*). In this context, as also in the migration framework more broadly, the role of civil society becomes highly important (Pirkkalainen 2021, *We Hugged Each Other During the Cold Nights': The Role of Affect in an Anti-Deportation Protest Network in Finland*). The EU border politics have been also critically analysed from the point of memory and temporality (Horsti K., ed., 2019, *The Politics of Public Memories of Forced Migration and Bordering in Europe*).

As the research by Horsti shows, deportations shape the sense of belonging and not-belonging in the lives of individuals but also in the broader community. Belonging (or not belonging) is a complex concept that is frequently used as an analytical and theoretical tool to explore and discuss different phenomena (Lähdesmäki T. et al., 2016., *Fluidity and Flexibility of 'Belonging'. Uses of the Concept in Contemporary Research*). In the context of migration studies, belonging has been conceptualised, for instance, as a relationship between people and places (Pöyhönen S. et al., 2020, *Belonging, Trust and Relationships: Collaborative Photography with Unaccompanied Minors*). Furthermore, belonging and exclusion have been approached from the point of view of political discourses, rhetoric, and populism, and the concept has been explored, for instance, in the framework of gender, intersectionality and personal narratives (Saresma T., 2019, *Intersections of Mobility and Belonging: Blogging Subjectivities of Finns on the Move*).

Migrants in Higher Education is another central issue related to the framework of diversity and migration. The theme has been approached, for instance, from the point of social justice and

structural discrimination, bringing to the fore challenges and blind spots of education systems (project “ *Whose Job is Social Justice in Higher Education? Everybody’s or Nobody’s?*” by Hoffman D., Ndomo Q et al., at JYU). In the institutions of higher education, there are also practices that aim to facilitate the academic study paths of migrants by offering guidance and counselling (SIMHE – *Supporting Immigrants in Higher Education in Finland*, and the project INTEGRA, both at JYU). These are also related to the broader framework of integration and diversity (Kokkonen L. et al., 2020, *Social networks and language learning: Toward a new kind of thinking in integration training*; Anis M., Turtiainen K., 2021, *Social Workers’ Reflections on Forced Migration and Cultural Diversity—Towards Anti-Oppressive Expertise in Child and Family Social Work*).

2.1.3. Activities carried out on the topic within the Lab network

-) Internal discussions and brainstorming for joint activities and topics at JYU and Alliance level discussions.
-) Local networking events, including a stakeholder meeting.
-) Participation in the Workshop on “ *Fundamental Questions on Migration and Human Rights*” on 15/10/2020, organised by JGU: contribution by Paremmin yhdessä Ry.
-) Co-organisation with JGU and Unipa of Digital Symposium on “ *Navigating in the System – Challenges for Human Rights of Migrants in the EU*” on 14/01/2021: presentations by three speakers from NGOs in Mainz, Palermo and Jyväskylä; discussion with speakers and external and lab experts; participants, for instance, from Italy, Spain, Germany and Finland.
-) Organisation of the lecture series “ *Mobility and migration in Europe*” in collaboration with the Experiencing Europe Lab in February 2021: contributions from JYU, JGU and OU and local stakeholders (NGO’s) Paremmin yhdessä Ry and Gloria:

participants BA, MA and PhD students, researchers, academic staff, and general public.

-) Contributions to the collective publication "*In and Out: Rights of Migrants in European Space*" edited by Unipa.
-) Organisation of the online Winter School on "*Belonging and Non-Belonging in Europe*" in collaboration with the Experiencing Europe Lab, on 21-25/2/2022, contributions from JYU, JGU, UO & UV and local stakeholders (NGO's) Paremmin yhdessä Ry and Gloria: participants MA and PhD students from Mainz, Opole, Valencia and JYU, as well academic staff and general public (in events open to the general public).
-) Participation on the output "*Migrant Media Collection*" coordinated by OU.
-) Contribution to the Fit Forthem Project "*Inclukit – Inclusive Intercultural Communication Training Kit for Initial Reception of Migrants*".
-) Contribution to the summer school "*Resilience of our society*" at JYU 8-12/8/2022, organised by Prof. Tuula Tuhkanen as a Forthem short term mobility course.
-) Contribution to the Digital Academy Course "*Migration and Diversity Narratives: An intersectional approach*" coordinated by UV.
-) Contribution to the lecture series "*White Privilege and Structural Discrimination in Higher Education*" in spring 2022, organised by JGU.
-) Hosting MA students from Unipa and JGU for a short-term mobility at JYU in December 2021 and August 2022, respectively.

2.1.4. Proposal of future activities for the Lab in the new funding period

-) Continuing collaboration with the stakeholders within the Lab and locally.
-) Finding ways to better involve students (BA, MA, PhD) and provide them with opportunities.
-) Enhancing the scope of interdisciplinary discussions within the Lab.
-) Continuing to enhance also cross-lab collaboration.
-) Continuing to develop joint courses for the digital academy.
-) Crucially emphasising the need to secure recourses and funding for the collaboration and activities.

2.2 RAPORTTI “MONINAISUUS JA MUUTTOLIIKE” -TUTKIMUSRYHMÄN TOIMINNASTA JYVÄSKYLÄN YLIOPISTOSSA, JYU

Hanna-Mari Kivistö

2.2.1. Kuvaus tutkimusaiheista

Jyväskylän yliopistossa tehdään monitieteisesti ja laajasti tutkimusta moninaisuuden ja muuttoliikkeisiin liittyen erityisesti humanististen ja yhteiskuntatieteiden aloilla. Teemoina ovat esimerkiksi liikkuvuus ja liikkumattomuus, pakkomuutto, työperäinen maahanmuutto ja perhesyistä tapahtuva maahanmuutto. Tutkimusta tehdään myös työelämään ja työmarkkinoiden eriytymiseen ja lohkoutumiseen liittyen. Monikielisyyttä tutkitaan resurssina työpaikoilla. Maahanmuuttoa tutkitaan myös erityisesti korkeakoulutuksen kontekstissa. Tutkimusta tehdään myös ihmisoikeuksiin, kansalais- ja kielellisiin oikeuksiin liittyen sekä monikielisyyteen ja monikulttuurisuuden kytkeytyen. Tutkimuksen kohteena on myös rasismi, valeutiset ja vihapuhe (sosiaalisen) median kontekstissa. Pakkomuuttoa tutkitaan myös historiallisten ja ajallisten näkökulmien kautta. EU:n maahanmuuttoon liittyvä politiikka on myös erityinen kiinnostuksen aihe.

Moninaisuus ja maahanmuutto -tutkimusryhmässä olemme erityisesti keskittyneet seuraaviin teemoihin:

- J maahanmuuttajien ihmisoikeudet ja niiden toteutuminen EU-kontekstissa, yhteistyössä kansalaisjärjestöjen kanssa ja järjestöjen kokemusten valossa;
- J maahanmuutto ja liikkuvuus Eurooppaan ja Euroopan sisällä yhteiskunnallisten, eettisten, poliittisten ja historiallisten näkökulmien kautta;
- J kuuluminen ja kuulumattomuus Euroopassa: keskiössä erityisesti haavoittuvassa asemassa olevien maahanmuuttajien ihmisoikeudet, tulkinnat pakolaiskriisistä, narratiivit ja taiteelliset representaatiot, moninaisuuden ulottuvuudet Euroopan unionin diskursseissa ja ohjelmissa.

2.2.2 Tutkimus ja kirjallisuus aiheeseen liittyen

Siirtolaisten ja pakolaisten ihmisoikeuksien suojeleminen on keskeinen kysymys Euroopan unionissa ja unionille erityisesti viimevuosien 'kriiseihin' liittyen (vuoden 2015 pakolaiskriisi, COVID-19 kriisi, Ukrainan pakolaiskriisi). Sillä on myös tärkeitä seuraamuksia Euroopan integraatiolle ja sen tulevaisuudelle. Euroopan maahanmuuttopolitiikan ongelmista on kirjoitettu viime vuosina paljon tutkimuskeskusteluissa (Zaun N., Niemann A., 2018, *EU Refugee Policies and Politics in Times of Crisis*). Toisaalta EU:n ylikansallisen politiikan tuomia mahdollisuuksia on myös nostettu esiin (Bauböck R., 2018, *Refugee Protection and Burden-Sharing in the European Union*).

Toisen maailmansodan jälkeen nouseva käsitteellistys ihmisoikeuksista universaaleina on keskeinen yhteiskunnallisessa ja poliittisissa keskusteluissa ja kielenkäytössä. Ihmisoikeuksia kuitenkin monin tavoin haastetaan EU:n maahanmuuttokontekstissa. Yksi vaikutusvaltaisimmista kritiikeistä, johon usein nykyäänkin

viitataan, on Hannah Arendtin *Totalitarismin synty* -teoksessa (1951, suom. 2013) esittämät huomiot ihmisoikeuksien paradokseista. Arendtin huomioihin ja käsitteistöön usein viitataan tarkasteltaessa kriittisesti kansainvälistä pakolaisregiimiä ja siirtolaisten tilannetta Euroopan unionissa ja sen rajoilla (Kivistö H.M., Kruip G., Wittenbrink E., *Refugees' Human Rights and the Duties of the EU*, tulossa).

Karkotukset ja pakkopalautukset ovat yksi ajankohtaisista teemoista liittyen vuoden 2015 'pakolaisten vastaanottokriisiin', EU:n maahanmuuton hallintaan ja mediadiskursseihin (Horsti K., Pirkkalainen P., 2021, *The Slow Violence of Deportability*).

Kansalaisyhteiskunnalla on tässä kontekstissa, kuten maahanmuutokontekstissa laajemminkin, keskeinen merkitys (Pirkkalainen 2021, *We Hugged Each Other During the Cold Nights': The Role of Affect in an Anti-Deportation Protest Network in Finland*).

EU:n rajapolitiikka on myös analysoitu muistin, muistamisen ja ajallisuuden näkökulmista (Horsti K., toim., 2019, *The Politics of Public Memories of Forced Migration and Bordering in Europe*).

Kuten Horstin tutkimus osoittaa, karkoitukset muovaavat myös kuulumisen ja kuulumattomuuden merkityksiä paitsi yksilön myös laajemmin ympäröivän yhteisön näkökulmasta. Kuuluminen (tai kuulumattomuus) on monimerkityksellinen käsite, jota käytetään analyttisenä ja teoreettisena välineenä erilaisten ilmiöiden tutkimisessa ja tulkinnassa (Lähdesmäki T., ym., 2016, *Fluidity and Flexibility of 'Belonging'. Uses of the Concept in Contemporary Research*).

Maahanmuuttoon ja turvapaikkaan liittyvässä tutkimuksessa kuulumista voidaan käsitteellistää esimerkiksi ihmisten ja paikkojen välisenä suhteena (Pöyhönen S. et al., 2020, *Belonging, Trust and Relationships Collaborative Photography with Unaccompanied Minors*). Kuulumista ja ulossulkemista on tarkasteltu myös poliittisten diskurssien, retoriikan ja populismin näkökulmista, ja käsitettä on tutkittu myös sukupuolen, intersektionaalisuuden ja

narratiivien kautta (Saresma T., 2019, *Intersections of Mobility and Belonging: Blogging Subjectivities of Finns on the Move*).

Korkeakoulutuksen konteksti on keskeinen moninaisuuden ja maahanmuuton tarkastelulle. Teemaa on lähestytty esimerkiksi sosiaalisen oikeudenmukaisuuden ja rakenteellisen syrjinnän näkökulmista, jolloin huomio kiinnittyy myös koulutusjärjestelmien haasteisiin ja ns. sokeisiin pisteisiin (Hoffmanin D., Ndomon Q., ym., projekti (JYU) "*Whose Job is Social Justice in Higher Education? Everybody's or Nobody's?*"). Korkeakoulutuksen kontekstissa pyritään myös tukemaan maahanmuuttajien akateemisia opintopolkuja esimerkiksi ohjauksella ja neuvonnalla (SIMHE – *Supporting Immigrants in Higher Education in Finland* ja INTEGRA-projektit, molemmat JYU). Teemat liittyvät myös laajemmin kotoutumisen ja moninaisuuden kysymyksiin (Kokkonen L., ym., 2020, *Social networks and language learning: Toward a new kind of thinking in integration training*; Anis M., Turtiainen K., 2021, *Social Workers' Reflections on Forced Migration and Cultural Diversity – Towards Anti-Oppressive Expertise in Child and Family Social Work*).

2.2.3. Tutkimusryhmän toiminta ja järjestetyt tilaisuudet

-) Tilaisuuksia, joissa ideointiin tutkimusaiheita, toimintaa ja tapahtumia JYU:ssa ja allianssitasolla.
-) Paikalliset verkostoitumistapahtumat, mukaan lukien kokous sidosryhmille.
-) Osallistuminen 15/10/2020 JGU:n järjestämään digitaaliseen seminaariin "*Fundamental Questions on Migration and Human Rights*": Paremmin yhdessä Ry mukana alustamassa.
-) Digitaalisen symposiumin "*Navigating in the System – Challenges for Human Rights of Migrants in the EU*" järjestäminen yhteistyössä JGU:n ja Unipan kanssa 14/01/2021: tilaisuudessa Mainzin, Palermon ja Jyväskylän kansalaisjärjestöjen puhujien

alustukset ja keskustelua; osallistujia esimerkiksi Italiasta, Espanjasta, Saksasta ja Suomesta.

-) (Verkkovälitteisen) luentosarjan "*Liikkuvuus ja muuttoliikkeet Euroopassa*" järjestäminen yhteistyössä Experiencing Europe - tutkimusryhmän kanssa helmikuussa 2021: luennoitsijoita JYU:sta, JGU:sta ja UO:sta sekä paikallisilta kansalaisjärjestöiltä Paremmiin yhdessä Ry:ltä ja Glorialta: osallistujina kandi- ja maisteriopiskelijoita, väitöskirjatutkijoita, akateemista henkilökuntaa ja laajempaa yleisöä.
-) Tutkijoiden kirjoittamia lukuja Unipan toimittamaan julkaisuun "*In and Out: Rights of Migrants in European Space*".
-) Verkkovälitteisen talvikoulun "*Belonging and Non-Belonging in Europe*" järjestäminen yhteistyössä Experiencing Europe - tutkimusryhmän kanssa 21-25/02/2022; opettajat JYU:sta, JGU:sta, UO:sta & UV:sta ja ohjelmassa myös keskustelutilaisuuksia, joissa mukana Paremmiin yhdessä Ry ja Gloria sekä edustaja Jyväskylän kaupungilta ja yliopiston museosta: talvikoulun osallistujat maisteriopiskelijoita ja väitöskirjatutkijoita Mainzista, Opolesta, Valenciasta ja Jyväskylästä.
-) Osallistuminen UO:n koordinoimaan "*Migrant Media Collection*" - projektiin.
-) Osallistuminen Fit Forthem -projektiin "*Inlukit – Inclusive Intercultural Communication Training Kit for Initial Reception of Migrants*".
-) Osallistuminen JYU:ssa järjestettyyn kesäkouluun "*Resilience of Our Societies*", 8-12/8/2022; järjestäjänä prof. Tuula Tuhkanen: kurssi järjestettiin Forthem in lyhytliikkuvuuskurssina.
-) Osallistuminen UV:n koordinoimaan Digital Academy -kursiin "Migration and Diversity Narratives: An intersectional approach".
-) Osallistuminen JGU:n järjestämään luentosarjaan "*White Privilege and Structural Discrimination in Higher Education*" keväällä 2022.

-) Unipan ja JGU:n vierailevien maisteriopiskelijoiden (lyhytliikkuvuus) vastaanottaminen joulukuussa 2021 ja elokuussa 2022.

2.2.4. Ehdotuksia toiminnalle uudelle rahoituskaudelle

-) Yhteistyön jatkuminen sidosryhmien ja järjestöjen kanssa tutkimusryhmässä ja paikallisesti.
-) Opiskelijoiden osallistaminen monipuolisemmin mukaan ja heille erilaisten mahdollisuuksien luominen.
-) Tieteenalojen välisen keskustelun jatkaminen ja edistäminen.
-) Tutkimusryhmien välisen yhteistyön jatkaminen ja kehittäminen.
-) Riittävien resurssien takaaminen tutkimusryhmän toimintaan keskeistä.



Participants in the 'Walk in the Historical Centre of Palermo', June 2022. Author: S. Barbaro



Participants in the tour at the Botanical Garden in Palermo, June 2022. Author: S. Barbaro



Participants in the tour at the Botanical Garden in Palermo, June 2022. Author: S. Barbaro



3. UNIVERSITY OF MAINZ



JOHANNES GUTENBERG
UNIVERSITÄT MAINZ

Leader of the Lab

Prof. Gerhard Kruip (kruip@uni-mainz.de)

Working Group

From JGU

Dr. Verónica Abrego, Prof. Mita Banerjee, Lars Brinkmann (student), Tammy Chou (student), Prof. Veronika Cummings, Prof. Jan Kusber, Joanna Kwiatkowska (PhD student), Andreas Menne (PhD student), Dr. Elisabeth Sommerlad, Ann-Kathrin Van Hauth (student), Prof. Constantin Wagner, Edith Wittenbrink (PhD student)

External Partners

Lena Grebe, RLC (Refugee Law Clinic Mainz); Ellie Vogel, ARRAS Uni Mainz (Autonomous Department for Students Disadvantaged by Racism and Anti-Semitism); Dr. Christoph Krauß (KH Mainz)

3.1 REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LAB “DIVERSITY AND MIGRATION” AT JGU, MAINZ

Gerhard Kruij and Edith Wittenbrink

3.1.1. Description of the research topics addressed within the Lab

Human rights of migrants from the perspective of social ethics

Universality of human rights; obstacles for the implementation of human rights and possibilities to overcome them with a special focus on the role of NGOs; duties of states/the EU towards migrants; advocatory representation of migrants; the right to water and environmental racism.

