

THE MIGRATION CONFERENCE 2024

Book of Abstracts



Supporters of The Migration Conference



The Migration Conference

2024

Book of Abstracts

compiled by
The Migration Conference Team



TRANSNATIONAL PRESS LONDON

2024

Conference Series: 31

The Migration Conference 2024 Programme
Compiled by The Migration Conference Team

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The Migration Conference 2024

Since the first event in 2012, the Migration Conferences have drawn thousands of attendees from around the world. These conferences have been hosted in various cities, including Hamburg (2023), Rabat (2022), London (2012, 2014, 2021), Prague (2015), Vienna (2016), Athens (2017), Lisbon (2018), Bari (2019), and Tetovo/London (2020). The 12th Migration Conference, is hosted by Iberoamericana University, Santa Fe, Mexico City, Mexico. This event serves as a global forum for academics, policymakers, practitioners, students, and others interested in engaging in meaningful debate and research-driven discussions on the impacts of human mobility worldwide.

Supporters of The Migration Conferences included:

- Universidade Iberoamericano, Mexico [TMC2024 Host]
- American Chamber in Mexico
- University of Notre Dame, USA
- Faculty of Law, Universität Hamburg, Germany [TMC2023 Host]
- International Business School, Manchester, UK
- Refugee Law Clinic Hamburg, Germany
- Claussen Simon Stiftung, Germany
- ZEIT Stiftung, Ebelin und Gerd Bucerius, Germany.
- Albrecht Mendelssohn Bartholdy Graduate School of Law, Germany
- Association Marocaine d'Etudes & de Recherches sur les Migrations, Morocco

- Austrian Air – Official Carrier for TMC 2016, Austria
- AVAR journal
- Border Crossing
- Centre for Development Evaluation and Social Science Research (CREDI), Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Charles University Prague Faculty of Humanities, Czech Republic
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- International Business School, Mobility Research Centre, UK
- International Organisation for Migration
- ISEG and IGOT, University of Lisbon, Portugal
- ISTAT (Italian National Statistics Office), Italy
- IUSSP International Migration Expert Panel
- J. Hornig Coffee, Austria
- Journal of Posthumanism
- Migration Institute, Finland
- Migration Policies Research Centre, Istanbul Topkapi University, Turkey
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- Red Cross, Italy
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- Research Centre in Economic and Organizational Sociology (SOCIUS), Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal
- RGS Population Studies Group, United Kingdom
- Ria Money Transfers
- Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Centre for Mediterranean Studies, Germany
- Sino-German Economic Development and Innovation Research Centre, Hefei University, P.R. China
- The Council of the Moroccan Community Abroad, Morocco
- The Global Mobility Project, The Ohio State University, USA
- The Ministry of Education, Morocco
- The National Human Rights Council (CNDH), Morocco
- Tourism Office of Lisbon, Portugal
- Unidad Académica en Estudios del Desarrollo, Mexico
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
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Host Institutions of The Migration Conferences

- Universidade Iberoamericana, Mexico (TMC2024 Host)
- Universität Hamburg, Germany (TMC2023 Host)
- Mohammed V University of Rabat, Morocco (TMC2022 Host)

- Association Marocaine d'Etudes & de Recherches sur les Migrations (AMERM), Morocco (TMC2022 Host)
- International Business School, UK (TMC2021 Host)
- Ming-Ai (London) Institute, UK (TMC2021 Host)
- South East European University, N. Macedonia (TMC2020 Host)
- University of Bari Aldo Moro, Italy (TMC2019 Host)
- University of Bari, Italy (TMC2019 Host)
- Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal (TMC2018 Host)
- Harokopio University, Athens, Greece (TMC2017 Host)
- University of Vienna, Austria (TMC2016 Host)
- Charles University Prague, Czech Republic (TMC2015 Host)
- Regent's University London, UK (TMC2014 Host)
- Regent's College London, UK (TMC2012 Host)

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Keynote Speakers

The Migration Conferences team are proud to have leading scholars and experts in the field as keynote speakers and panellists. This year, TMC will feature:

- María Dolores París Pombo, COLEF-Tijuana, Mexico
- Margarita Núñez, Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico
- Estela Rivero, University of Notre Dame, USA
- Cecilia Menjívar, University of California, Los Angeles, USA
- Alejandro Anaya, Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico
- Ingmar Weber, Saarland University, Germany
- Eva Dziadula, University of Notre Dame, USA
- Alfredo Cuecuecha, Universidad Popular Autónoma del Estado de Puebla, Mexico
- Laura Canche (IOM)
- Fabio Jimenez (IOM)

- Pedro Paulo Orraca (Colef)
- Pedro Casasalatriste (Amcham)
- Jorge Schiavon, Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico
- Andrew Selee, Migration Policy Institute, USA
- Silvia Giorguli, El Colegio de México, Mexico
- Agustín Escobar Latapí, CIESAS Occidente, Mexico
- José Alberto Lara Pulido, Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico
- Roman Hoffmann, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, Austria
- Fernando Ríosmena, University of Texas, San Antonio, USA
- Roberto Vélez, Centro de Estudios Espinosa Yglesias, Mexico
- Alfredo Cuecuecha, University of Notre Dame
- Norma Fuentes Mayorga, City University of New York, USA
- Cesar Velázquez Guadarrama, Iberoamericana, Mexico

In previous years, The Migration Conferences entertained distinguished scholars delivering keynote speeches including:

Fiona B. Adamson, SOAS, University of London, UK [2019], Theresa Alfaro-Velcamp, Emeritus Professor, Sonoma State University, USA [2021], Joaquin Arango, Complutense University of Madrid, Spain [2018], Jürgen Bast, Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen, Germany [2023], Giuseppe Brescia, MP, Member of Italian Chamber of Deputies, Parlamento Italiano, Italy [2020], Caroline Brettell, Southern Methodist University, USA [2015], Gabriele Buchholtz, Universität Hamburg, Germany [2023], Pedro Calado, The High Commissioner for Migration, Lisbon, Portugal [2018], Barry Chiswick, George Washington University, USA [2014], Prof Jeffrey H. Cohen, Ohio State University, United States [2022], Martina Cvajner, University of Trento, Italy [2020], Luisa Feline Freier De Ferrari, Universidad del Pacifico, Peru [2023], Jelena Dzankic, Co-Director of the GLOBALCIT Network, European University Institute, Italy [2020], Élise Féron, Tampere

Peace Research Institute, Tampere University, Finland [2021], Nissa Finney, University of St Andrews, UK [2020], Elli Heikkilä, Research Director, Migration Institute of Finland, Finland [2020], James F. Hollifield, Director of the Tower Center for Public Policy and International Affairs at Southern Methodist University, Dallas, USA [2021], Agnes Igoye, Deputy National Coordinator Prevention of Trafficking in Persons, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Uganda [2020], Prof Markus Koller, Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Germany [2022], Michelle Leighton, International Labour Organization, Genève, Switzerland [2018], Philip L. Martin, University of California, Davis, USA [2019], Markus Kotzur, Universität Hamburg, Germany [2019], Douglas S. Massey, Princeton University, USA [2015], Helén Nilsson, Director, Nordic Council of Ministers Office in Lithuania [2020], Prof Mustafa Ozbilgin, Brunel University London, UK [2022], Karsten Paerregaard, Gothenburg University, Sweden [2019], Karen Phalet, KU Leuven, Belgium [2016], Rodolfo Cruz Piñeiro, Director, Departamento de Estudios de Población, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, Mexico [2021], Prof Irudaya Rajan, IIMAD, Kerala, India [2022], Pia M. Orrenius, Vice President and Senior Economist Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, USA [2021], Martin Ruhs, European University Institute, Florence, Italy [2019], Mario Savino, University of Tuscia, Italy [2023], Oded Stark, University of Bonn, Germany [2017], Ruba Salih, SOAS, University of London, UK [2018], Sasskia Sassen, Columbia University, USA [2017], Giuseppe Sciortino, University of Trento, Italy [2017], Carlos Vargas Silva, University of Oxford, UK [2019], Ibrahim Sirkeci, International Business School, UK [2016], Daniel Thym, Universität Konstanz, Germany [2023], Hna. Leticia Gutiérrez Valderrama, Scalabrinian Missionary, founder of SMR and Sergio Mendez Arceo National Human Rights Prize in Mexico; Diocesan Delegate for Migration - Diocese of Sigüenza-Guadalajara-Spain [2021], Dr V.J. Varghese, University of Hyderabad, India [2022].