Higher Education and institutional racism

Difficulties regarding the right to education for migrants in the EU; structural discrimination and intersectional perspectives in higher education.

Health, language and culture

Interpreting in therapy and counselling conversations, teaching cooperation between medicine, pharmacy and translation studies to train “triadic communication” and interprofessional cooperation.

Multidimensional impacts of the Covid crisis for migrants

Aggravation of violations of the right to asylum, housing and education; special threats for female migrant care workers; impacts of the crisis on the social life of migrants and on medial representation of migration and migrants.

Migrant's media and arts production

Individual and structural aspects of migrant's self-expression; questioning of media + arts systems – mechanisms of othering and the (im)possibility of un-othering.

Mobility and belonging in the EU

Historical perspectives on entanglement through migration in Eastern Europe; the connection of European social security and welfare systems with intra-European migration; discussing the EU as a community of values; postcolonial perspectives on discourses of belonging in Europe.

3.1.2. State of the art and references to literature

Human rights of migrants

The concept of human rights can have a justified universal claim, although there are cultural differences in exactly which rights are included. Based, for example, on Hannah Arendt's notion of a "right to have rights", it can be argued that states are obliged to protect also the fundamental rights of persons who are not their own citizens (Goodin R.E., 1988, *What is So Special about Our Fellow Countrymen?*).

Nevertheless, in reality, the human rights of migrants are often violated in many ways (Buckel S., 2013, *"Welcome to Europe"*). The human rights violations at Europe's external borders are particularly serious, especially the lack of sea rescue on the Mediterranean and

the situation in the refugee camps in Greece, Bosnia, etc. (Pichl M., Tohidipur T., ed., 2019, *An den Grenzen Europas und des Rechts*).

For migrants themselves, demanding their human rights on their own is often hardly possible, so that advocacy representation is necessary, for example by NGOs. However, from a socio-ethical viewpoint, the dangers of both paternalism towards migrants and the ignorance of political realities in this context have to be examined and reduced as far as possible.

The role of NGOs is complex also from a social science perspective and their work offers important opportunities for migrants in need of assistance, but also for volunteers that are active in them, being themselves migrants or not. Especially regarding the work with refugees, there are internationally similar problems but different ways of addressing them. Therefore, an exchange between Academia and experts from the practice and between different regional contexts can be very fruitful here (for the local context in Mainz: Diehl J. et al., 2020, *Ehrenamtliche Flüchtlingsarbeit im Wandel – Tätigkeitsprofile, Bedarfe und Koordinierungsformen. Eine Studie zur Situation in Rheinland-Pfalz*).

Migrants in Higher Education

Education as a human right is codified in the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948 (Art. 26) and other international codifications. It implies governmental obligations that are complex – for example they can be differentiated into availability, accessibility, acceptability and adaptability (United Nations, 1999, *Preliminary report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education*, E/CN.4/1999/49, p. 18).

Inequality in the educational systems across European countries affects migrants and their descendants on all educational levels from primary to higher education (for Germany: Eckert T., Gniewosz B., ed., 2017, *Bildungsgerechtigkeit*, Bundesministerium für Bildung und

Forschung, 2009: *Die wirtschaftliche und soziale Lage der Studierenden in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland*).

Structural barriers and the difficulties caused by underrepresentation of migrants and PoC in higher education have been identified but only partly been tackled.

Racism in Higher Education

One of these structural problems is racism present in educational systems (for Germany: Broden A., Mecheril P., ed., 2010, *Rassismus bildet*; Auma M., 18/12/2020, „*Nur tagsüber sind Universitäten weiße Institutionen*“, interview by Piorkowski, C. in *Der Tagesspiegel*).

Approaches to these topics within universities have to deal with contradictions and need a high level of self-reflexivity (Wagner, C., Akbaba Y., 2021, *Teaching about racism within institutional whiteness*).

Reflections on racism in the educational system should include awareness on the connections between colonialism and science, questioning of traditional curricula, analyses of the composition of teachers, students and staff at universities and attention to discriminatory as well as liberating practices in didactic settings (Heitzmann D., Houda K., eds., 2020, *Rassismus an Hochschulen. Analyse – Kritik – Intervention*; Fereidooni K., El M., eds., 2017, *Rassismuskritik und Widerstandsformen*).

Health, language and culture

Migrant patients are often at risk of not receiving an optimum care in the health care systems, and one central factor here is communication (Bischoff A., 2003, *Caring for Migrant and Minority Patients in European Hospitals. A Review of Effective Interventions*). Therefore, it is a major desideratum to train both interpreters and health professionals to provide the best possible care to these

populations, considering language barriers, but also cultural and other factors.

There is a need for interprofessional cooperation in this field, and interdisciplinary didactic methods for university students can be very beneficial (for the situation in Germany: Wissenschaftsrat, 2015, *Jahresbericht 2014*). At JGU there was developed an innovative teaching project aiming at the development of these competences by students who aspire to work either in the health sector or as interpreters (Strelow K.R. et al., 2021, *Patient interviews in interprofessional and intercultural contexts (PinKo) – project report on interdisciplinary competence development in students of medicine, pharmacy, and community interpreting*).

Multidimensional impacts of the Covid crisis

In many different ways the Covid crisis and the measures undertaken affect migrant populations in a special manner, depending of course on the social status, the degree of inclusion in the host society, the existence of any representation of migrant's interests etc. On different issues there is already research conducted and published (different papers in *Health Sociology Review 29/2, 2020, Sociology and the Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic*).

The increase of uncertainty often hit migrants particularly hard, being especially exposed to health, economic and psychological risks (for the situation of international students during the crisis: Deutschmann M., Wanke M., 2020, *Risk University: Uncertainty Of The Late Modernity Coming Too Early*). The violation of human rights as the right to asylum and the right to education has still increased due to the pandemic.

From an intersectional perspective there can be identified especially vulnerable groups who suffered from special risks. As one example, the situation of female migrant domestic and care workers during the pandemic shows that there is missing basic protection (for the

situation in Spain: Camas Roda F., 2021, *Obstáculos de la legislación laboral y del régimen jurídico de extranjería en la consecución de un trabajo decente para las trabajadoras migrantes del servicio doméstico*).

Not only, but also for migrants the role of media in the pandemic was crucial and often illustrated serious problems, regarding both the lack of accessible and reliable information in different languages, for example, and the increasement of xenophobic and racist representation of 'others' in the media (Yossi D., Sommerlad E., 2020, *Media and Information in Times of Crisis: The Case of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) Infodemic*).

3.1.3. Activities carried out on the topic within the Lab network

Past activities

-) Internal discussion meetings in smaller groups for mutual research presentation, discussion and brainstorming for joint activities; mainly with partners from JGU, but also internationally (since August 2020).
-) Active search for internal and external cooperation partners, efforts to establish contacts in other FORTHEM labs with related topics.
-) PR work (lab website available online: <https://www.blogs.uni-mainz.de/fb01-kath-sozialethik-eng/forthem-lab-migration-and-diversity/>; see also: <https://forthem.uni-mainz.de/labs/>, announcements for events, presentation in faculty newsletter).
-) Workshop on “Fundamental Questions on Migration and Human Rights” on 15/10/2020: Two sessions of 90 minutes with four speakers, both from JGU and externals, including professors and students; participants from Palermo, Jyväskylä and Mainz.
-) Symposium on “Navigating in the System – Challenges for Human Rights of Migrants in the EU” on 14/01/2021: presentations by

- three speakers from NGOs in Mainz, Palermo and Jyväskylä; discussion with speakers and external and lab experts; participants from Italy, Spain, Finland, Germany and others.
-) Contributions to lecture series “Mobility and migration in Europe” in Jyväskylä.
 -) Organization of a public online seminar on “Migrants and the Impact of the Covid Crisis” on 20-21/04/2021: six sessions of 60 minutes and final discussions; speakers from Unipa, UO, UV, JGU and externals.
 -) Organization of a digital networking event at JGU with other partners on the possibilities of volunteering with refugees in Mainz on 23/06/2021.
 -) Two contributions to the collective publication “In and Out: Rights of Migrants in European Space” edited by Unipa.
 -) Contributions of three videos from interfaith and from queer perspectives to the Digital Academy Course “Migration and Diversity Narratives: An intersectional approach”.
 -) Participation with three teachers in the Winter School on “Belonging and Non-Belonging in Europe” in Jyväskylä on 21-25/02/2022.
 -) Hosting Salomé Lannier from UV for a research stay on the topic of human trafficking and digitalization in January 2022; inclusion of a lecture by her on sex work and human trafficking in a social ethic class at JGU on 23/05/2022.

Current activities

-) Organization of the online project “White Privilege and Structural Discrimination in Higher Education: Perspectives from Research, Strategies for Change” in spring and summer 2022, including a kick-off event, an international lecture series (four lectures and eight speakers), a seminar (five additional meetings), a panel discussion on Theology and Church, conceptualizing a panel

discussion between university leaders, networking with different groups and researchers.

-) Participation in the research phase of the Fit Forthem Project “Inclukit – Inclusive Intercultural Communication Training Kit for Initial Reception of Migrants”.
-) Participation in the output “Migrant Media Collection” organized by UO: Interviews with two migrant media makers; selection of samples; conceptual work.

3.1.4. Proposal of future activities for the Lab in the new funding period

-) Continuation of the work on structural racism in higher education and on the migrant media collection in different formats.
-) Conference “Displacement and Migratory processes as bidirectional movements – A forward-looking glance at the archives”; offer to organize by Verónica Abrego (JGU).
-) As the aspect of co-creation should be strengthened: Deepening of the contact with NGOs, developing activities at universities that both sides can benefit from.
-) Deepening the collaboration with the FORTHEM network on “Diversity and Inclusion” to tackle discrimination and exclusion within the partner universities.
-) Regular catch-up meetings in the lab (every second / third month?) to exchange information on the ongoing and possible future projects and collaborations.

3.2 Abschlussbericht über die Aktivitäten des Labs „Diversity and Migration“ an der JGU Mainz

Gerhard Kruij and Edith Wittenbrink

3.2.1. Beschreibung des/der im Rahmen des Labors behandelten Forschungsthemas/-en

Menschenrechte von Migrant*innen aus der Perspektive der Sozialethik

Universalität der Menschenrechte; Hindernisse für die Realisierung von Menschenrechten und Möglichkeiten, diese zu überwinden, besonders mit Fokus auf die Rolle von NGOs; Pflichten von Staaten/der EU gegenüber Migrant*innen; anwaltschaftliche Repräsentation von Migrant*innen; das Recht auf Wasser und Umweltrassismus.

Hochschulbildung und institutioneller Rassismus

Schwierigkeiten in Bezug auf das Recht auf Bildung für Migrant*innen in der EU; strukturelle Diskriminierung und intersektionale Perspektiven in der Hochschulbildung.

Gesundheit, Sprache und Kultur

Dolmetschen in Therapie- und Beratungsgesprächen, Lehrkooperationen zwischen Medizin, Pharmazie und Übersetzungswissenschaften zur Schulung von "triadischer Kommunikation" und interprofessioneller Zusammenarbeit.

Multidimensionale Auswirkungen der Covid-Krise für Migrant*innen

Verschärfung der Verstöße gegen das Recht auf Asyl, Wohnung und Bildung; besondere Bedrohungen für migrierte weibliche Pflegekräfte; Auswirkungen der Krise auf das Sozialleben von Migrant*innen und auf die mediale Darstellung von Migration und Migrant*innen.

Migrant*innen als Medien- und Kunstschaffende

Individuelle und strukturelle Aspekte der Identitätsdarstellung von Migrant*innen; Hinterfragen von Medien- und Kunstsystemen, vor allem Mechanismen des Othering und die (Un-)Möglichkeit des Un-Othering.

Mobilität und Zugehörigkeit in der EU

Historische Perspektiven auf Verstrickungen durch Migration in Osteuropa; der Zusammenhang von europäischen Sozialversicherungs- und Wohlfahrtssystemen mit innereuropäischer Migration; Diskussion der EU als Wertegemeinschaft; postkoloniale Perspektiven auf Zugehörigkeitsdiskurse in Europa.

3.2.2. Stand der Forschung und Literaturhinweise

Menschenrechte von Migrant*innen

Das Konzept der Menschenrechte kann einen berechtigten universellen Anspruch haben, auch wenn es kulturelle Unterschiede

darin gibt, welche Rechte genau dazu gehören. Ausgehend z.B. von Hannah Arendts Begriff des "Rechts, Rechte zu haben", kann argumentiert werden, dass Staaten verpflichtet sind, auch die Grundrechte von Personen zu schützen, die nicht ihre eigenen Staatsbürger sind (Goodin R.E., 1988, *What is So Special about Our Fellow Countrymen?*).

In der Realität werden die Menschenrechte von Migrant*innen jedoch oft in vielfältiger Weise verletzt (Buckel S., 2013, *"Willkommen in Europa"*). Besonders gravierend sind die Menschenrechtsverletzungen an den europäischen Außengrenzen, insbesondere die mangelnde Seenotrettung auf dem Mittelmeer und die Situation in den Flüchtlingslagern in Griechenland, Bosnien etc. (Pichl M., Tohidipur T., Hrsg., 2019, *An den Grenzen Europas und des Rechts*).

Für die Migrant*innen selbst ist es oft kaum möglich, ihre Menschenrechte selbst einzufordern, so dass eine anwaltschaftliche Vertretung, z.B. durch NGOs, notwendig ist. Aus sozialetischer Sicht sind in diesem Zusammenhang jedoch sowohl die Gefahren der Bevormundung von Migranten als auch die Unkenntnis der politischen Realitäten zu prüfen und so weit wie möglich zu reduzieren.

Die Rolle der NGOs ist auch aus sozialwissenschaftlicher Sicht komplex und ihre Arbeit bietet wichtige Möglichkeiten für hilfsbedürftige Migrant*innen, aber auch für Freiwillige, die in den NGOs tätig sind, ob sie selbst Migrant*innen sind oder nicht. Insbesondere bei der Arbeit mit Flüchtlingen gibt es international ähnliche Probleme, aber unterschiedliche Herangehensweisen. Daher kann hier ein Austausch zwischen Wissenschaft und Praxis und zwischen verschiedenen regionalen Kontexten sehr fruchtbar sein (für den lokalen Kontext in Mainz: Diehl J. et al., 2020, *Ehrenamtliche Flüchtlingsarbeit im Wandel - Tätigkeitsprofile*,

Bedarfe und Koordinierungsformen. Eine Studie zur Situation in Rheinland-Pfalz).

Migrant*innen in der Hochschulbildung

Bildung als Menschenrecht ist in der Allgemeinen Erklärung der Menschenrechte der Vereinten Nationen von 1948 (Art. 26) und anderen internationalen Übereinkommen festgeschrieben. Es impliziert staatliche Verpflichtungen, die komplex sind - sie lassen sich beispielsweise in Verfügbarkeit, Zugänglichkeit, Annehmbarkeit und Anpassungsfähigkeit differenzieren (United Nations, 1999, *Vorläufiger Bericht des Sonderberichterstatters über das Recht auf Bildung*, E/CN.4/1999/49, S. 18).

Die Ungleichheit in den Bildungssystemen der europäischen Länder betrifft Migrant*innen und ihre Nachkommen auf allen Bildungsebenen von der Grundschule bis zur Hochschule (für Deutschland: Eckert T., Gniewosz B., hrsg., 2017, *Bildungsgerechtigkeit*; Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung, 2009: *Die wirtschaftliche und soziale Lage der Studierenden in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland*).

Strukturelle Barrieren und die Schwierigkeiten, die durch die Unterrepräsentation von Migrant*innen und PoC in der Hochschulbildung verursacht werden, sind erkannt, aber nur teilweise angegangen worden.

Rassismus in der Hochschulbildung

Zu diesen strukturellen Problemen gehört auch der Rassismus im Bildungssystem (für Deutschland: Broden A., Mecheril P., hrsg., 2010, *Rassismus bildet*; Auma M., 18/12/2020, „*Nur tagsüber sind Universitäten weiße Institutionen*“. Interview von Piorkowski C. in *Der Tagesspiegel*).

Universitäre Ansätze zu diesen Themen müssen mit Widersprüchen umgehen und benötigen ein hohes Maß an Selbstreflexivität

(Wagner C., Akbaba Y., 2021, *Teaching about racism within institutional whiteness*).

Die Reflexion von Rassismus im Bildungssystem sollte das Bewusstsein für die Zusammenhänge zwischen Kolonialismus und Wissenschaft, die Hinterfragung traditioneller Curricula, die Analyse der Zusammensetzung von Lehrenden, Studierenden und Mitarbeitenden an Hochschulen und die Aufmerksamkeit für diskriminierende wie befreiende Praktiken in didaktischen Settings beinhalten (Heitzmann D., Houda K., hrsg., 2020, *Rassismus an Hochschulen. Analyse - Kritik - Intervention*; Fereidooni K., El M., eds., 2017, *Rassismuskritik und Widerstandsformen*).

Gesundheit, Sprache und Kultur

Patient*innen mit Migrationshintergrund sind oft dem Risiko ausgesetzt, in den Gesundheitssystemen nicht optimal versorgt zu werden, und ein zentraler Faktor ist dabei die Kommunikation (Bischoff A., 2003, *Caring for Migrant and Minority Patients in European Hospitals. A Review of Effective Interventions*). Daher ist es ein wichtiges Desiderat, sowohl Dolmetscher*innen als auch medizinisches Fachpersonal auszubilden, um diesen Bevölkerungsgruppen unter Berücksichtigung von Sprachbarrieren, aber auch von kulturellen und anderen Faktoren die bestmögliche Versorgung zu bieten.