Summary Programme

3 JULY 2024 WEDNESDAY - DAY 1 [All Mexican Times - GMT/UTC: -06:00]

09:00-16:00 – Registration Desk Open

09:30-12:15 – Opening Session and Plenary

- Welcoming speeches

Opening Plenary: Keynote Speaker: María Dolores París Pombo, COLEF-Tijuana, Mexico:

“Im-mobilities and Human Rights in the Americas”

11:30 – 11:45: Coffee Break

11:45 – 13:15: Parallel Sessions: 1A – 1B – 1C – 1D – 1E – 1F – 1G – 1H

13:15 – 14:15: Lunch Break

14:15 – 15:45: Parallel Sessions: 2A – 2B – 2C – 2D – 2E – 2F – 2G – 2H

15:45 – 16:00: Coffee Break

16:00 – 17:30: Parallel Sessions: 3A – 3B – 3C – 3D – 3E – 3F – 3G – 3H

17:30 – 17:45: Coffee Break

17:45 – 19:15: Roundtable 1: “Gender and Migration in the American Continent”

- Chair: Margarita Núñez, Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico
- **Invited Speakers:**
 - Estela Rivero, University of Notre Dame
 - Cecilia Menjívar, University of California, Los Angeles, USA

4 July 2024 THURSDAY - DAY 2

09:00 – 10:30: Plenary Session 1: “Migration and Data Science”

- Chair: Alejandro Anaya, Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico
- **Keynote Speaker:**
 - Ingmar Weber, Saarland University, Germany
 - Eva Dziadula, University of Notre Dame, USA
 - Discussant: Alfredo Cuecuecha, Universidad Popular Autónoma del Estado de Puebla, Mexico

10:30 – 10:45: Coffee Break

10:45 – 12:15: Parallel Sessions: 4A – 4B – 4C – 4D – 4E – 4F – 4G – 4H – 4I – 4J

12:15 – 12:45: Light Lunch – Brown Bag Break

12:45 – 14:00: Roundtable 2: “Labor integration of Migrant Workers” Sponsored by IOM

- Chair: Laura Canche (IOM)
- **Invited Speakers:**
 - Fabio Jimenez (IOM)
 - Pedro Paulo Orraca (Colef)
 - Pedro Casasalatraste (Amcham)

14:15 – 15:45: Parallel Sessions: 5A – 5B – 5C – 5D – 5E – 5F – 5G – 5H – 5I – 5J

15:45 – 16:00: Coffee Break

16:00 – 18:00: Roundtable 3: “Migration Policy in Mexico and the USA”

- Chair: Jorge Schiavon, Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico
- **Invited Speakers:**
 - Andrew Selee, Migration Policy Institute, USA

- Silvia **Giorguli**, El Colegio de México, Mexico
- Agustin Escobar **Latapí**, CIESAS Occidente, Mexico

CONFERENCE DINNER - 4 July 2024, Thursday | 19:30-21:30

19:00-22:00 – Conference Dinner at: Hacienda de los Morales, Vázquez de Mella 525, Col. del Bosque, 11510, CDMX. Directions: Google Map | <https://www.haciendadelosmorales.com/>

5 July 2024 FRIDAY - DAY 3

09:30 – 11:30: Plenary Session 2: “Migration and Climate Change” – Sponsored by the Center for Sustainable Development, CENTRUS at Universidad Iberoamericana.

- Chair: José Alberto Lara Pulido, CENTRUS, Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico
- **Keynote Speaker:** Roman **Hoffmann**, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, Austria
- Discussant: Fernando **Ríosmena**, University of Texas, San Antonio, USA

11:30 – 11:45: Coffee Break

11:45 – 13:15: Parallel Sessions: 6A – 6B – 6C – 6D – 6E – 6F – 6G – 6H – 6I

13:15 – 14:15: Lunch Break

14:15 – 15:45: Parallel Sessions: 7A – 7B – 7C – 7D – 7E – 7F – 7G – 7H – 7I – 7J

15:45 – 16:00: Coffee Break

16:00 – 18:00: Roundtable 4: “Migration and Social Mobility in sending and receiving destinations” – Sponsored by Centro de

Estudios Espinosa Yglesias.

- Chair: Roberto Vélez, Centro de Estudios Espinosa Yglesias, Mexico
- **Invited Speakers:**
 - Alfredo **Cuecuecha**, University of Notre Dame
 - Norma **Fuentes Mayorga**, City University of New York, USA
 - Discussant: Cesar **Velázquez Guadarrama**, Iberoamericana, Mexico

8 July 2024 MONDAY – VIRTUAL SESSIONS [All Mexican Times – GMT/UTC: -06:00]

08:00 – 09:30: Parallel Sessions: 8B – 8C – 8D – 8E – 8F

09:30 – 10:00: Break

10:00 – 11:30: Parallel Sessions: 9A – 9B – 9C – 9D

11:30 – 12:00: Break

12:00 – 13:30: Parallel Sessions: 10A – 10B – 10C – 10D – 10E

13:30 – 14:00: Break

14:00 – 15:30: Parallel Sessions: 11A – 11B – 11C – 11D – 11E

9 July 2024 TUESDAY – VIRTUAL SESSIONS [All Mexican Times – GMT/UTC: -06:00]

08:00 – 09:30: Parallel Sessions: 12A – 12B – 12C – 12D – 12E – 12F – 12G – 12H

09:30 – 10:00: Break

10:00 – 11:30: Parallel Sessions: 13A – 13B – 13C – 13D – 13E – 13F – 13G – 13H

END OF THE PROGRAMME

Please note this programme is subject to change without notice.

[All Mexican Times – GMT/UTC: -06:00]

3 July 2024, Wednesday

09:00 - 16:00 - REGISTRATION

3 July 2024, Wednesday

09:30 – 11:30

Opening Plenary Session

Welcoming Speeches

Keynote Speaker:

- Keynote Speaker: **María Dolores París Pombo**,
COLEF-Tijuana, Mexico:
“Im-mobilities and Human Rights in the Americas”

3 July 2024, Wednesday

11:45 - 13:15

1A Procesos de movilidad y migración internacional en el Estado de México [Español]

*Moderator: Ana Elizabeth Jardón Hernández, Universidad
Autónoma del Estado de México*

**2032 Movilidades laborales internas y
reconfiguraciones territoriales en
comunidades rurales de tres municipios del
Estado de México**

Itzel Hernández Lara

**2033 Etnografía de los afectos. Una propuesta
para explicar la movilidad humana**

Lucía Cristina Ortiz Domínguez

2034 Agencia y aspiraciones: recursos para la integración sociolaboral de población refugiada

Ana Elizabeth Jardón Hernández

2032 Movilidades laborales internas y reconfiguraciones territoriales en comunidades rurales de tres municipios del Estado de México

Itzel Hernández Lara, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

A partir del enfoque sobre movilidades y circulación migratoria, la ponencia tiene por objetivo analizar los distintos flujos de movilidades laborales que tienen su origen en comunidades de tres municipios del Estado de México y destacar su papel en la reconfiguración territorial de los espacios de reproducción doméstica en hogares rurales. Como se tratará de explicar, los destinos laborales de comunidades rurales de San Felipe del Progreso, Jocotitlán y Atlacomulco se dirigen a diversas entidades dentro del país, al tiempo que involucran distintos trabajos, tiempos de ausencia y circularidad, así como dinámicas de traslado. Esto da lugar a la interconexión de diversos lugares a través de múltiples intercambios y experiencias que trascienden el mero traslado de personas, lo que da lugar a construcción de territorios de movilidades laborales. Esta interesante reconfiguración territorial se suma a la compleja dinámica migratoria propia de la entidad mexiquense, y no está exenta de procesos de desigualdad y vulnerabilidad. Las movilidades laborales aquí analizadas mantienen el común denominador de ser estrategias de sobrevivencia que se han vuelto indispensables ante la falta de opciones laborales en sus localidades de origen y la falta del rendimiento de las actividades agrícolas. Como será explicado en la ponencia, son movilidades que en su mayoría involucran condiciones laborales precarias en sectores tales como el comercio informal, el trabajo del hogar o la albañilería; lo que nos permite reflexionar sobre el mantenimiento de procesos de desigualdad social en las movilidades laborales desde comunidades rurales.