Es besteht ein Bedarf an interprofessioneller Zusammenarbeit in diesem Bereich, und interdisziplinäre didaktische Methoden für Universitätsstudierende können sehr nützlich sein (die Situation in Deutschland: Wissenschaftsrat, 2015, *Jahresbericht 2014*). An der JGU wurde ein innovatives Lehrprojekt entwickelt, das auf die Entwicklung dieser Kompetenzen bei Studierenden abzielt, die eine Tätigkeit im Gesundheitswesen oder als Dolmetscher*innen anstreben (Strelow K.R. et al., 2021, *Patientengespräche in*

interprofessionellen und interkulturellen Kontexten (PinKo) - Projektbericht zur interdisziplinären Kompetenzentwicklung bei Studierenden der Medizin, Pharmazie und des Gemeindedolmetschens).

Multidimensionale Auswirkungen der Covid-Krise

Die Covid-Krise und die ergriffenen Maßnahmen haben in vielerlei Hinsicht besondere Auswirkungen auf Migrant*innen in der Bevölkerung, die natürlich vom sozialen Status, dem Grad der Integration in die Aufnahmegesellschaft, dem Vorhandensein einer Interessenvertretung für Migrant*innen usw. abhängen. Zu verschiedenen Themen wurden bereits Forschungsarbeiten durchgeführt und veröffentlicht (verschiedene Beiträge in *Health Sociology Review* 29/2, 2020, *Soziologie und die Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemie*).

Die Zunahme der Unsicherheit trifft Migrant*innen oft besonders hart, da sie gesundheitlichen, wirtschaftlichen und psychologischen Risiken besonders ausgesetzt sind (zur Situation internationaler Student*innen während der Krise: Deutschmann M., Wanke M., 2020: *Risiko Universität: Die Ungewissheit der Spätmoderne kommt zu früh*). Die Verletzung von Menschenrechten wie dem Recht auf Asyl und dem Recht auf Bildung hat durch die Pandemie noch zugenommen.

Aus einer intersektionalen Perspektive lassen sich besonders gefährdete Gruppen identifizieren, die unter besonderen Risiken leiden. Als ein Beispiel zeigt die Situation von migrierten Haus- und Pflegearbeiterinnen während der Pandemie, dass es an grundlegendem Schutz mangelt (für die Situation in Spanien: Camas Roda F., 2021, *Obstáculos de la legislación laboral y del régimen jurídico de extranjería en la consecución de un trabajo decente para las trabajadoras migrantes del servicio doméstico*).

Nicht nur, aber auch für Migrant*innen war die Rolle der Medien in der Pandemie von entscheidender Bedeutung und verdeutlichte oft ernste Probleme, beispielsweise in Bezug auf den Mangel an zugänglichen und zuverlässigen Informationen in verschiedenen Sprachen und die zunehmende fremdenfeindliche und rassistische Darstellung der "Anderen" in den Medien (Yossi D., Sommerlad E., 2020, *Media and Information in Times of Crisis: The Case of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) Infodemic*).

3.2.3. Aktivitäten, die im Rahmen des Labornetzes zu diesem Thema durchgeführt wurden

Bisherige Aktivitäten

-) Interne Diskussionstreffen in kleineren Gruppen zur gegenseitigen Forschungspräsentation, Diskussion und Brainstorming für gemeinsame Aktivitäten; hauptsächlich mit Partnern aus der JGU, aber auch international (seit August 2020).
-) Aktive Suche nach internen und externen Kooperationspartnern, Bemühen um Kontakte zu anderen FORTHEM-Labs mit verwandten Themen.
-) Öffentlichkeitsarbeit (lab-website online verfügbar: <https://www.blogs.uni-mainz.de/fb01-kath-sozialethik-eng/forthem-lab-migration-and-diversity/>; siehe auch: <https://forthem.uni-mainz.de/labs/>, Veranstaltungsankündigungen, Darstellung im Fakultäts-Newsletter).
-) Workshop zum Thema "Fundamental Questions on Migration and Human Rights" am 15/10/2020: Zwei Sitzungen à 90 Minuten mit vier Referent*innen, sowohl von der JGU als auch von außerhalb, darunter Professor*innen und Studierende; Teilnehmende aus Palermo, Jyväskylä und Mainz.

-) Symposium "Navigating in the System - Challenges for Human Rights of Migrants in the EU" am 14/01/2021: Vorträge von drei Referent*innen von NGOs aus Mainz, Palermo und Jyväskylä; Diskussion mit Referent*innen sowie externen und labinternen Expert*innen; Teilnehmende aus Italien, Spanien, Finnland, Deutschland u.a.
-) Beiträge zur Vortragsreihe "Mobility and Migration in Europe" in Jyväskylä.
-) Organisation eines öffentlichen Online-Seminars zum Thema "Migrants and the Impact of the Covid Crisis" am 20-21/04/2021: sechs Sessions à 60 Minuten und Abschlussdiskussion; Referent*innen von Unipa, UO, UV, JGU und Externe.
-) Organisation einer digitalen Vernetzungsveranstaltung an der JGU mit weiteren Partnern zu den Möglichkeiten des ehrenamtlichen Engagements mit Geflüchteten in Mainz am 23/06/2021.
-) Zwei Beiträge zur Sammelpublikation "In and Out: Rechte von Migranten im europäischen Raum", herausgegeben von Unipa.
-) Beiträge von drei Videos aus interreligiösen und queeren Perspektiven für den Digital Academy Course "Migration and Diversity Narratives: An Intersectional Approach".
-) Teilnahme mit drei Lehrkräften an der Winter School "Belonging and Non-Belonging in Europe" in Jyväskylä vom 21-25/02/2022.
-) Gastaufenthalt von Salomé Lannier von der UV zu einem Forschungsaufenthalt zum Thema Menschenhandel und Digitalisierung im Januar 2022; Aufnahme eines Vortrags von ihr zu Sexarbeit und Menschenhandel in eine sozialetische Lehrveranstaltung an der JGU am 23/05/2022.

Aktuelle Aktivitäten

-) Organisation des Online-Projekts "White Privilege and Structural Discrimination in Higher Education: Perspectives from Research,

Strategies for Change“ im Frühjahr und Sommer 2022, u.a. mit einer Auftaktveranstaltung, einer internationalen Ringvorlesung (vier Vorträge und acht Referent*innen), einem Seminar (fünf weitere Treffen), einer Podiumsdiskussion zum Thema “Theologie und Kirche“, der Konzeption einer Podiumsdiskussion zwischen Hochschulleitungen, der Vernetzung mit verschiedenen Gruppen und Forschenden.

-) Teilnahme an der Forschungsphase des Fit Forthem-Projekts “Inclukit – Inclusive Intercultural Communication Training Kit for Initial Reception of Migrants“.
-) Teilnahme an dem von der UO organisierten Output “Migrant Media Collection“: Interviews mit zwei Medienschaffenden mit Migrationsgeschichte; Auswahl von Samples; konzeptionelle Arbeit.

3.2.4. Vorschlag für zukünftige Aktivitäten des Labs in der neuen Förderperiode

-) Fortführung der Arbeit zu strukturellem Rassismus in der Hochschulbildung und zur Mediensammlung für Migrant*innen in verschiedenen Formaten.
-) Tagung “Displacement and Migratory processes as bidirectional movements – A forward-looking glance at the archives“; Angebot zur Organisation durch Verónica Abrego (JGU).
-) Da der Aspekt der Ko-Kreation gestärkt werden soll: Vertiefung des Kontakts mit NGOs, Entwicklung von Aktivitäten an Universitäten, von denen beide Seiten profitieren können.
-) Vertiefung der Zusammenarbeit mit dem FORTHEM-Netzwerk zu “Diversity and Inclusion“, um Diskriminierung und Ausgrenzung an den Partneruniversitäten zu bekämpfen.

) Regelmäßige Treffen im Lab (jeden zweiten/dritten Monat?) zum Austausch von Informationen über die laufenden und möglichen zukünftigen Projekte und Kooperationen.



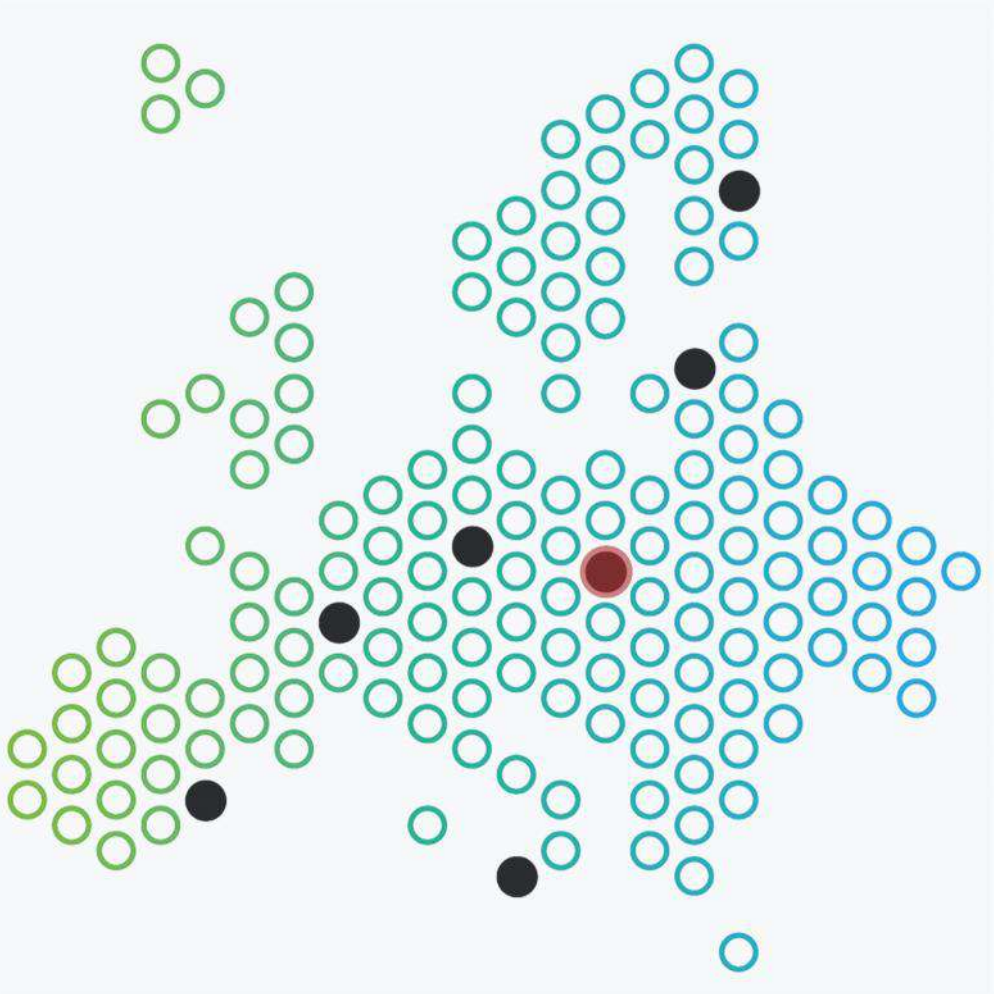
Gerhard Kruip and Edith Wittenbrink during the Evaluation Meeting in Palermo, June 2022.
Author: M. Wanke



Gerhard Kruij and Hanna-Mari Kivistö during the Summer School in Palermo, June 2022.
Author: E. Wittenbrink



Participants in the tour at the Steri in Palermo, June 2022. Author: V. Todaro



4. UNIVERSITY OF OPOLE



UNIWERSYTET
O P O L S K I

Leader of the Lab

Dr. Michał Wanke (michal.wanke@uni.opole.pl)

Working Group

From UO

Clara Kleininger (Department of Sociology), Michał Wanke (Department of Cultural Studies), Magdalena Hlawacz, Paulina Ptaszyńska (Institute of Visual Arts)

External Partners

Dr. Sarah Jasmine Stork (Fulbright Fund Teaching Assistant)

4.1 REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LAB “DIVERSITY AND MIGRATION” AT UO, OPOLE

Michał Wanke and Clara Kleininger

4.1.1. Description of the research topics addressed within the Lab

The main goal of the activity of the University of Opole Diversity and Migration Lab team was to explore possibilities and expand the field of interdisciplinary inquiry into transnational mobility experiences and contexts. We used methodologies that include arts based, in-depth, multi-sited, and most importantly - participatory research. The team’s ambition was to make sense of the messy and intersectional lives of migrants together with them. To achieve that, various methodological innovations and theoretical negotiations were undertaken.

The Migrant Media Collection, a flagship enterprise, launched together with some of the partners in the lab: University of Valencia, Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz, University of Palermo and University of Jyväskylä. In order to apply thorough ethnographic and interdisciplinary research and pave a way for outreach activities, an ambitious quest started as a string of conceptual debates.

The main question was, what can media production tell us about migration? And to complicate it further, we asked: what is media production in the digital era? Equally importantly: why might it be productive to study “vernacular” media production of people with

migration experiences? As the FORTHEM Alliance goals are broader outreach and facilitating discussion that presumably involves not only partner university students but also the general public of the European community, we pondered upon the dissemination potential of our approach.

Clearly, we needed a theoretical vehicle with a potential to encompass the intersectionality of migration experience as well as the vastly different types of migration embedded in different European contexts. The diverse contexts we set out to explore included areas of former colonial influence of countries such as Spain as well as South-North dynamics of the Wealthy and the “Wretched” of this Earth, split across powerhouses of global capitalism and disadvantaged states, as this arguably is a case with migration from some countries to Germany. They also include desperate endeavors to re-establish oneself on the safe grounds of more or less welcoming “safe havens” such as Finland or the coast of Italy. We were also faced with the latest major humanitarian crisis induced by imperialism and war, as well as the immigration countries old and new: in short, second generation migrants juxtaposed with the newcomers fleeing the Russian invasion or Taliban takeover and chancing upon a temporary home with equally novice hosts – like Poles.

All these diverse experiences and contexts seem to produce unique situational positionalities. This is why our focus was on the individuals-among-the-others, and the symbolic boundaries in a constant flux and petrification, that distinguish or stigmatize the insiders and the outsiders amid these European societies that are already complex as it is.

In order to overcome the power relations associated with our own positionalities in academia, we made efforts to give as much agency as possible to the people who migrate. To build a bridge to academia is both easy and tricky. There are established pathways that include participatory research and ethnographic engagement, but the

knowledge production hierarchies are unavoidable. This is why we decided to engage migrants via “case curators” who act similarly to involving the media producing participants in an art exhibition. Of course during this pilot stage it was far from ideal, both for logistical reasons and owing to the experimental nature of this phase. Nevertheless, this approach set the standard for trespassing the rigidity of the ivory tower of academia.

This FORTHEM output is meant to be reiterated. We envision more cases, more interactivity, more researchers and more agency assigned to the participants. Similarly, the “Media Collection” set might be further used for outreach and educational purposes. All these endeavors are meant to make away with symbolic boundaries and simultaneously examine the symbolic boundaries that detach people who migrate from the “hosting” societies.

This is the very reason behind deploying our network’s intellectual resources for a conceptual journey together with FORTHEM students and colleagues in the forms of conferences, summer schools, as well as workshops given at other partners’ events. The summer school organized in Opole in July 2022 was the pinnacle, but certainly not the end of this trajectory.

Assembling vernacular media productions that may capture different angles of European migrants’ experiences and positionalities as a goal and the means of the radical paradigm shift towards a participatory and empowering method was the research topic we aimed to tackle. It is far from over, as a matter of fact it is just a beginning, but it is constantly fueled by the enthusiasm and capacity of the partners involved.

4.1.2. State of the art and references to literature

Conceived as yet another project into mediated representation of migration, our endeavor originates from a well established tradition

of research on migrant portrayals in the media. They range from the most well established studies of migrant representations in mass media or after the digital turn in social and cultural studies – in the so called “social media” (Yoon K., 2017, Korean Migrants’ Use of the Internet in Canada, *Journal of International Migration and Integration*, 18, 2: 547-62). There are also attempts to “give the voice” to the migrants, especially in the participatory stream of research: soliciting photos, taking shots together, trying to bring the person’s perspective in a constructivist manner to the forefront (Ball S., 2014, On the ‘Doing’ of Visual Research on Borders and Migration: Collaboration between Professional Photographers, Social Scientists and Subjects, *Journal of Borderlands Studies*, 29, 2: 147-64). As a recent handbook in Migration Research (Pötzschke S., Rinken S., eds., 2022, *Migration Research in a Digitized World: Using Innovative Technology to Tackle Methodological Challenges*, IMISCOE Research Series, Cham: Springer International Publishing) demonstrates, among migration scholars from different methodological traditions there is an immense drive, to stir the discussion on the art of the migration research and push boundaries in order to innovate beyond the classical qualitative vs. quantitative or ethnographic, in depth interview tradition vs. statistical representations via survey interventions or secondary data analysis. The novelty derives indeed from the discovery of the digital media and their rapid appropriation. There is an interesting juxtaposition of these mediated and yet natural data, for example in the case of the big data analysis of digital devices and sim cards associated with it. Obviously, the whole new research field that emerged with the migrant media production mirrored the general population’s inclinations to express themselves via digital platforms (Lee J., Abidin C., 2022, Oegugin Influencers and Pop Nationalism through Government Campaigns: Regulating Foreign-Nationals in the South Korean YouTube Ecology, *Policy & Internet*).