2033 **Etnografía de los afectos. Una propuesta para explicar la movilidad humana**

Lucía Cristina Ortiz Domínguez, El Colegio Mexiquense, A.C.

La presentación que se propone analiza la relación entre movilidad, afectos y migrantes en un albergue en el Estado de México, centrando su atención en la población centroamericana que transita y permanece en este espacio. Se reconoce la complejidad del fenómeno migratorio, donde los migrantes enfrentan diversas violencias estructurales en sus lugares de origen y durante su trayecto, con políticas migratorias cada vez más restrictivas.

Aunque se ha discutido ampliamente sobre las dificultades y desafíos que enfrentan los migrantes, la ponencia propone explorar el papel de los afectos en sus experiencias. Se destaca que los afectos influyen en las decisiones, trayectorias y redes de apoyo de los migrantes, moviéndolos en su búsqueda de supervivencia y mejoras en sus condiciones de vida.

A través de esta propuesta, se observa que en el albergue, los migrantes toman decisiones influenciados por tres elementos principales: su llegada al lugar, las circunstancias personales y de movilidad de otros migrantes, y las dinámicas y condiciones del propio albergue. Se enfatiza la importancia de comprender cómo los afectos impactan en estas decisiones, evidenciando la falta de certezas y la incertidumbre que enfrentan los migrantes en su camino.

Se menciona que los albergues de migrantes desempeñan un papel crucial en la asistencia a esta población en tránsito, cubriendo necesidades que los Estados no pueden abordar completamente. Se destaca la diversidad de perfiles de estos albergues, que van desde iniciativas formales hasta aquellas surgidas de la sociedad civil o comunidades religiosas.

Se propone una etnografía de los afectos en un albergue, buscando entender cómo las personas y el espacio interactúan mutuamente, generando dinámicas que afectan la espera y/o movilidad de los migrantes. Se plantea que este enfoque cualitativo, basado en un extenso trabajo de campo, permite

comprender las experiencias subjetivas de los migrantes y las interacciones en el espacio social.

Finalmente, se reflexiona sobre la importancia de estudiar los afectos en contextos de movilidad, reconociendo que estos conducen a zonas de complejidad y contradicción donde se generan lazos, identidades y sociabilidades. Se destaca la necesidad de comprender cómo los afectos influyen en las experiencias migratorias y en las dinámicas cotidianas de los migrantes en albergues y otros espacios de tránsito.

2034 Agencia y aspiraciones: recursos para la integración sociolaboral de población refugiada

Ana Elizabeth Jardón Hernández, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

En México, las solicitudes de la condición de refugiado de población proveniente de distintos orígenes se han incrementado exponencialmente en los últimos años, provocando una crisis humanitaria en esta materia debido a las reducidas capacidades institucionales y presupuestales, así como por la ausencia histórica de un sistema de acogida, protección e integración (París, 2019) y la implementación de medidas de contención (detección, detención y deportación) que interpelan los derechos humanos de las personas con necesidad de protección internacional (Villafuerte, 2020; Quijas, 2021). En este contexto, la ponencia parte de considerar que los estudios sobre refugio si bien han explorado con suficiencia los procesos de integración de esta población, generalmente lo han hecho desde una perspectiva institucional, por lo que poco se han centrado en el estudio y reconocimiento de las capacidades de agencia de esta población para involucrarse y hacerse parte de estos procesos. Por lo cual, el objetivo de esta presentación es reflexionar sobre las formas y expresiones que la agencia y las aspiraciones de la población refugiada adquieren para propiciar sus propios procesos de integración sociolaboral. La ponencia parte de una aproximación metodológica cualitativa, por lo que, reconociendo la importancia que tiene la cercanía a los sujetos y los contextos; se seleccionó un caso, que permite precisar y

profundizar en la comprensión e interpretación de su experiencia.

El caso expuesto, además de que guarda similitudes en términos de las necesidades individuales, familiares y de apoyo institucional que tiene la población refugiada, aporta a la comprensión de estas dinámicas en el Estado de México, por tratarse de los primeros acercamientos al tema en esta entidad, que se sustenta en una perspectiva centrada en el sujeto y que permite poner en contexto el papel de la agencia, los deseos, aspiraciones y expectativas como motores que van delineando proyectos de vida y otorgando sentido a la percepción de sentirse integrados.

1B Ayer y hoy: un recorrido por la historia de las relaciones migratorias en la Frontera México-EE.UU - 1

[Español]

Moderator: Catherine Vézina, División de Historia-CIDE, Mexico

2010 El jaloneo fronterizo de enero-febrero del 1954: propuesta de interpretación transnacional de la estrategia mexicana de contención de la emigración

Catherine Vézina

2011 Migración interna e internacional: rutas de desplazamiento e impacto regional en el noroeste de México

Irina Córdoba Ramírez

2012 Memoria colectiva y marcos de interpretación de El Programa Bracero

Abraham Trejo Terreros

2013 Cooperation and Discord in Migration Management: Examining Formal and Informal

Collaboration Between USA and Mexican Border Cities

Elena Sánchez-Montijano, Narayani Lasala-Blanco

2010 El jaloneo fronterizo de enero-febrero del 1954: propuesta de interpretación transnacional de la estrategia mexicana de contención de la emigración

Catherine Vézina, División de Historia-CIDE, Mexico

El 15 enero de 1954, el convenio bilateral que regía la contratación de los trabajadores agrícolas mexicanos en Estados Unidos expiró sin que los gobiernos de este país y de México hayan podido ponerse de acuerdo sobre los términos para renovarlo. Las mesas de diálogo se levantaron y el Congreso estadounidense se puso a debatir la posibilidad de adoptar una ley para permitir la contratación unilateral de mano de obra mexicana. La situación en la frontera se complicaría sustancialmente en las semanas siguientes. Una fotografía famosa publicada en el Los Angeles Times en febrero de 1954 inmortalizó el jaloneo fronterizo que siguió la suspensión de las negociaciones y la cancelación momentánea del Programa Bracero. Fue interpretada como el símbolo de la divergencia de intereses entre ambos países durante la época braceril. Sin embargo, pocos historiadores se han interesado en la estrategia desplegada por México para controlar los movimientos de sus conciudadanos en la frontera durante estas semanas complicadas y entender sus objetivos. La situación fronteriza caótica que fue vivida antes de llegar a un acuerdo debe analizarse en relación con la negociación diplomática entre México y su vecino. Propongo una interpretación diplomática y transnacional de este mes durante el cual no regía ningún convenio bilateral para administrar la contratación de mexicanos en Estados Unidos y que puso a prueba las capacidades de ambos países para controlar la apertura y el cierre de la línea divisoria.

El 15 de enero, el convenio de trabajo venció y la situación se complicó rápidamente entre los dos países. Las portadas de periódicos mexicanos que anunciaban el fracaso de las

negociaciones y la terminación del convenio reportaban también la preocupación con el plan anunciado por Estados Unidos para llevar, por su cuenta, braceros. Los operativos mexicanos en la frontera cobraron entonces una fuerza nunca antes vista. En los días que siguieron la puesta en marcha del plan de contratación unilateral, la prensa estadounidense reportó enfrentamientos violentos entre los agentes migratorios en California, los trabajadores mexicanos y los policías y soldados mexicanos. La labor de retención de los trabajadores migrantes en la frontera mexicana parecía, por primera vez quizá, ser vista como una amenaza real por parte de los granjeros estadounidenses. Este momento fue de corta duración; en los días siguientes, México implementó otra estrategia para recuperar una postura de fuerza frente a Estados Unidos.

Después de haber demostrado la eficacia que podía tener la supervisión mexicana de la frontera, México decidió: poner en evidencia el resultado de la ausencia completa de supervisión del lado mexicano de la frontera y recordarle a su vecino la importancia de la cooperación bilateral en la gestión de la migración mexicana.