There are fascinating and very important ethical discussions that apply best to some persons with migration background, as they tend to be vulnerable or disadvantaged (Zapata-Barrero R., Yalaz E., eds., 2018, *Qualitative Research in European Migration Studies*, IMISCOE Research Series, Cham: Springer International Publishing). Nevertheless, the discovery of the expressive component to one's identity, brought to the spotlight thanks to blogs, social media networking sites and other multimedia sharing platforms, allowed us to retrospectively appreciate and conceptually utilize the value of self representations, self narratives and other mediated interactions human beings tend to have.

This brought us a step further, not only to use the digital platforms as yet another medium of migrant media representation, but as a political tool for empowerment, agency and performative component of who we are, and – as a matter of fact – who people who migrate are or wish to be.

Media production ranges from professionally crafted tv stations, radios for diasporas and other audiences; it covers music, painting or drawing – for example – both about the migration experience or relating to the migration experience, and also creative acts, that are simply emancipatory and performative, allowing people who migrate to write themselves into being (whoever they want). Of course, our position is not utterly utopian. Owing to the attention to intersectionality and dialectical approach, it also – presumably – captures the groundedness of the media production, that is both “represented” and inherently embedded in the mediated spectacles of migrants negotiating the symbolic boundaries that are both structural – a part of the society – and individual, being the part of their selves.

There are arguably several features of our approach that – as we hope – make it a humble contribution to the field of migration studies. We utilize an inclusive definition of media production,

allowing us to analyze the whole spectrum of expressive use of various media. We include artists and activists as well as those who would not define themselves as such, but make regular contributions to various forms of digital and analogue media. We pay attention to the intersectionality and do not allow ourselves to artificially cut out only the migration issues from what our participants think, feel and do. Last but not least, we work in a collaborative manner (across universities and together with the migrants themselves).

4.1.3. Activities carried out and in progress on the topic within the Forthem project

Migrant media collection

The Migrant Media Collection so far has collected 12 cases at this experimental stage. This implied a few steps, the first of which was finding and taking up contact with a variety of migrant media producers and recruiting them as participants in the collection. Deciding who could be included in the collection meant several team meetings, where we established common definitions of the key terms: migrant, media, production etc. Upon these decisions, a briefing was drafted, which the curators could use to inform the participants about the goals and extent of the project, who was responsible for it and what conditions we could offer for including media productions in the collection. Understanding the legal aspects involved, surrounding authorship, copyright and privacy questions, was a crucial step of the project, which resulted in drafting a consent form to be used when collecting the media. Next, we created interview guidelines, which were flexible enough to allow for all the different migration contexts mentioned above, but at the same time could unify the format and topics of the interviews across partner universities. With these guidelines the curators

returned to the study participants, in order to make biographical interviews which addressed their migrant and creative experiences and identities. Part of these interviews was discussing the selection of media intended for the collection: a participative process, intended to offer the opportunity of self-representation to the participants.

The collection is now in production. An interactive website and restricted repository of qualitative data will be live soon – as complexities of transition period in FORTHEM Alliance funding made the local office at the University of Opole change the administrative process of the access to the website for the Lab members.

As mentioned above, the UO lab team invested some efforts in conceptual discussion, involving professors and students of the alliance. These include summer and winter schools, sponsored by FORHEM in the form of STM (Short Term Mobility) or events led by external partners, co-sponsored by the local Lab.

Symbolic Boundaries & Multidisciplinary Perspectives: A Summer School on Diversity, Distinction and Difference

As it is extremely important to involve the subjectivity and study agency of migrants who produce media, and also analyze the distinctions they make and others make to categorize them, we offered an STM event in July 2022 for the FORTHEM alliance students to bring their research projects and ponder upon the diversity and difference. We designed the event to be highly inclusive of arts methods, and include “expressive” institutions, like museums and galleries. Students had a chance to develop their own research projects using the inspiration from the summer school, and the expertise of the alliance professors with whom they intensively interacted throughout the week.

Trespassing symbolic boundaries. Migrants and their personal borderlands, International Scientific Conference: “New Challenges for Borderlands Studies: Regional, European and Global Perspectives”

Another conceptual event of a similar notion was a conference panel. It was held in Opole in September 2021 and included papers on symbolic boundaries constructed by, and projected upon migrants – especially in Central and Eastern Europe. The conference was organized by the UO Institute of Political Science and the panel was designed and moderated by the local Diversity and Migration Lab together with some assistance from the colleagues of the University of Palermo.

Spotlight. Summer school on documentary film making in social sciences

A University of St. Gallen and Visegrad Fund sponsored summer school in Opole in September 2022 also involved local Lab members and further contributed to the discussion on visual research methods and arts based approaches. It brought together 12 students from across Europe, part of which were FORTHEM alliance students. Throughout the week, the participants produced 4 short documentaries capturing dynamics of place attachments and identity in Opole.

Prospering in Academia

Together with the Multilingualism in School and Higher Education lab, we organized a second STM, that was only remotely connected to the theoretical and research theme we are working on. Instead, we focused on young researchers and early career researchers and how they can build resilience and a successful and sustainable career in contemporary academia.

A migration themed study trip to the European Parliament

As the lab associated activities involved work on the ground with migrants and refugees in Opole, by collaborating with the Polish EPMs (European Parliament Members) we sent student-refugees and our local migrant students on a 3 days' study visit to the European Parliament that was focused on migration issues and the EU.

Contributing to other outputs: Winter School, Seminars

UO Diversity and Migration Lab members also contributed to other outputs and activities carried out by alliance partners. Facilitating workshops and giving lectures, they took part in the winter school on Belonging and Non-Belonging in Europe, February 2022, Jyväskylä, Finland and in the summer school on Migrant's Rights in European Space, June 2022, Palermo, Italy. They contributed to the creation of a online course titled 'Digital Academy' with research, video recordings and work on the syllabus.

4.1.4. Future activities

Anticipating the next period of funding of the extended FORTHEM alliance and the lab work, we envisage the following:

-) Next rounds of Media Collection (data collection, analysis, expansion).
-) New permutations of the Media Collection (artbooks, exhibitions etc).
-) Glossary – of the most basic concepts tackled by the Media Collection.
-) A special issue of a journal on symbolic boundaries.
-) Future use of the Media Collection in research and teaching.

4.2 SPRAWOZDANIE Z DZIAŁALNOŚCI LABORATORIUM “RÓŻNORODNOŚĆ I MIGRACJE” NA UO, OPOLE

Michał Wanke and Clara Kleininger

4.2.1. Opis tematów badawczych podejmowanych w ramach Laboratorium

Głównym celem aktywności pracowni Różnorodności i Migracji Uniwersytetu Opolskiego była eksploracja możliwości i rozszerzenie pola interdyscyplinarnych badań nad transnarodową mobilnością i związanymi z nią doświadczeniami i kontekstami. Wykorzystaliśmy metodologie, takie jak oparte na sztuce, pogłębione, wielostronne i – co najważniejsze – partycypacyjne. Ambicją zespołu było nadać znaczenia skomplikowanym i intersekcjonalnym życiom migrantów, robiąc to razem z nimi. Aby to osiągnąć, rozmaite innowacje metodologiczne i negocjacje teoretyczne zostały powzięte.

Kolekcja Mediów Migrantów, najważniejsze przedsięwzięcie rozpoczęte razem z niektórymi partnerami w pracowni: Uniwersytetem Walencji, Uniwersytetem Johanna Gutenberga w Moguncji, Uniwersytetem Palermo i Uniwersytetem Jyväskylä. Rozpoczęliśmy ambitne poszukiwania w formie kolejnych konceptualnych dyskusji, żeby zastosować pogłębioną etnograficzną

i interdyscyplinarną metodę, a także wyznaczyć drogę dla działań popularyzatorskich.

Zasadniczym pytaniem było, co produkcja medialna może powiedzieć nam o migracji? By skomplikować to jeszcze bardziej, zapytaliśmy: czym jest produkcja medialna w erze cyfrowej? I równie ważne: dlaczego badanie "wernakularnych" produkcji medialnych ludzi z doświadczeniami migracyjnymi mogłoby być pożyteczne poznawczo? Rozważaliśmy także potencjał dysseminacyjny naszego podejścia – jako, że szerszym celem Sojuszu FORTHEM jest docieranie do szerokiej publiczności i umożliwianie dyskusji, która uwzględnia nie tylko studentów partnerskich uczelni, ale także społeczeństwa europejskiej wspólnoty.

Rzeczywiście, skłanialiśmy się w kierunku poszukiwań teoretycznego nośnika z takim potencjałem by objąć intersekcjonalność doświadczenia migracyjnego, a także bardzo różne typy migracji osadzone w różnych europejskich kontekstach. Te zróżnicowane konteksty, które chcieliśmy eksplorować, to postkolonialne rzeczywistości krajów takich jak Hiszpania, a także dynamika Południe-Północ bogatych i "Wyklętych" tej ziemi, rozpiętych między krajami napędzającymi globalny kapitalizm i tymi w bardziej niekorzystnej sytuacji, jak to zapewne może być w przypadku migracji z niektórych krajów do Niemiec. To również desperackie wysiłki by odnaleźć się na nowo w mniej lub bardziej przyjaznych "bezpiecznych przystaniach", takich jak Finlandia czy wybrzeże Włoch. Mamy także do czynienia z ostatnim wielkim kryzysem humanitarnym spowodowanym przez imperializm i wojnę, a także z imigracją do krajów starych i nowych: w skrócie, z jednej strony mówimy o imigrantach drugiej generacji, w zestawieniu z drugiej strony z nowoprzybyłymi uciekającymi przed rosyjską inwazją lub talibskim przejęciem władzy i znajdującym nowy tymczasowy dom z równie początkującymi gospodarzami – jak Polacy.

Wszystkie te różnorodne doświadczenia i konteksty zdają się generować unikalne pozycjonalności. To właśnie dlatego przedmiotem naszego zainteresowania są jednostki-między-innymi i granice symboliczne w ciągłej zmianie i petryfikacji, które rozróżniają albo stygmatyzują swoich i obcych pomiędzy tymi europejskimi społeczeństwami, które i bez tego są wystarczająco skomplikowane. Aby przezwyciężyć relacje władzy związane z naszymi własnymi pozycjami w akademii, staraliśmy się udzielić jak najwięcej sprawczości osobom, które migrują. Zbudowanie pomostu do środowiska uniwersyteckiego jest tak łatwe, jak i skomplikowane. Istnieją ugruntowane sposoby działania, takie jak badania partycypacyjne, etnograficzne zaangażowanie, ale hierarchie w produkcji wiedzy są nie do uniknięcia. Dlatego zdecydowaliśmy się zaangażować migrantów za pośrednictwem "kuratorów przypadków", którzy działają podobnie jak promujący artystów kuratorzy wystaw. Oczywiście, na tym etapie pilotażowym to było dalekie od ideału, tak z przyczyn logistycznych jak i ze względu na eksperymentalny charakter tej fazy działania. Niemniej jednak to podejście wyznaczyło standard dla przekraczania sztywności wieży z kości słoniowej, jaką bywa akademia.

Ten projekt FORTHEM zaplanowano by go powtarzać. Wyobrażamy sobie więcej przypadków, więcej interaktywności, więcej badaczy i więcej sprawczości przypisanej uczestnikom. Podobnie, "Kolekcja Mediów" może być dalej wykorzystywana na potrzeby popularyzacji i edukacji. Wszystkie te przedsięwzięcia mają na celu zniesienie granic symbolicznych i jednocześnie zbadanie granic symbolicznych, które oddzielają ludzi migrujących od społeczeństw "goszczących".

Właśnie z tego powodu korzystamy z zasobów intelektualnych naszej sieci aby odbyć koncepcyjną podróż razem ze studentami FORTHEM i kolegami z sojuszu – w formie konferencji, szkół letnich, a także warsztatów przeprowadzanych podczas wydarzeń organizowanych

przez partnerów. Szkoła letnia zorganizowana w Opolu w lipcu 2022 r. była szczytem, ale zdecydowanie nie końcem tej trajektorii.

Tematem badawczym, który podjęliśmy, było zestawienie wernakularnych produkcji medialnych które mogą uchwycić różne perspektywy doświadczeń europejskich migrantów, a także ich pozycjonalności. Był to zarówno cel jak i środek radykalnej zmiany paradygmatu w stronę uczestniczącej i wzmacniającej metody badawczej. To jeszcze nie koniec, a w zasadzie jest to dopiero początek, ale wciąż podsyca go entuzjazm i możliwości zaangażowanych partnerów.

4.2.2. Stan wiedzy i odniesienia do literatury

Rozpoczęte jako kolejny projekt dotyczący zapośredniczonej reprezentacji migracji, nasze przedsięwzięcie wywodzi się z ugruntowanej tradycji badań nad wizerunkami migrantów w mediach. Obejmują one najbardziej ugruntowane badania reprezentacji migrantów w środkach masowego przekazu lub po cyfrowym zwrocie w badaniach społecznych i kulturowych – w tak zwanych „mediach społecznościowych” (Yoon K., 2017, *Korean Migrants' Use of the Internet in Canada, Journal of International Migration and Integration*, 18, 2: 547-62). Podejmowane są także próby „oddania głosu” migrantom, zwłaszcza w partycypacyjnym nurcie badań: zabieganie o zdjęcia, wspólne robienie ujęć, próby wyciągnięcia na pierwszy plan perspektywy osoby w sposób konstruktywistyczny (Ball S., 2014, *On the 'Doing' of Visual Research on Borders and Migration: Collaboration between Professional Photographers, Social Scientists and Subjects, Journal of Borderlands Studies*, 29, 2: 147-64). Jak pokazują autorzy niedawno wydanego podręcznika badań nad migracją (Pöttschke S., Rinken S., eds., 2022, *Migration Research in a Digitized World: Using Innovative Technology to Tackle Methodological Challenges*, IMISCOE Research

Series, Cham: Springer International Publishing), wśród badaczy migracji z różnych tradycji metodologicznych istnieje chęć, aby wywołać dyskusję na temat sztuki badań migracyjnych i przesunąć granice w celu innowacji poza klasyczną jakościową – ilościową dychotomię. Lub inaczej: etnograficzną, tradycję wywiadów pogłębionych i reprezentacjami statystycznymi poprzez badania sondażowe lub analizy danych zastanych. Nowość rzeczywiście związana jest z odkryciem mediów cyfrowych i ich szybkiego przyswojenia. Istnieje ciekawe zestawienie tych za pośrednictwem, a jednocześnie naturalnych danych, na przykład w przypadku analizy tzw. "big data" generowanych przez urządzenia cyfrowe i powiązane z nimi karty SIM. Oczywiście cała nowa dziedzina badań, która pojawiła się wraz z produkcją mediów migrantów, odzwierciedlała skłonności ogółu społeczeństwa do wyrażania siebie za pośrednictwem platform cyfrowych (Lee J., Abidin C., 2022, *Oegugin Influencers and Pop Nationalism through Government Campaigns: Regulating Foreign-Nationals in the South Korean YouTube Ecology, Policy & Internet*).

Toczą się fascynujące i bardzo ważne dyskusje etyczne, które akurat odnoszą się do niektórych osób ze środowisk migracyjnych, ponieważ są one zagrożone lub pokrzywdzone (Zapata-Barrero R., Yalaz E., eds., 2018, *Qualitative Research in European Migration Studies*, IMISCOE Research Series, Cham: Springer International Publishing). Niemniej jednak odkrycie ekspresyjnego komponentu własnej tożsamości, wyeksponowane dzięki blogom, portalom społecznościowym i innym platformom udostępniania multimediiów, pozwoliło nam retrospektywnie docenić i koncepcyjnie wykorzystać wartość reprezentacji siebie, narracji siebie i innych za pośrednictwem interakcji w jakie ludzie mają w zwyczaju wchodzić.

To posunęło nas o krok dalej, nie tylko do korzystania z cyfrowych platform – jeszcze innego medium reprezentacji migrantów w

mediach – ale jako politycznego narzędzia do upodmiotowienia, sprawczości i performatywnego komponentu tego, kim jesteśmy, a właściwie kim, ludzie którzy migrują są lub chcą być.

Produkcja medialna obejmuje profesjonalnie przygotowane stacje telewizyjne, radia dla diaspor i innych odbiorców; obejmuje muzykę, malarstwo czy rysunek – na przykład – zarówno dotyczące doświadczenia migracyjnego, jak i odnoszące się do doświadczenia migracyjnego, a także akty twórcze, które są po prostu emancypacyjne i performatywne, pozwalające ludziom migrującym wpisać się do istnienia (kimkolwiek zechcą być). Oczywiście nasze stanowisko nie jest całkowicie utopijne. Dzięki zwróceniu uwagi na interseksjonalność i dialektyczne podejście, pozwala ono także – przypuszczalnie – uchwycić ugruntowanie produkcji medialnej, która jest zarówno „reprezentowana”, jak i nieodłącznie osadzona w zapośredniczonych spektaklach migrantów negocjujących symboliczne granice, które są jednocześnie strukturalne – jako część społeczeństwa – i indywidualne, jako część bycia sobą.

Jest zapewne kilka cech naszego podejścia, które – jak mamy nadzieję – sprawiają, że jest to skromny wkład w dziedzinę badań migracyjnych. Posługujemy się inkluzywną definicją produkcji medialnej, co pozwala nam analizować całe spektrum ekspresyjnego użycia różnych mediów. Interesują nas artyści i aktywiści oraz zwykli ludzie. Zwracamy również uwagę na interseksjonalność i nie pozwalamy sobie sztucznie wydzielać tylko kwestii migracji z tego, co myślą, czują i robią nasi uczestnicy. Pracujemy również w sposób oparty na współpracy (między uniwersytetami i wspólnie z samymi migrantami).