2011 Migración interna e internacional: rutas de desplazamiento e impacto regional en el noroeste de México

Irina Córdoba Ramírez, Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas/UNAM, Mexico

El 24 de mayo de 1957 el gobernador bajacaliforniano, Braulio Maldonado Sánchez, recibió un proyecto para “tener un control definitivo y hasta donde sea posible exacto de los aspirantes a trabajadores emigrantes del Estado”. La propuesta constó de ocho puntos, en los que se señalaron aspectos de orden operativo y los específicamente vinculados al proceso de desplazamiento. Sobre el último punto, una preocupación relacionada con la eficacia del proyecto fue que se elaborarían padrones depurados “debidamente” con la finalidad de que los aspirantes fueran “realmente residentes del Estado”. Los interesados quedarían inscritos en la Oficina de Trabajadores Emigrantes del Estado, con ello se buscó evitar tanto las estafas, como las

“aglomeraciones de personas que no residen en la entidad”. La ponencia que se presenta a continuación repasa en la sugerente hipótesis elaborada por Gustavo Verduzco y Kurt Unger quienes han propuesto, sin desarrollar, “la hipótesis de que la expansión de la frontera agrícola hacia el norte, con la creación y ampliación de importantes distritos de riego, constituyó un polo de atracción para la migración interior, sobre la migración internacional”. De esta forma, se problematiza el desplazamiento migratorio desde una perspectiva que se ocupa de la gestión y el control del proceso en virtud de su relación con aspectos vinculados al orden económico y demográfico. La indagación se centra en la participación de los avecindados en Baja California en el Programa Bracero; la presión de la emigración indocumentada al tratarse de un estado fronterizo; y los ritmos en que el territorio, y más tarde estado, se constituyó en una geografía de destino atractiva para la migración interna en las primeras seis décadas del siglo XX. La metodología sigue un procedimiento inductivo. Repasa en los datos cuantitativos contenidos en los censos de población levantados en 1921, 1930, 1940, 1950 y 1960 y relaciona los ritmos de asentamiento de migrantes internos en Baja California con las listas elaboradas en 1957 para ordenar la participación del estado en el Programa Bracero. Hace hincapié en la procedencia de la población asentada en Baja California, sus cambios y el contexto al que obedecieron y subraya que los movimientos de la población no son bidireccionales sino que enlazan “direcciones múltiples en un mismo andar”.

2012 Memoria colectiva y marcos de interpretación de El Programa Bracero

Abraham Trejo Terreros, División de Historia-CIDE, Mexico , , ,

Las historias del Programa Bracero que incorporan la memoria individual y colectiva de este periodo se han concentrado en iluminar aspectos importantes de la vida de los trabajadores jornaleros y de sus familias, principalmente mediante entrevistas interesadas en la experiencia de los individuos. Estas investigaciones muestran que el Programa se moldeó no solo por

las necesidades de mano de obra y los intereses de los empleadores agrícolas estadounidenses, sino también por la disputa entre las distintas agencias gubernamentales de ambos Estados y la negociación diplomática entre los dos gobiernos, así como por las resistencias y estrategias de supervivencia de los propios trabajadores mexicanos.

En contraste, esta presentación examina las historias de vida de personas de origen mexicano que no participaron directamente en el Programa Bracero, con la finalidad de identificar marcos de interpretación de la emigración de mexicanos en el siglo XX de los propios migrantes, y particularmente el lugar que ocupa el periodo 1942-1964. Entonces, esta presentación aborda los principales marcos de interpretación del programa bracero de la generación de mexicanos que salieron durante la Revolución mexicana y se quedaron a residir en suelo estadounidense. Se trata de una generación que salió del país en tiempos convulsos por distintas motivaciones (que iban desde simpatizantes del régimen de Porfirio Díaz hasta militantes del zapatismo) y cuyas familias partieron en busca de oportunidades laborales, estabilidad y formas de sustento que el país ya no les ofreció.

Además, los niños y adolescentes que salieron de México a inicios del siglo XX debido a la Revolución Mexicana fueron testigos, a lo largo de su vida, de eventos que atravesaron la historia de la emigración mexicana, como la Gran Depresión, las deportaciones masivas de la década de los treinta y el Programa Bracero. En esta presentación se analizan 50 entrevistas realizadas durante la década de 1970 para evaluar de qué manera la construcción de narrativas personales se relaciona con marcos de interpretación más amplios en temas como los patrones migratorios, las realidades laborales y económicas de los mexicanos en Estados Unidos, además de cuestiones sociales y culturales de la comunidad mexicana en Estados Unidos, principalmente.