4.2.3. Działania prowadzone na dany temat w ramach sieci Lab

Kolekcja mediów migrantów

Przedsięwzięcie zgromadziło do tej pory 12 przypadków na tym eksperymentalnym etapie. Wiązało się to z kilkoma krokami, z których

pierwszym było znalezienie i nawiązanie kontaktu z różnymi migrantami-producentami mediów i zrekrutowanie ich jako uczestników kolekcji. Podjęcie decyzji, kto może zostać włączony do zbioru, wiązało się z kilkoma spotkaniami zespołu, podczas których ustaliliśmy wspólne definicje kluczowych pojęć: migrant, media, produkcja itp. Na podstawie tych decyzji powstał brief, za pomocą którego kuratorzy mogli poinformować uczestników o celach i zakresie projektu, kto jest za niego odpowiedzialny i jakie warunki mogliśmy zaproponować dla włączenia produkcji medialnych do kolekcji. Zrozumienie związanych z tym aspektów prawnych, związanych z kwestiami autorstwa, prawami autorskimi i prywatnością, było kolejnym krokiem projektu, który zaowocował opracowaniem formularza zgody do wykorzystania podczas zbierania mediów. Następnie stworzyliśmy wytyczne dotyczące wywiadów jakościowych, które były wystarczająco elastyczne, aby uwzględnić wszystkie różne konteksty migracji wymienione powyżej, ale jednocześnie mogły ujednolicić format i tematy wywiadów na uczelniach partnerskich. Z tymi wskazówkami kuratorzy wrócili do uczestników badania, aby przeprowadzić wywiady biograficzne, które dotyczyły ich migracyjnych oraz twórczych doświadczeń i tożsamości. Część tych wywiadów dotyczyła wyboru mediów przeznaczonych do kolekcji. To był partycypacyjny proces, mający dać uczestnikom możliwość autoprezentacji.

Kolekcja jest już w produkcji. Wkrótce uruchomiona zostanie interaktywna strona internetowa oraz repozytorium danych jakościowych o ograniczonym dostępie – w związku z zawłościami okresu przejściowego w finansowaniu sojuszu FORTHEM, lokalne biuro na Uniwersytecie Opolskim zmieniło proces administracyjny dostępu do strony dla członków Laboratorium.

As mentioned above, the UO lab team invested some efforts in conceptual discussion, involving professors and students of the alliance. These include summer and winter schools, sponsored by

FORHEM in the form of STM (Short Term Mobility) or events led by external partners, co-sponsored by the local Lab.

Jak wspomniano powyżej, zespół pracowni na UO włożył pewne starania by odbyć dyskusję koncepcyjną z udziałem profesorów i studentów sojuszu. Są to między innymi szkoły letnie i zimowe organizowane przez FORHEM w formie STM (Short Term Mobility) czy wydarzenia prowadzone przez partnerów zewnętrznych, współorganizowane przez lokalną pracownię.

Granice symboliczne i perspektywy multidyscyplinarne: letnia szkoła o różnorodności, dystynkcji i różnicy

As it is extremely important to involve the subjectivity and study agency of migrants who produce media, and also analyze the distinctions they make and others make to categorize them, we offered an STM event in July 2022 for the FORTHEM alliance students to bring their projects and ponder upon the diversity and difference. We designed the event to be highly involving arts and other “expressive” institutions, like museums and galleries. Students had a chance to develop their own research projects using the inspiration from the summer school, and the expertise of the alliance professors with whom they constantly interacted.

Ponieważ niezwykle ważne jest uwzględnienie podmiotowości i badanie sprawczości migrantów, którzy produkują media, a także analizowanie dystynkcji, jakich dokonują oni i inni, aby ich kategoryzować, przygotowaliśmy wydarzenie STM w lipcu 2022 roku dla studentów sojuszu FORTHEM, aby przedstawili swoje projekty i zastanowili się nad różnorodnością i różnicą. Zaprojektowaliśmy wydarzenie tak, aby mocno angażowało artystyczne i inne „ekspresyjne” instytucje, takie jak muzea i galerie. Studenci mieli okazję rozwijać własne projekty badawcze, korzystając z inspiracji ze szkoły letniej oraz wiedzy profesorów sojuszu, z którymi stale współpracowali.

Przekraczanie granic symbolicznych. Migranci i ich osobiste pogranicza, Międzynarodowa Konferencja Naukowa: „Nowe wyzwania dla badań pogranicza: perspektywy regionalne, europejskie i globalne”

Another conceptual event of a similar notion was a conference panel. It was held in Opole in September 2021 and included papers on symbolic boundaries constructed by, and projected upon migrants – especially in Central and Eastern Europe. The conference was organized by the UO Institute of Political Science and the panel was designed and moderated by the local Diversity and Migration Lab together with some assistance from the colleagues of the University of Palermo.

Innym wydarzeniem koncepcyjnym o podobnym charakterze był panel konferencyjny. Odbył się on w Opolu we wrześniu 2021 r. i obejmował referaty na temat symbolicznych granic konstruowanych przez- i narzucanych migrantom – zwłaszcza w Europie Środkowo-Wschodniej. Konferencja została zorganizowana przez Instytut Nauk Politycznych UO, a panel został zaprojektowany i moderowany przez lokalną pracownię Różnorodności i Migracji wraz z pomocą kolegów z Uniwersytetu w Palermo.

Spotlight. Letnia szkoła kręcenia filmów dokumentalnych w naukach społecznych

A University of St. Gallen and Visegrad Fund sponsored summer school in Opole in September 2022 was also involving local Lab members and contributed further to the discussion on arts based research and (visual) media use. It brought 12 students from across Europe, including some FORTHEM alliance students. They produced 4 short documentaries tackling meanings of spaces in Opole.

Szkoła letnia sponsorowana przez Uniwersytet St. Gallen i Fundusz Wyszehradzki odbyła się w Opolu we wrześniu 2022 r. i również

angażowała lokalnych członków pracowni i przyczyniła się do dalszej dyskusji na temat badań opartych na sztuce i wykorzystania mediów (wizualnych). Na to wydarzenie przyjechało 12 studentów z całej Europy, w tym kilku studentów z sojuszu FORTHEM. Zrealizowali oni 4 krótkie filmy dokumentalne poruszające znaczenie przestrzeni w Opolu.

Prosperowanie w środowisku akademickim

Wraz z pracownią Wielojęzyczność w szkole i szkolnictwie wyższym zorganizowaliśmy również kolejny STM, który odbył był tylko luźno związany z tematem teoretycznym i badawczym, nad którym pracujemy. Zamiast tego skupiliśmy się na młodych naukowcach i badaczach rozpoczynających karierę i na tym, jak mogą budować siłę oraz odnosić sukcesy i być we współczesnym środowisku akademickim w sposób zrównoważony.

Wyjazd studyjny do Parlamentu Europejskiego o tematyce migracyjnej

As the lab associated activities involved work on the ground with migrants and refugees in Opole. Collaborating with the Polish EPMs (European Parliament Members) we sent student-refugees and our local migrant students on a 3 days' study visit to the European Parliament that was focused on migration issues and the EU.

Wśród działań powiązanych z aktywnością pracowni było zaangażowanie w terenie z migrantami i uchodźcami w Opolu. Współpracując z polskimi EPMs (Członkami Parlamentu Europejskiego) wysłaliśmy studentów-uchodźców oraz naszych lokalnych studentów-migrantów na 3-dniową wizytę studyjną w Parlamencie Europejskim, która była skoncentrowana na kwestiach migracji i UE.

Wkład w inne przedsięwzięcia: szkoła zimowa, seminaria i kursy

Członkowie pracowni Zróżnicowania i Migracji UO wnieśli również swój wkład w inne działania prowadzone przez partnerów sojuszu.

Prowadząc warsztaty i wykłady, brali udział w zimowej szkole Belonging and Non-Belonging in Europe, w lutym 2022 w Jyväskylä w Finlandii oraz letniej szkole Migrant's Rights in European Space, w czerwcu 2022 w Palermo we Włoszech. Przyczynili się do stworzenia kursu online zatytułowanego „Cyfrowa Akademia” z badaniami, nagraniami wideo i pracą nad programem nauczania.

4.2.4. Propozycja przyszłych działań Laboratorium w nowym okresie finansowania

Antycypując kolejny okres finansowania rozszerzonego sojuszu FORTHEM oraz aktywności pracowni przewidujemy:

-) Kolejne tury Kolekcji Mediów (zbieranie danych, analiza, rozbudowa).
-) Nowe permutacje Kolekcji Mediów (artbooki, wystawy itp).
-) Słownik – najbardziej podstawowych pojęć, którymi zajmuje się Kolekcja Mediów.
-) Specjalny numer czasopisma o symbolicznych granicach.
-) Przyszłe wykorzystanie Kolekcji Mediów w badaniach i nauczaniu.



Working lab meeting in Opole, July 2022. Author: C. Kleininger



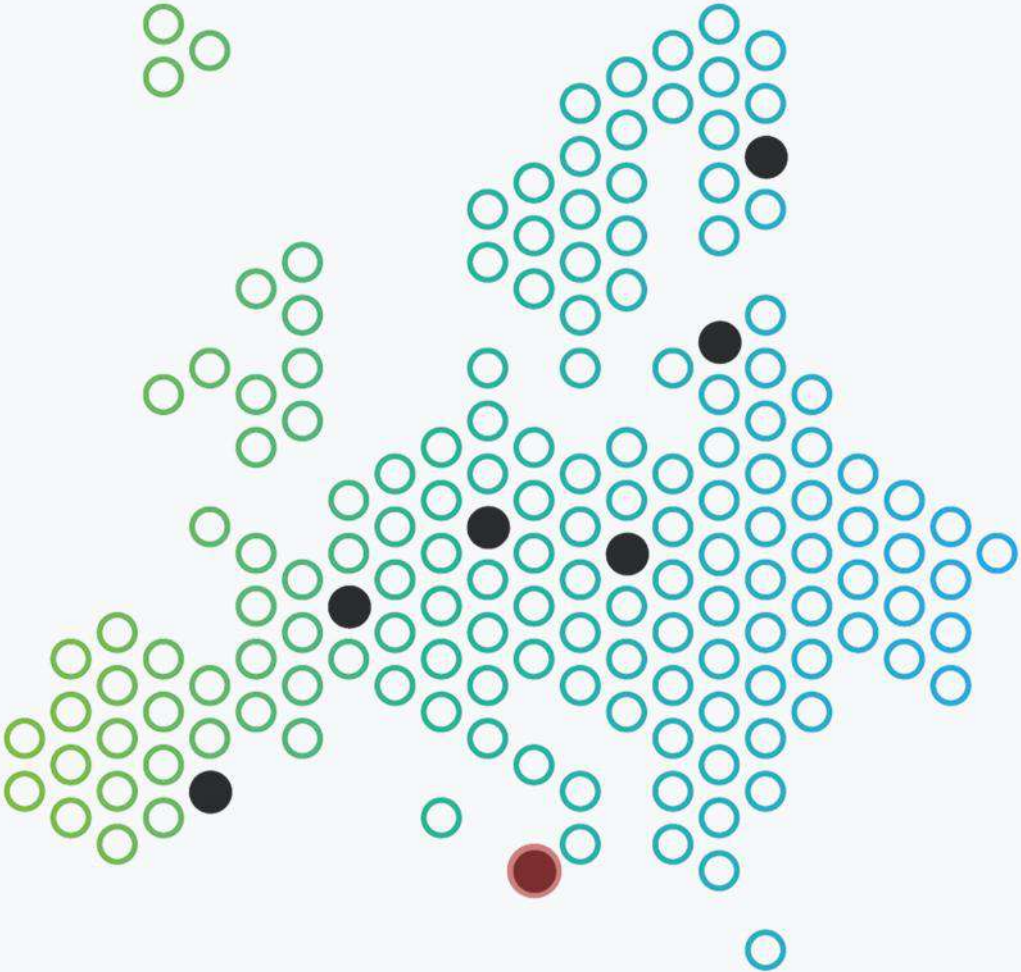
Summer School on Symbolic Boudaries (a FORTHEM STM) in Opole, July 2022. Author: S. Koral



Working lab meeting in Opole, July 2022. Author: C. Kleininger



Participants in the Summer School on Symbolic Boudaries (a FORTHEM STM) in Opole, July 2022.
Author: S. Korał



5. UNIVERSITY OF PALERMO



UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
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5.1 REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LAB “DIVERSITY AND MIGRATION” AT UNIPA, PALERMO

Francesco Lo Piccolo, Annalisa Mangiaracina, Giuseppe Paternostro,
and Vincenzo Todaro

5.1.1. Description of the research topics addressed within the Lab

The working group has divided its research (belonging to three different university departments: Architecture, Law and Humanities) along the following three lines, which coincide with the Lab’s general directions.

Right to housing and right to the city

This research line addresses the issue of the right to housing as a specific application of the principle of the “right to the city”. The possibility for migrants to have access to housing (in particular, public housing) becomes a significant indicator in order to measure/evaluate the recognition of the right to the city; moreover, it is also an indicator of their “social visibility”. By extension, this line of research addresses the theme of the transformation of spaces, places, cities with a focus on the structure and deficiencies of those districts where migrants and weaker social strata live. At the same time, this issue can be extended to those problems related to migrants’ dispersion in extra-urban – and especially rural – contexts,

where even basic human rights are sometimes severely compromised.

Human rights and migration

This research line focuses on the impact of EU migration policies on human rights. Indeed, following the “hotspot system”, elaborated by the EU Commission, several States, such as Italy, have provided new types of administrative detention of migrants, used as an instrument to prevent migration. These forms of “administrative” detention in logistical centres of the border regime mainly aimed at the identification of migrants (as economic migrants or as migrants requesting international protection) pose several problematic issues, especially where migrants are vulnerable persons: it is to investigate, having regard mainly to the European Court of Human rights case law, if it exists a legal basis within the ECHR. At this aim it is necessary to focus on procedural rules – such as the right to medical assistance, the right to legal assistance, the right to an interpreter, the right to a “hearing”, the right to judicial review – that apply since the arrival of migrants at the borders until the application for international protection. This line of research was developed with the contribution of the main actors involved in the detention system.

The linguistic representation of the urban space

This research line focuses on the linguistic ways in which the foreigners citizens “live” the urban space. In particular, the main two aspects involved are: a) the linguistic landscape; b) the (implicit or explicit) discourse about space. These two issues are intertwined, because they have to do with the process of appropriation of the urban space by its new inhabitants. The linguistic landscape represents one of the indicators of their social visibility. It regards all the visible language signs of the “superdiversity” characterising

contemporary urban places (public road signs, advertising billboards, street names, place names, commercial shop signs etc.). The second point involves the everyday discourse practices concerning space, especially the processes of (re)naming public places. These may show interpretation guidelines to comprehend and analyse the migrants' degree of inclusion within the hosting community.

5.1.2. State of the art and references to literature

Right to housing and right to the city

Traditionally, urban studies – mainly referring to the Italian context, which deal with immigrant integration/exclusion phenomena – have focused on the study of immigrant stabilisation processes in cities and on the problems of concentration in specific urban areas. The debate focuses on the ways and types of ethnic insertion in certain segments or entire areas of cities with transformation and/or reuse of existing space and housing conditions (Sandercock L., 2003, *Integrating immigrants: The challenge for cities, city governments, and the city-building professions*, Centre of Excellence, Vancouver; Lo Piccolo F., ed., 2013, *Nuovi abitanti e diritto alla città: un viaggio in Italia*, Altralinea, Firenze; Dadusc D., Grazioli M., Martinez M.A., 2019, "Introduction: Citizenship as Inhabitation? Migrant Housing Squats versus Institutional Accommodation", *Citizenship Studies*, 23, 6: 521-539). In addition to these studies, there are those analysing the revitalisation phenomenon of abandoned historical cores (Ricci M., 2010, "Una casa per i migranti nei centri storici minori", in Caritas, Camera di Commercio e Provincia di Roma, Osservatorio Romano sulle Migrazioni. *Sesto Rapporto*, Idos, Roma, pp. 56-59).

Among the contributions that focus on an extra-urban scale of analysis are those by Kofman (1995, "Citizenship for some but not for others: spaces of citizenship in contemporary Europe", *Political*

Geography, n. 14: 121-137) and Allen and Turner (1997, *The Ethnic Quilt: Population Diversity in Southern California*, California State University, Northridge), Kasimis (2010, "Gaining from rural migrants: migrant employment strategies and socioeconomic implications for rural labour markets", *Sociologia ruralis*, n. 50: 258-276).

These studies look closely at what happens in small inland centres, in those in southern regions with a greater agricultural vocation (Driel E., 2020, "Refugee settlement and the revival of local communities: lessons from the Riace model", *Journal of Modern Italian Studies*, vol. 25, 2: 149-173) or in those with a manufacturing vocation in the North (Cancellieri A., Ostanel E., 2015, "The struggle for public space. The hypervisibility of migrants in the Italian urban landscape", *City*, vol. 19, n. 4: 499-509), which have experienced phenomena of depopulation, and which, due to the availability of low-cost housing, have in fact facilitated the process of replacement of the local population.

Still with reference to the extra-urban dimension of the phenomenon, this time reread with respect to the inadequacy of "institutional" places of reception, exacerbated by the exclusion and marginalisation effects of Covid, the line of research analysing informal migrant settlements (Corburn J., Sverdlik A., 2019, "Informal settlements and human health", in M. Nieuwenhuijsen, H. Khreis, eds., *Integrating human health into urban and transport planning*, Springer, Cham, pp. 155-171; Picker G., 2019, "Sovereignty beyond the State: Exception and informality in a Western European City", *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, vol. 43, pp. 576-581) is of some interest. Despite social marginality and structural violence being an integral part of these realities, for migrants informal settlements represent "radical forms of dwelling" (Dadusc, *op. cit.*) and "acts of citizenship", through which they not only claim the right to housing, but also contest the limits of the reception

system, highlighting ambiguities and power imbalances between the various actors involved.

Finally, a more recent and specific line of research (Lo Piccolo F., Todaro V., 2021, 'Landscape of exception': Power inequalities and ethical planning challenges in the landscape transformation of south-eastern Sicily, *Planning Theory*, 21, 1: 8-34) reinterprets the phenomena of denial of the right to housing and the right to the city within the more articulated transformation of rural landscapes. According to this reading, the "landscapes of exception" are the outcome of a controversial mechanism of "normalised" suspension of existing rules that produces spatial manipulation of the landscape and social control of migrant workers in greenhouse productions of rural Southern Europe (particularly Spain, Italy and Greece). This line of research reflects on the ethical challenges and responsibilities of urban-territorial planning, spotlighting issues of social and spatial justice, power inequalities and problems of environmental sustainability in fragile territorial contexts.

Human rights and migration

According to the Italian Ministry of Interior – Luciana Lamorgese – in 2022, 6701 migrants have reached Italy from the Mediterranean (the majority from Libya and Tunisia). As affirmed by the same Minister this number could increase in the next months due to a food crisis in countries of departure caused by the current war in Ukraine. The arrival of a growing number of migrants at the borders of Italy, especially unaccompanied children and women, poses several issues that should be discussed not only at a national level but especially at the level of the European Union. A global European response aimed at combining internal and external policies is needed, making best use of EU Agencies and involving all actors: Member States, EU institutions, International Organisations, civil society, local authorities and third countries

(Scholten P., 2022, *Introduction to Migration Studies*, Springer). The Commission proposal on the Hotspot approach, close to relocation, based on the classification of migrants as asylum seekers and economic migrants, and adopted by countries such as Italy and Greece, has received much criticism (Cassibba F., 2017, Il "trattaenimento" del migrante irregolare nei punti di crisi ex art. 10 ter d.lgs. n. 286 del 1998 nel prisma della Convenzione europea, in *Questione giustizia*, 24/07/2017; Mangiaracina A., 2016, *Hotspots e diritti: un binomio possibile?*, in www.penalecontemporaneo.it, 9 december 2016, pp. 1-13; Loschi C., Slominsky P., 2022, The EU hotspot approach in Italy: strengthening agency governance in the wake of migration crisis?, *Journal of European Integration*, 44). First of all, the protection of fundamental guarantees of detained persons and the right to a judicial review of the decision adopted (see contributions in Gatta G.L., Mitsilegas V., Zirulia S., 2020, *Controlling Immigration Through Criminal Law: European and Comparative Perspectives on 'Crimmigration'*, Oxford: Hart Publishing). Moreover, an issue that has become evident during the pandemic concerns the protection of vulnerable migrants and the assistance to be provided to them.

In this regard, in 2020 the European Commission launched a new Pact on Migration and Asylum covering all the different elements needed for a comprehensive European approach to migration. It sets out improved and faster procedures throughout the asylum and migration system. And it balances the principles of fair sharing of responsibility and solidarity. This is crucial for rebuilding trust between Member States and confidence in the capacity of the European Union to manage migration. The first pillar of the Commission's approach to building confidence consists of more efficient and faster procedures for the identification of all people crossing the EU's external borders without permission or having disembarked from a search and rescue operation. A return to the

“Hotspot” approach that requires the attention of International Organisations for the protection of human rights. After screening, individuals can be channelled to the right procedure, be it at the border for certain categories of applicants or in a normal asylum procedure. As part of this border procedure, swift decisions on asylum or return will be made, providing quick certainty for people whose cases can be examined rapidly.

As noted before, the second pillar is fair sharing of responsibility and solidarity among Member States. The EU will seek to promote partnerships with third countries (Basile L., Olmastroni F., 2020, *Sharing the burden in a free riders’ land: the EU migration and asylum policy in the views of public opinion and politicians*, in *European Journal of Political Research*, 59: 669-691). These will help address shared challenges such as migrant smuggling, will help develop legal pathways and will tackle the effective implementation of readmission agreements and arrangements. The EU and its Member States will act in unity using a wide range of tools to support cooperation with third countries on readmission.

In this context it is important to monitor how these measures will be implemented at the European Union level, starting with the Italian experience in the management of hotspots.

The linguistic representation of the urban space

Urban Sociolinguistics shifts attention to large urban centres and their inhabitants. This orientation studies large urban centres as independent sociolinguistic systems. Migration phenomena have changed many western cities (which have become places of “superdiversity”), so many sociolinguistic topics today focus on fluid processes that take place in this new context (among others, Smakman D., Heinrich, P., eds., 2017, *Urban Sociolinguistics: The City as a Linguistic Process and Experience*, Routledge). Among these topics, there is a great interest in the so-called “linguistic

landscape" (Gorter, D., 2013, *Linguistic Landscapes in a Multilingual World*, in *Annual Review of Applied Linguistics*, 33: 190-212). In particular, in the last decades there has been growing interest in applied linguistics for these phenomena, in particular in the use of written texts in urban spaces, especially in bilingual and multilingual settings. The most important studies are devoted to exploring issues related to multilingualism, literacy, multimodality, language policy, linguistic diversity, and minority languages, among others.

Another central topic for work on the linguistic representation of urban space regards the study of multilingualism within the practices of discourse that take place in various contexts (both face-to-face and in social media). In particular, scholars have focused on the narratives and the chronotopic aspects emerging in migrants' narratives (for example, De Fina A., Paternostro G., Amoruso M., 2020, *Odysseus the traveler: Appropriation of a chronotope in a community of practice*, *Language and Communication*, 70: 71-81).

5.1.3. Activities carried out on the topic within the Lab network

Right to housing and right to the city

Under the topic "right to housing" and "right to the city", the Lab systematised the studies conducted by the research group with particular reference to the topics of the "colouring" of urban spaces, urban street art including migrant narratives, and the housing dimension in suburban contexts. The main products of the research were communications and written texts presented at online seminars and at the Lab's institutional meetings (among these in particular: the Kick-off Meeting of 27-28 April 2020, the First Progress Meeting of 10-11 May 2021, the Second Progress

Meeting of 21 January 2022, the Evaluation Meeting of 06 June 2022).

The most relevant opportunity for face-to-face discussions was the “Migrants’ rights in European space” summer school organised in Palermo on 6-10 June 2022 coinciding with the Evaluation Meeting. There, the outcomes of the research were shared directly with the partners present at the event and with the 33 students from the universities that participated in the summer school. The on-site work allowed the entire Lab to develop and project forward the interests and outcomes of all the activities carried out by the partners, also highlighting those that were most shared.

The final output is this open-access report, which briefly articulates the main references to this Lab topic, relating them directly to those of the other partners and to the related activities carried out.

Human rights and migration

Under the topic “Human rights and migration”, with the contribution of Law students, Lawyers, PhD students and academics, the Lab has developed the research on the situation of migrants who arrive at the coastal borders, underscoring the impact of detention measures on their fundamental rights (such as the right to interpretation, the right to health, the right to be informed, the right to a judicial remedy). The line of research was adapted in light of the COVID-19 pandemic that forced the Italian government to adopt specific measures for the protection of the public against the virus (such as the use of boat quarantines). It was also necessary to discuss the impact of the war in Ukraine on migration in Europe.

The main products of the research were communications and written texts presented at online seminars and at the Lab’s institutional meetings (among these in particular: the Kick-off

Meeting of 27-28 April 2020, the First Progress Meeting of 10-11 May 2021, the Second Progress Meeting of 21 January 2022, the Evaluation Meeting of 06 June 2022). As noted before, the COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on mobility and migration. In particular, crowded living environments risked affecting the implementation of preventive measures such as social distancing. This was the case for instance for undocumented migrants in administrative detention, refugees in camps or migrant workers in highly populated migrant labour camps. Most of these issues were discussed during a Webinar organised by the University of Mainz on "*Invisible migrants. Invisible victims. Migrants in Europe and the Impact of the Covid Crisis*" (21 April 2021). It was an opportunity to discuss the impact the COVID-19 response coupled with border enforcement and migration restrictions have had on the travels of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers. On 24 February 2022 the Russian Federation invaded Ukraine, questioning the legitimacy of the statehood of this country and the sovereignty of the Ukrainian people.

This resulted in people fleeing on a scale that was unprecedented in Europe since World War II. As of early May 2022, little more than two months after the aggression, the number of refugees amounted to 5.6 million people (UNHCR). Several actors have launched investigations – including the ICC – and the current situation was the focus of an online meeting organised by the University of Palermo (25 May 2022). Then an online workshop "*FORTHEM Diversity and Migration Lab – IncluKIT Co-creation Pilot Project*" was organized by the University of Palermo with the FIT FORTHEM working group (30 May 2022). The workshop was organized with the involvement of Sietar Europe and Diversophy. The main topic of the discussion was the "inclu-Kit" co-creation pilot project.

The Lab also developed a Digital Academy Course on "*Human trafficking and fundamental rights: an overview*", coordinated by the

University of Palermo, with the involvement of the University of Valencia and the University of Mainz. A series of lectures was held on the topic explored from a juridical perspective as well as from a sociological one point of view, with the support of colleagues from other countries.

Lastly, the Lab has launched the 3rd FORTHEM *Campus on the topic of "Diversity and Migration"*, coordinated by the University of Palermo. This is an innovative form of "semester-long intensive programme" that gathers students from all FORTHEM Universities. Incoming students are expected to choose their classes and activities from three modules, with a limit of 30 ECTS credits. The first is the Disciplinary module, the second is the transversal module, and the third is the open module that includes specialisation internship and language classes. The welcoming day for the students took place on 22 September 2022 in the Department of Law.

The linguistic representation of the urban space

In this part of the Lab we have carried out various activities. Because of the pandemic most of these activities took place online, but in the second part of the project we were able to meet in person. Of particular note was the summer class "*Migrants' rights in European space*" (Palermo, 6-10 June 2022).

An important moment of reflection was the online course "*Migration and diversity narratives: an intersectional approach*" organised by the University of Valencia. The course focused on the relationship between narrative and migration according to the point of view of the role that narrative plays in a superdiversity perspective.

Another opportunity for dialogue was the creation of the online platform "*Migrant media collection*" (by the University of Opole). This initiative offered a chance to observe the ways how the experience of migration affects the forms of expression of artists that have gone through this kind of experience.

5.1.4. Proposal of future activities for the Lab in the new funding period

In the light of the outcomes of the Diversity and Migration Lab, there emerged a common interest extended to all partners to further deepen and develop some of the main lines of research outlined. In particular, the following aspects are of particular interest:

-) Deepening the issues already dealt with concerning “Right to housing and right to the city” as well as the protection of fundamental rights.
-) Activate co-creation projects and practices aimed at strengthening transversal links with the other workshops.
-) Consider the students’ interests central and make them active in the construction of the Lab's activities.
-) Involve more external actors for the workshop activities.
-) Identify and share the projects promoted by the “stakeholders”.
-) Promote call for papers for involving students in conferences and seminar.
-) Disseminate the result of the research through different channels of communication.
-) Implement communication and dissemination of the activities carried out through different channels in relation to the specificities of the products.

5.2 RELAZIONE SULLE ATTIVITÀ DEL LABORATORIO “DIVERSITÀ E MIGRAZIONI” AD UNIPA, PALERMO

Francesco Lo Piccolo, Annalisa Mangiaracina, Giuseppe Paternostro, and Vincenzo Todaro

5.2.1. Descrizione dei temi di ricerca affrontati all'interno del Laboratorio

Il gruppo di lavoro ha articolato la propria attività di ricerca (che afferisce a tre differenti dipartimenti universitari: Dipartimento di Architettura, Dipartimento di Giurisprudenza, Dipartimento di Scienze Umanistiche) secondo le seguenti tre linee di ricerca che coincidono gli indirizzi generali del Lab.

Diritto alla casa e diritto alla città

Questa linea di ricerca affronta il tema del diritto alla casa come declinazione specifica del principio del “diritto alla città”. La possibilità per i migranti di avere accesso all'alloggio (in particolare all'alloggio pubblico) diventa un indicatore significativo per misurare/valutare il riconoscimento del diritto alla città; inoltre, il diritto alla casa si configura anche come un indicatore della loro “visibilità sociale”. Per estensione, questa linea di ricerca affronta il tema della trasformazione degli spazi, dei luoghi, delle città, con un'attenzione particolare alla struttura e alle carenze dei quartieri in

cui vivono i migranti e gli strati sociali più deboli. Allo stesso tempo, questo tema viene esteso ai problemi legati alla dispersione dei migranti in contesti extraurbani – e soprattutto rurali, dove anche i diritti umani basilari appaiono talvolta fortemente compromessi.

Diritti umani e migrazioni

Questa linea di ricerca si concentra sull’impatto delle politiche migratorie europee sui diritti umani. Nello specifico, seguendo il sistema c.d. hotspot, elaborato dalla Commissione europea, molti Stati, come l’Italia, hanno previsto delle nuove forme di detenzione amministrativa dei migranti, utilizzate come strumento per prevenire i fenomeni migratori. Queste forme di detenzione “amministrativa” in centri collocati alle frontiere, con l’obiettivo di procedere alla identificazione delle diverse tipologie di migranti (quali migranti economici ovvero richiedenti protezione internazionale) ha posto specifiche problematiche, soprattutto quando i migranti in questione rientrano nella categoria dei vulnerabili: è da indagare, avendo riguardo principalmente alla giurisprudenza della Corte europea dei diritti dell’uomo, se esiste una base giuridica. A questo scopo è necessario focalizzare l’attenzione sulle regole processuali – come il diritto all’assistenza medica, all’assistenza giuridica, ad un interprete, il diritto all’ascolto, alla revisione giuridica – che si applicano sin dal momento dell’arrivo dei migranti alle frontiere fino all’applicazione della protezione internazionale. Questa linea di ricerca è stata sviluppata con il contributo dei principali attori coinvolti nel sistema di gestione dei migranti.

La rappresentazione linguistica dello spazio urbano

Questa linea di ricerca si concentra sulle modalità linguistiche con cui i cittadini stranieri “vivono” lo spazio urbano. In particolare, i due aspetti principali coinvolti sono: a) il paesaggio linguistico; b) il discorso (implicito o esplicito) sullo spazio. Queste due questioni sono intrecciate, in quanto si relazionano al processo di appropriazione dello

spazio urbano da parte dei suoi nuovi abitanti. Il *landscape* linguistico rappresenta uno degli indicatori della loro visibilità sociale. Si tratta di tutti i segni linguistici visibili della “superdiversità” che caratterizza i luoghi urbani contemporanei (cartelli stradali pubblici, cartelloni pubblicitari, nomi di strade, nomi di luoghi, insegne di negozi commerciali, ecc.) Il secondo punto riguarda le pratiche discorsive quotidiane relative allo spazio, in particolare i processi di (ri)denominazione dei luoghi pubblici. Questi aspetti possono contribuire ad individuare indirizzi nell’analisi e interpretazione del grado di inclusione dei migranti all’interno della comunità ospitante.

5.2.2. Stato dell'arte e letteratura di riferimento

Diritto alla casa e diritto alla città

Tradizionalmente gli studi urbani, riferiti prevalentemente al contesto italiano, che affrontano le questioni riguardanti i fenomeni di integrazione/esclusione degli immigrati, hanno focalizzato l’attenzione sullo studio dei processi di stabilizzazione degli immigrati nelle città e sulle consequenziali problematiche innescate dalla concentrazione in determinate aree urbane. Il dibattito si concentra sulle modalità e sulle tipologie di inserimento etnico in alcuni segmenti o intere aree delle città con trasformazione e/o riuso dello spazio esistente e sulle condizioni abitative (Sandercock L., 2003, *Integrating immigrants: The challenge for cities, city governments, and the city-building professions*, Centre of Excellence, Vancouver; Lo Piccolo F., ed., 2013, *Nuovi abitanti e diritto alla città: un viaggio in Italia*, Altralinea, Firenze; Dadusc D., Grazioli M., Martinez M.A., 2019, “Introduction: Citizenship as Inhabitation? Migrant Housing Squats versus Institutional Accommodation”, *Citizenship Studies*, 23, 6: 521-539). A questi studi si aggiungono quelli che analizzano con attenzione il più recente fenomeno di rivitalizzazione dei nuclei storici abbandonati (Ricci M., 2010, “Una casa per i migranti nei centri storici minori”, in Caritas,

Camera di Commercio e Provincia di Roma, Osservatorio Romano sulle Migrazioni. *Sesto Rapporto*, Idos, Roma, pp. 56-59).

Tra i contributi che si orientano su una scala extra-urbana di analisi, troviamo quelli di Kofman (1995, "Citizenship for some but not for others: spaces of citizenship in contemporary Europe", *Political Geography*, n. 14: 121-137) e Allen e Turner (1997, *The Ethnic Quilt: Population Diversity in Southern California*, California State University, Northridge), Kasimis, (2010, "Gaining from rural migrants: migrant employment strategies and socioeconomic implications for rural labour markets", *Sociologia ruralis*, n. 50: 258-276).

Questi studi guardano con attenzione ciò che accade in particolare nei piccoli centri interni, in quelli delle regioni meridionali a maggiore vocazione agricola (Driel E., 2020, "Refugee settlement and the revival of local communities: lessons from the Riace model", *Journal of Modern Italian Studies*, vol. 25, 2: 149-173), o ancora in quelli a vocazione manifatturiera del Nord (Cancellieri A., Ostanel E., 2015, "The struggle for public space. The hypervisibility of migrants in the Italian urban landscape", *City*, vol. 19, n. 4: 499-509), che hanno registrato negli ultimi decenni fenomeni di spopolamento, e che, per la disponibilità di abitazioni a basso costo, hanno di fatto facilitato un processo di sostituzione della popolazione a vantaggio degli stranieri. Sempre in riferimento alla dimensione extraurbana del fenomeno, stavolta riletto in relazione all'inadeguatezza dei luoghi "istituzionali" di accoglienza, esasperata dai recenti effetti di esclusione ed emarginazione dovuti al Covid, riveste un certo interesse la linea di ricerca che analizza il fenomeno degli insediamenti migranti informali (Corburn J., Sverdlik A., 2019, "Informal settlements and human health", in M. Nieuwenhuijsen, H. Khreis, eds., *Integrating human health into urban and transport planning*, Springer, Cham, pp. 155-171; Picker G., 2019, "Sovereignty beyond the State: Exception and informality in a Western European City", *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, vol. 43, pp.

576-581). Malgrado marginalità sociale e violenza strutturale siano parte integrante di queste realtà, gli insediamenti informali rappresentano per i migranti “forme radicali di abitare” (Dadusc, *op. cit.*) e “atti di cittadinanza”, attraverso cui non solo rivendicare il diritto alla casa, ma anche contestare i limiti del sistema di accoglienza, ponendo in evidenza ambiguità e dislivelli di potere tra i diversi attori coinvolti.

Infine, una più recente e specifica linea di ricerca (Lo Piccolo F., Todaro V., 2021, ‘Landscape of exception’: Power inequalities and ethical planning challenges in the landscape transformation of south-eastern Sicily, *Planning Theory*, 1: 8-34) rilegge i fenomeni di negazione del diritto alla casa e del diritto alla città all’interno della più articolata trasformazione dei paesaggi rurali. Secondo questa lettura i “paesaggi di eccezione” sono l’esito di un controverso meccanismo di sospensione “normalizzata” delle regole vigenti che produce manipolazione spaziale del paesaggio e controllo sociale dei lavoratori migranti nelle produzioni in serra dei contesti rurali dell’Europa Meridionale (in particolare Spagna, Italia e Grecia). Questa linea di ricerca riflette sulle sfide etiche e sulle responsabilità della pianificazione urbanistico-territoriale, ponendo in evidenza questioni di giustizia sociale e spaziale, disuguaglianze di potere e problemi di sostenibilità ambientale in contesti territoriali fragili.

Diritti umani e migrazioni

Secondo il Ministro dell’Interno italiano – Luciana Lamorgese – nel 2022, 6.701 migranti hanno raggiunto l’Italia dal Mediterraneo (la maggior parte provenienti dalla Libia e dalla Tunisia). Ebbene, come affermato dallo stesso Ministro, questo numero potrebbe crescere nei prossimi mesi a causa della crisi alimentare nei paesi di partenza causata dall’attuale guerra in Ucraina. L’arrivo di un numero crescente di migranti ai confini italiani, specialmente minori non accompagnati e donne, pone diverse questioni che dovrebbero essere discusse non

soltanto a livello nazionale, ma soprattutto a livello dell'U.E. È necessaria una risposta globale finalizzata a combinare politiche interne ed esterne, facendo il miglior uso delle agenzie europee e coinvolgendo tutti gli attori: Stati membri, istituzioni europee, organizzazioni internazionali, società civile, autorità locali e paesi terzi (Scholten P., 2022, *Introduction to Migration Studies*, Springer). La proposta della Commissione sull'approccio Hotspot, unitamente alla ricollocazione, basato sulla classificazione dei migranti in richiedenti asilo e migranti economici, e adottato da paesi come l'Italia e la Grecia, ha sollevato numerose critiche (Cassibba F., 2017, Il "trattenimento" del migrante irregolare nei punti di crisi ex art. 10 ter d.lgs. n. 286 del 1998 nel prisma della Convenzione europea, in *Questione giustizia*, 24/07/2017; Mangiaracina A., 2016, *Hotspots e diritti: un binomio possibile?*, in www.penalecontemporaneo.it, 9 dicembre 2016, pp. 1-13; Loschi-Slominsky, 2022, *The EU hotspot approach in Italy: strengthening agency governance in the wake of migration crisis?* in *Journal of European Integration*, 44). Anzitutto, sul versante della protezione dei diritti fondamentali delle persone detenute e sul diritto al controllo della decisione adottata (vedere contributi in Gatta G.L., Mitsilegas V., Zirulia S., 2020, *Controlling Immigration Through Criminal Law: European and Comparative Perspectives on 'Crimmigration'*. Oxford: Hart Publishing). Inoltre, un tema che ha rivelato la sua importanza durante la situazione pandemica è quello della protezione dei migranti vulnerabili e dell'assistenza che deve essere loro offerta.

A questo riguardo, nel 2020 la Commissione europea ha lanciato un nuovo Patto europeo su Migrazione e Asilo, che affronta una serie di temi necessari per un approccio globale al fenomeno delle migrazioni. Esso fissa delle procedure più veloci all'interno del sistema di asilo e migrazione. Afferma altresì il principio della responsabilità condivisa e della solidarietà. Questo è cruciale per riedificare la fiducia tra gli Stati membri e la confidenza nella capacità

dell'UE di affrontare le questioni migratorie. Il primo pilastro dell'approccio della Commissione, volto a costruire fiducia, consiste nella previsione di procedure più efficienti e veloci per l'identificazione delle persone che varcano i confini europei senza permesso o che sono stati soccorsi in alto mare. Un ritorno al sistema "hotspot" che richiede attenzione da parte delle organizzazioni internazionali per la protezione dei diritti umani. Dopo lo screening, gli individui possono essere indirizzati verso la procedura più corretta, alle frontiere per alcune categorie di migranti ovvero quella per il riconoscimento del diritto di asilo. Le decisioni sull'asilo o sul rimpatrio dovranno essere adottate con celerità, assicurando gli individui che le loro cause saranno esaminate rapidamente.

Il secondo pilastro, come detto, è la condivisione di responsabilità e solidarietà tra gli Stati membri. L'UE cercherà di promuovere degli accordi con paesi terzi (Basile L., Olmastroni F., 2020, *Sharing the burden in a free riders' land: the EU migration and asylum policy in the views of public opinion and politicians*, in *European Journal of Political Research*, 59: 669-691). Questi aiuteranno a condividere sfide come lo *smuggling*, aiuteranno a implementare gli accordi di riammissione. L'UE e gli Stati membri agiranno in maniera unitaria usando una grande varietà di strumenti per supportare la cooperazione con i paesi terzi sulla riammissione

In questo contesto, è importante monitorare come queste misure saranno implementate a livello europeo, muovendo dall'esperienza maturata in Italia nella gestione degli hotspots.

La rappresentazione linguistica dello spazio urbano

La sociolinguistica urbana è un campo di studio che negli ultimi anni ha arricchito il panorama degli studi sociolinguistici, puntando l'attenzione sul ruolo che lo spazio urbano, in quanto luogo del vivere e del comunicare, riveste nelle scelte comunicative e linguistiche di chi questo spazio vive. In questo senso la SU vede i centri urbani come

sistemi sociolinguistici indipendenti. I fenomeni migratori, a loro volta, hanno contribuito a mutare profondamente gli spazi urbani, divenuti luoghi di “superdiversità”, sicché molti studi oggi si focalizzano attorno ai processi comunicativi fluidi che hanno luogo in questo nuovo contesto (fra gli altri Smakman D., Heinrich P., eds., 2017, *Urban Sociolinguistics: The City as a Linguistic Process and Experience*, Routledge). Tra questi topic, un grande interesse ha riscontrato il cosiddetto “paesaggio linguistico” (Gorter D., 2013, *Linguistic Landscapes in a Multilingual World*, in *Annual Review of Applied Linguistics*, 33: 190-212). Anche la linguistica applicata si è occupata di questi fenomeni, ad esempio l’uso della scrittura nei contesti esposti urbani, soprattutto nelle realtà multilingui. Gli studi più significativi riguardano l’acquisizione della scrittura, la comunicazione multimodale, le politiche linguistiche, la diversità linguistica, ecc. Infine, non possiamo dimenticare il ruolo che le pratiche narrative hanno nel consentire ai soggetti immersi in questa realtà multilingue di raccontare ed esprimere le identità fluide e molteplici che caratterizzano lo spazio urbano e i fenomeni mobilitati caratterizzati da interessanti aspetti di interazione fra dimensione spaziale e temporale dello spostamento (ad esempio, De Fina A., Paternostro G., Amoroso M., 2020, *Odysseus the traveler: Appropriation of a chronotope in a community of practice*, *Language and Communication*, 70: 71-81).

5.2.3. Attività svolte sul tema all'interno della rete del Laboratorio

Diritto alla casa e diritto alla città

Nell’ambito del topic “right to housing” e “right to the city” il Lab ha messo a sistema gli studi condotti dal gruppo di ricerca con particolare riferimento ai temi della “colorazione” degli spazi urbani, della street art urbana che include narrazioni migranti, della dimensione abitativa in contesti extraurbani. I principali prodotti della

ricerca sono stati comunicazioni e testi scritti presentati in occasione di seminari online e degli incontri istituzionali del Lab (tra questi in particolare: il Kick-off meeting del 27-28 April 2020, il First Progress Meeting del 10-11 May 2021, il Second Progress Meeting del 21 January 2022, l'Evaluation Meeting del 06 June 2022).

La più rilevante occasione di confronto in presenza è stata la Summer School "Migrants' rights in European space", organizzata a Palermo dal 6-10 June 2022 in corrispondenza dell'Evaluation Meeting. In questa occasione, in particolare, gli esiti della ricerca sono stati direttamente condivisi con i partner presenti all'evento e con i 33 studenti delle università che hanno partecipato alla Summer School. Il lavoro in presenza ha consentito all'intero Lab di valorizzare e proiettare in avanti gli interessi e gli esiti di tutte le attività portate avanti dai partner, ponendo anche in evidenza quelli maggiormente condivisi.

L'output finale è il presente Report open-access che articola sinteticamente i principali riferimenti a questo topic del Lab, ponendoli direttamente in relazione con quelli degli altri partner e con le relative attività svolte.

Diritti umani e migrazioni

Sotto la linea di ricerca "Human rights and migration", con il contributo di studenti di Giurisprudenza, avvocati, dottorandi e accademici, il Lab ha sviluppato la ricerca sulla situazione dei migranti che arrivano ai confini, ponendo l'accento sull'impatto delle misure detentive sui diritti fondamentali (come il diritto all'interprete, il diritto alla salute, il diritto ad essere informati, il diritto a un rimedio giuridico). La linea di ricerca è stata adattata in ragione dell'emergenza pandemica da COVID-19 che ha portato il Governo italiano ad adottare specifiche misure per la protezione della comunità civile dal virus (come l'uso di navi quarantena). È stato altresì necessario discutere dell'impatto della guerra in Ucraina sui fenomeni migratori in Europa.

I principali prodotti della ricerca sono stati comunicazioni e testi scritti presentati in occasione di seminari online e degli incontri istituzionali del Lab (tra questi in particolare: il Kick-off meeting del 27-28 aprile 2020, il First Progress Meeting del 10-11 maggio 2021, il Second Progress Meeting del 21 gennaio 2022, l'Evaluation Meeting del 6 giugno 2022). Come anticipato, l'emergenza da COVID-19 ha avuto un grande impatto sulla mobilità e sulle migrazioni. In particolare, le situazioni di sovraffollamento hanno rischiato di vanificare misure preventive come il distanziamento sociale. Ciò è avvenuto nel caso di migranti detenuti in via amministrativa, per i rifugiati nei campi o i lavoratori in campi di lavoro molto popolati. Molte di queste tematiche sono state affrontate nel corso del Webinar, organizzato dall'Università di Mainz su *"Invisible migrants. Invisible victims. Migrants in Europe and the Impact of the Covid Crisis"* (21 aprile 2021). È stata un'opportunità per discutere la risposta al COVID-19, unitamente con i meccanismi di rimpatrio forzato e le restrizioni ai viaggi dei migranti, dei rifugiati e dei richiedenti asilo. Il 24 febbraio 2022 la Russia ha invaso l'Ucraina, mettendo in discussione la legittimità dello stato di quel paese e la sovranità del popolo ucraino.

Ciò ha portato ad una fuga di persone senza precedenti dopo la II guerra mondiale. Ai primi di maggio 2022, dopo più di due mesi dall'aggressione, il numero di rifugiati è stato pari a 5.6 milioni di persone (UNHCR). Numerosi attori hanno iniziato a svolgere attività d'indagine – inclusa la Corte penale internazionale – e la situazione è stata al centro di un incontro online organizzato dall'Università di Palermo (25 maggio 2022). Successivamente, un online Workshop *"FORTHM Diversity and Migration Lab – IncluKIT Co-creation Pilot Project"* è stato organizzato dall'Università di Palermo con il gruppo di lavoro FIT FORTHM (30 maggio 2022). Il workshop è stato organizzato con il coinvolgimento di Sietar Europe e Diversophy. Il principale oggetto di discussione è stato la creazione del progetto pilota "Inclu-Kit".

Il Lab ha inoltre sviluppato un Corso nell'ambito della Digital Academy Course su: "*Human trafficking and fundamental rights: an overview*", coordinato dall'Università di Palermo, con il coinvolgimento delle Università di Valencia e di Mainz. Sono state registrate delle lezioni sul tema, avendo riguardo non soltanto alla prospettiva giuridica, ma anche a quella sociologica, con il supporto di colleghi di altri paesi.

Infine, il Lab ha avviato il terzo FORTHEM *Campus sul tema della "Diversity and Migration"*, coordinato dall'Università di Palermo. Si tratta di una forma innovativa di mobilità semestrale per gli studenti provenienti da tutte le Università che aderiscono a FORTHEM. Gli studenti in arrivo possono scegliere le attività attingendo a tre moduli, con un limite di 30 ECTS crediti. Il primo è il modulo disciplinare, il secondo è quello trasversale e il terzo è quello aperto che include internship di specializzazione e corsi di lingua. La giornata di benvenuto si è svolta il 22 settembre 2022 presso il Dipartimento di Giurisprudenza.

La rappresentazione linguistica dello spazio urbano

Nel corso di questa parte del laboratorio diverse sono le attività che sono state portate avanti dai membri dell'Alleanza. Per ragioni legate alla pandemia, la maggior parte di queste si sono svolte online, anche se nella seconda parte del progetto vi sono stati alcuni importanti momenti di confronto. In particolare, da questo ultimo versante, va menzionata la Summer School "*Migrants' rights in European space*", svoltasi a Palermo dal 6 al 10 giugno 2022.

Momenti importanti sul piano della condivisione di esperienze e di proposta di buone pratiche si sono avuti anche nel corso online "*Migration and diversity narratives: an intersectional approach*", sotto la responsabilità dell'Università di Valencia, che ha affrontato il rapporto fra narrazione e migrazione dal punto di vista della funzione che la narrazione ha di far emergere ma anche di esaltare le diversità in una prospettiva di convivenza delle differenze.

Un'altra occasione per mettere a confronto la "diversità interna" all'alleanza è stata rappresentata dalla creazione della piattaforma digitale "Migrant Media Collection" (di cui è responsabile l'università di Opole), che ha offerto l'occasione di osservare in che modo l'esperienza migratoria diviene, in artisti che l'hanno vissuta in prima persona, occasione di espressione attraverso diverse forme artistiche.

5.2.4. Proposta di attività future per il Laboratorio nel nuovo periodo di finanziamento

Alla luce degli esiti del Lab Diversity and Migration, è emerso l'interesse comune esteso a tutti i partner ad approfondire e sviluppare ulteriormente alcune delle linee principali di ricerca delineate.

In particolare, risultano di particolare interesse i seguenti aspetti:

-) Approfondire le tematiche già trattate che riguardano "Right to housing and right to the city", nonché la protezione dei diritti fondamentali.
-) Attivare progetti e pratiche di co-creazione destinate al rafforzamento dei collegamenti trasversali con gli altri laboratori.
-) Considerare gli interessi degli studenti centrali e renderli attivi nella costruzione delle attività del Laboratorio.
-) Coinvolgere maggiormente attori esterni per le attività laboratoriali.
-) Individuare e condividere i progetti promossi dagli "stakeholders".
-) Organizzare delle call for papers per coinvolgere gli studenti in conferenze e seminari.
-) Favorire la diffusione dei progetti attraverso diversi canali di comunicazione.
-) Implementare la comunicazione e la diffusione delle attività svolte attraverso differenti canali in relazione alle specificità dei prodotti.



Professors and students during the Evaluation Meeting in Palermo, June 2022. Author: S. Siringo



Participants in the tour at the Botanical Garden in Palermo, June 2022. Author: S. Siringo



Vincenzo Todaro and Annalisa Mangiaracina during the Evaluation Meeting in Palermo, June 2022.
Author: M. Wanke



6. UNIVERSITY OF VALENCIA



VNIVERSITAT
ID VALÈNCIA

Leader of the Lab

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Working Group

From UV

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6.1 REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LAB “DIVERSITY AND MIGRATION” AT UV, VALENCIA

Carmen Carmona Rodríguez and Julia Haba-Osca

6.1.1. Description of the research topics addressed within the Lab

Human rights of migrants from the perspective of social ethics

Universality of human rights; obstacles for the implementation of human rights and possibilities to overcome them with a special focus on the role of NGOs; duties of states/the EU towards migrants; advocacy representation of migrants; the right to water and environmental racism.

Higher Education and institutional racism

Drawing on Critical Race Theory and Critical, feminist, and auto-ethnographic approaches, there is a need for narratives, situating people’s words in a landscape of institutionalized racism within higher education. In order to support newer under-represented faculty, administrators committed to supporting faculty, and doctoral students interested in a future in higher education, we need to highlight the strategies and implications for institutional reform and anti-racist faculty organizing/survival in academia.

Multidimensional impacts of the Covid crisis for migrants

The economic crisis induced by COVID-19 could be long, deep, and pervasive when viewed through a migration lens. Lockdowns, travel bans, and social distancing have brought global economic activities to a near standstill. Host countries face additional challenges in many sectors, such as health and agriculture, that depend on the availability of migrant workers. Migrants face the risk of contagion and also the possible loss of employment, wages, and health insurance coverage.

Migrant's media and arts production

The aesthetic properties of images can play a role in how we perceive ourselves. This implies that identity formation is visually embedded within the images we come across every day. One of the strongest visual practices is that of art. Within artistic migrant practices, some artists use their work as a form of political construction and claim that we need artistic expressions and interventions to establish a social movement to recreate our common world.

Symbolic Boundaries and Multidisciplinary Perspectives

Symbolic Boundaries are the lines that include and define some people, groups and things while excluding others (Epstein 1992, p. 232). These distinctions can be expressed through normative interdictions (taboos), cultural attitudes and practices, and more generally through patterns of likes and dislikes.

6.1.2. State of the art and references to literature

The concept of human rights can have a justified universal claim, since the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (created fifty years ago), human rights are universal (they apply everywhere), indivisible (political and civil rights cannot be separated from social and cultural rights); and inalienable (they cannot be denied to any human beings).

However, human rights do not always seem to be for many vulnerable groups who have been in a long and difficult process (IOM, 2000, *The human rights of migrants. International Migration*, 38, 6).

Access to higher education should be widened and facilitated both from the perspective of the human right to education, which also applies to refugees and asylum-seekers, and from the recipient states' own interest in promoting the integration of these persons and, in the face of an ageing native population, in exploiting their potential for employment (Berg J., Grüttner M., Streitwieser B., eds., 2021, *Refugees in Higher Education. Questioning the Notion of Integration*. Springer).

While the impacts of COVID-19 on higher education are still unfolding, it is clear that the disruption caused by the pandemic has provided a warrant to re-consider existing teaching and learning practices. There is a need to research on whether existing teaching and learning practices should be retained or whether new practices can and should emerge through the lens of culturally and linguistically diverse migrant and refugee students (Baker S., Anderson J., Burke R., De Fazio T., Due C., Hartley L., Sidhu R., 2022, *Equitable teaching for cultural and linguistic diversity: exploring the possibilities for engaged pedagogy in post-COVID-19 higher education*, *Educational Review*, 1-16).

6.1.3. Activities carried out on the topic within the Lab network

Past activities

) Internal discussion meetings in smaller groups for mutual research presentation, discussion and brainstorming for joint activities; mainly with partners from UV, but also internationally (since January 2020).

-) Participation in the online seminar on “Migrants and the Impact of the Covid Crisis” on April 20th-21st, 2021 with three main presentations.
-) Three contributions to the collective publication *In and Out: Rights of Migrants in European Space* edited by Unipa and Springer.
-) Organizers of the Digital Academy (DA) “Migration and Diversity Narratives: an Intersectional Approach”. Designing, literature researching, planning, contacting people, scheduling, recording, transcribing, subtitling, and the final web implementation.
-) 31 video testimonials/contributions to the Digital Academy (DA) course “Migration and Diversity Narratives: An intersectional approach”.
-) Participation with two lecturers’ presentations in the “Migrant’ rights in European Space Summer School” of the Diversity and Migration Lab (FORTHEM Alliance) at UNIPA, from June 8th-10th, 2022.
-) Hosting Roberta Solina from UNIPA for a research stay on the topic of human trafficking and digitalization in June 2022.
-) Participation with six lecturers’ presentations – including a keynote speaker – in the Summer School “Symbolic Boundaries & Multidisciplinary Perspectives: A Summer School on Diversity, Distinction and Difference (Frontières Symboliques et Perspectives Multidisciplinaires, Une Université d’Été sur la Diversité, la Distinction et la Différence)” hosted in Opole (Poland) from July 18th-22nd, 2022.
-) Scientific meeting of all of the Lab Diversity and Migration members present at Opole during July 2022 in order to establish several future collaborations that involve book and article publications.

Current activities

-) Participation in the research phase of the Fit Forthem Project “Inclukit – Inclusive Intercultural Communication Training Kit for Initial Reception of Migrants”.
-) Participation in the output “Migrant Media Collection” organized by UO: Interviews with three migrant artists and art media collection, selection of samples; conceptual work.
-) Organizing a scientific publication with different partners from FORTHEM revolving around “Current migrant narratives in Europe” as a main theme.
-) Dr. Julia Haba-Osca research stay at Johannes Gutenberg Universität (JGU) with Mainz’s lab colleagues – Dr. Gerhard Kruipp and Edith Wittenbrink – in order to deepen the relationships between Ecofeminism and migrant women, and write an article about it.

6.1.4. Proposal of future activities for the Lab in the new funding period

-) Continuation of the work on Narratives and Diversities derived from the Digital Academy (DA) both via students’ specialization as well as scientific publications.
-) More dissemination of the lab activities outside the academy.
-) Deepening the collaboration with the FORTHEM network on “Diversity and Inclusion”.
-) Organizing the incoming Winter School entitled “Global voices and belongingness: graphic representations and imaginaries” between March 27th and 31st, 2023.

6.2 REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LAB “DIVERSITY AND MIGRATION” AT UV, VALENCIA

Carmen Carmona Rodríguez and Julia Haba-Osca

6.2.1. Descripción del tema o temas de investigación que se abordan en el Laboratorio

Los derechos humanos de los migrantes desde la perspectiva de la ética social

La universalidad de los derechos humanos; los obstáculos para la aplicación de los derechos humanos y las posibilidades de superarlos, con especial atención al papel de las ONG; los deberes de los Estados/la UE con respecto a los migrantes; la representación de los migrantes; el derecho al agua y el racismo medioambiental.

Educación superior y racismo institucional

Basándose en la Teoría Crítica de la Raza y en los enfoques críticos, feministas y auto-etnográficos, se necesitan narrativas que sitúen las palabras de las personas en un paisaje de racismo institucionalizado dentro de la educación superior. Con el fin de apoyar al nuevo profesorado infrarrepresentado, a los administradores comprometidos con el apoyo al profesorado y a los estudiantes de doctorado interesados en un futuro en la educación superior, necesitamos destacar las estrategias e implicaciones para la reforma

institucional y la organización/supervivencia del profesorado antirracista en el mundo académico.

Impactos multidimensionales de la crisis Covid para las personas migrantes

La crisis económica inducida por la COVID-19 podría ser larga, profunda y generalizada si se contempla desde el punto de vista de la migración. Los cierres, las prohibiciones de viajar y el distanciamiento social han llevado a las actividades económicas mundiales a una situación de casi parálisis. Los países de acogida se enfrentan a retos adicionales en muchos sectores, como la sanidad y la agricultura, que dependen de la disponibilidad de trabajadores/as migrantes. Las personas migrantes se enfrentan al riesgo de contagio y también a la posible pérdida de empleo, salarios y cobertura sanitaria.

La producción mediática y artística de los migrantes

Las propiedades estéticas de las imágenes pueden influir en la forma en que nos percibimos a nosotros mismos. Esto implica que la formación de la identidad está visualmente incrustada en las imágenes con las que nos encontramos cada día. Una de las prácticas visuales más fuertes es la del arte. Dentro de las prácticas artísticas migratorias, algunos artistas utilizan su trabajo como una forma de construcción política y afirman que necesitamos expresiones e intervenciones artísticas para establecer un movimiento social que recree nuestro mundo común.

Límites simbólicos y perspectivas multidisciplinares

Los límites simbólicos son las líneas que incluyen y definen a algunas personas, grupos y cosas mientras que excluyen a otras (Epstein 1992, p. 232). Estas distinciones pueden expresarse a través de interdicciones normativas (tabúes), actitudes y prácticas culturales y, de forma más general, a través de patrones de gustos y disgustos.

6.2.2. Estado de la cuestión y referencias a la literatura

El concepto de derechos humanos puede tener una justificada pretensión universal, desde la Declaración Universal de los Derechos Humanos (creada hace cincuenta años), los derechos humanos son universales (se aplican en todas partes), indivisibles (los derechos políticos y civiles no pueden separarse de los derechos sociales y culturales); e inalienables (no pueden negarse a ningún ser humano). Sin embargo, los derechos humanos no siempre parecen serlo para muchos grupos vulnerables que han pasado por un largo y difícil proceso (OIM, 2000, Los derechos humanos de los migrantes, *International Migration*, 38,6).

El acceso a la educación superior debe ampliarse y facilitarse tanto desde la perspectiva del derecho humano a la educación, que también se aplica a los refugiados y solicitantes de asilo, como desde el propio interés de los Estados receptores en promover la integración de estas personas y, ante el envejecimiento de la población nativa, en aprovechar su potencial de empleo (Berg J., Grüttner M., Streitwieser B., eds., 2021, Refugees in Higher Education. *Questioning the Notion of Integration*. Springer).

Aunque las repercusiones del COVID-19 en la enseñanza superior todavía se están desarrollando, está claro que la perturbación causada por la pandemia ha proporcionado una garantía para reconsiderar las prácticas de enseñanza y aprendizaje existentes. Es necesario investigar si las prácticas de enseñanza y aprendizaje existentes deben mantenerse o si pueden y deben surgir nuevas prácticas a través de la lente de los estudiantes migrantes y refugiados cultural y lingüísticamente diversos (Baker S., Anderson J., Burke R., De Fazio T., Due C., Hartley L., Sidhu R., 2022, Equitable teaching for cultural and linguistic diversity: exploring the possibilities for engaged pedagogy in post-COVID-19 higher education, *Educational Review*, 1-16).

6.2.3. Actividades realizadas sobre el tema en la red del Laboratorio

Actividades anteriores

- J Reuniones de debate internas en grupos más pequeños para la presentación de investigaciones mutuas, el debate y la lluvia de ideas para actividades conjuntas; principalmente con socios de la UV, pero también a nivel internacional (desde enero de 2020).
- J Participación en el seminario en línea sobre “Los migrantes y el impacto de la crisis Covid” el 20-21 de abril de 2021 con tres presentaciones principales.
- J Tres contribuciones a la publicación colectiva *In and Out: Rights of Migrants in European Space* editada por Unipa y Springer.
- J Organizadores de la Academia Digital (DA, en inglés) “Narrativas de migración y diversidad: un enfoque interseccional”. Diseño, investigación bibliográfica, planificación, contacto con las personas, programación, grabación, transcripción, subtítulo y la implementación final en la web.
- J 31 testimonios/contribuciones en vídeo para el curso de la Academia Digital (DA) “Narrativas de migración y diversidad: Un enfoque interseccional”.
- J Participación con dos ponencias en la “Migrant’ rights in European Space Summer School” del Diversity and Migration Lab (FORTHM Alliance) en la UNIPA, del 8 al 10 de junio de 2022.
- J Acogida de Roberta Solina de la UNIPA para una estancia de investigación sobre el tema de la trata de personas y la digitalización en junio de 2022.
- J Participación con seis ponencias -incluida una ponencia inaugural- en la Escuela de Verano “Fronteras Simbólicas y Perspectivas Multidisciplinares: Una Universidad de Verano sobre la Diversidad, la Distinción y la Diferencia”, celebrada en Opole (Polonia) del 18 al 22 de julio de 2022.

-)] Reunión científica de todos los miembros del Lab Diversity and Migration presentes en Opole durante el mes de julio de 2022 para establecer varias colaboraciones futuras que implican la publicación de libros y artículos.

Actividades actuales

-)] Participación en la fase de investigación del proyecto Fit Forthem “Inclukit – Kit de formación en comunicación intercultural inclusiva para la acogida inicial de migrantes”.
-)] Participación en la salida “Migrant Media Collection” organizada por la UO: Entrevistas con tres artistas migrantes y colección de medios artísticos, selección de muestras; trabajo conceptual.
-)] Organización de una publicación científica con diferentes socios de FORTHEM que gira en torno a “Las narrativas actuales de los migrantes en Europa” como tema principal.
-)] Estancia de investigación de la Dra. Julia Haba-Osca en la Johannes Gutenberg Universität (JGU) con los colegas del laboratorio de Maguncia – Dr. Gerhard Kruipp y Edith Wittenbrink – para profundizar en las relaciones entre el Ecofeminismo y las mujeres migrantes, y escribir un artículo al respecto.

6.2.4. Propuesta de actividades futuras para el Laboratorio en el nuevo período de financiación

-)] Continuación del trabajo sobre Narrativas y Diversidades derivado de la Academia Digital (AD) tanto a través de la especialización de los estudiantes como de las publicaciones científicas.
-)] Mayor difusión de las actividades del laboratorio fuera de la academia.
-)] Profundización de la colaboración con la red FORTHEM sobre “Diversidad e Inclusión”.
-)] Organizar la próxima Escuela de Invierno titulada “Voces globales y pertenencia: representaciones gráficas e imaginarios” entre el 27 y el 31 de marzo de 2023.



Carmen Carmona and Maria Teresa Alemany during the Evaluation Meeting in Palermo, June 2022.
Author: C. Carmona



Activity organised by the UV Lab. Author: P. Pujante



Participants in the Summer School on Symbolic Boudaries (a FORTHEM STM) in Opole.
Author: C. Carmona



Participants in the Summer School on Symbolic Boudaries (a FORTHEM STM) in Opole. Author: B

PHOTO-REPORTAGE OF THE LAB DIVERSITY AND MIGRATION



Participants in the tour at the Botanical Garden in Palermo, June 2022. Author: V. Todaro



Participants in the Summer School on Symbolic Boundaries (a FORTHEM STIM) in Opole, July 2022. Author: C. Kleininge



Participants in the 'Walk in the Historical Centre of Palermo', June 2022. Author: S. Barbaro



Professors and students in Moltivolti in Palermo, June 2022. Author: V. Todaro



Participants in the Summer School on Symbolic Boudaries (a FORTHEM STM) in Opole, July 2022. Author: C. Kleining



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Piazza MEDITERRANEO
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Participants in the 'Walk in the Historical Centre of Palermo', June 2022. Author: S. Barbaro



Participants in the Summer School on Symbolic Boudaries (a FORTHEM STM) in Opole, July 2022.
Author: C. Kleining



Participants in the Summer School on Symbolic Boudaries (a FORTHEM STM) in Palermo, June 2022.
Author: M.I Wanke



Photo of the 'Walk in the Historical Centre of Palermo', June 2022. Author: S. Barbaro



Participants in the tour at the Botanical Garden in Palermo, June 2022. Author: V. Todaro



Professors and students during the Evaluation Meeting in Palermo, June 2022. Author: S. Barbaro



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This book collects the summary of the activities carried out by the Lab Diversity and Migration, within the international Alliance FORTHEM (Fostering Outreach within European Regions, Transnational Higher Education and Mobility), analysing contemporary migratory movement, starting from the European zone and then extending to other close areas. Central topics of the Lab are human rights, the right to housing and the right to the city, narratives and discourses about life experiences of migrants.

The FORTHEM Alliance constitutes a three-year pilot project approved under Key Action 2 "European Universities" of the Erasmus+ Programme (EAC/A03/2018). FORTHEM sees the University of Palermo engaged in an international partnership with the Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz (Germany), leader of the Alliance, the Université de Bourgogne (France), the Universitat de València (Spain), the Latvijas Universitātes (Latvia), the Uniwersytet Opolski (Poland), the Jyväskylän yliopisto (Finland).

Francesco Lo Piccolo is Professor of Urban Planning and Head of the Department of Architecture at the University of Palermo (Italy). He has carried out extensive research on the multi-ethnic city and forms of participation and empowerment of local communities. He was the AESOP President (2014-16). He has led or co-led over 38 research projects in the field of urban planning, participating in research exchanges with universities across Europe and the US.

Annalisa Mangiaracina is Associate Professor of Criminal Procedure at the University of Palermo, where teaches courses on Criminal Procedure Law and on European, International and Comparative Criminal Procedure. She took part to several European research projects in the area of European criminal procedure law. She is author of several publication in Italian, English and Spanish.

Giuseppe Patemostro is Associate Professor of Italian Linguistics at Department of Humanities, University of Palermo (Italy). He has carried out extensive research on interactional sociolinguistics and discourse analysis. He has dealt with the construction of identities in narratives. He has the responsibility of the traineeship in didactics of Italian as Second Language at the Italian Language School for Foreigners of the University of Palermo.

Vincenzo Todaro is Associate Professor of Urban Planning at Department of Architecture, University of Palermo (Italy). He has carried out intensive research on urban regionalization processes with special reference to right to housing for migrants in extra-urban contexts. On these topics he has published articles in national and international journals. He directed the summer school "Migrants' rights in European space" (Palermo, 2022).