**2013 Cooperation and Discord in Migration Management:
Examining Formal and Informal Collaboration Between USA
and Mexican Border Cities**

*Elena Sánchez-Montijano, División de Estudios Internacionales-CIDE,
Mexico Narayani Lasala-Blanco, División de Estudios Internacionales-
CIDE, Mexico Narayani Lasala-Blanco, División de Estudios
Internacionales- CIDE, Mexico*

The global phenomenon of migration has thrust border cities into the spotlight for addressing the complexities of international migration. This research explores the formal and informal conditions that foster or impede cooperation, between border cities in the United States and Mexico. The central question of this study is under what conditions these geographically proximate cities have forged effective collaborations in addressing international migration.

To answer this question, we focus on the 22 cities along the U.S.- Mexico border. These 11 city dyads were selected because they account for the majority of border crossings. We use a mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative and quantitative data. Qualitative research includes document analysis: information and document gathering of legal documents, reports, and media sources. We also combine and examine relevant existing quantitative data on migration patterns, policies, and cooperation initiatives on these 11 city dyads – to highlight conditions that are associated with greater cooperation, as well as, instances where cooperation across cities is needed. Preliminary findings suggest a nuanced landscape of cooperation among U.S. and Mexican border cities. While instances of cooperation appear in some areas, such as humanitarian assistance and information sharing, significant challenges, including formal ones given the limited attribute persist, rooted in legal, political, resource-related, and cultural factors. This analysis has the potential to aid in the construction of a theoretical framework that enhances our comprehension of cooperation dynamics among border cities, their role in transnational governance, and their extent on migration management. Furthermore, the findings will inform policy recommendations.

3 July 2024, Wednesday

11:45 - 13:15

1C Integration 1

Moderator: Lilach Lev Ari, Oranim College, Israel

- 22 The role of return visits in the cultivation of diaspora subjectivity amongst Hungarian and Venezuelan migrants in London**

Judit Molnar

- 202 Role of cultural mediators in working with refugees**

Aleidis Devillé, Jasmien Sirfouq

- 206 Cooking in Columbus, Los Angeles, and Oaxaca City: Oaxacan Chefs in a Transnational, Comparative Angle**

Andrew Mitchel

- 22 The role of return visits in the cultivation of diaspora subjectivity amongst Hungarian and Venezuelan migrants in London**

Judit Molnar, University of Oxford, UK

I entered my fieldsite of London at the beginning of summer, which was an ideal time to engage with the Venezuelan community: one event followed the other, celebrating people's national identity. However, Hungarian diaspora organisations would close temporarily, with people telling me that most Hungarian migrants were in Hungary during the summer. At first sight, it seemed that Hungarians had a fond relationship with their home country that they expressed in the form of visits. However, once the summer was over, manifestations of patriotism continued in the Venezuelan community while Hungarians talked about the experience of return visits distancing them from wanting to engage with Hungary. In this

paper, I analyse the role of return visits within the larger picture of symbolic as well as physical return intentions and consider how they contribute to feelings of belonging and diaspora activity. Duval (2004) defines return visits as a form of “periodic, but temporary, sojourn made by members of diasporic communities” (51) to their place of origin. In Fortier’s reading (2000) return mobility can be understood as the “performative act of belonging” and Ahmed et al. (2003) analyse it as the quest for ‘re-grounding’. As such, they are a key platform of negotiating connectedness with one’s homeland once the migration has taken place. Amongst the two groups in the focus of my study, the geopolitical situatedness, distance, regulations from the side of both the home and host state, as well as circumstances in the homeland rendered opportunities for return visits hugely dissimilar. Transnational moral economies also pushed Hungarian and Venezuelan migrants in different directions: while Hungarians fulfilled kinship obligations through frequent returns, Venezuelan kin would often push migrants to stay in the UK so they could keep remitting. Furthermore, the perceived ‘debt of communality’ (Carling 2008) fuelled by money transfers home made occasional returnees be seen as a ‘remittance bourgeoisie’ (Smith 2006), which hindered many Venezuelan from undertaking visits. Such factors made the content of return trips remarkably different. Amongst Hungarians, one could talk about migrants assembling livelihoods across borders transnationally. As such, return visits would often replace permanent return as maintaining relationships, providing care, affirming

202 Role of cultural mediators in working with refugees

Aleidis Devillé, Thomas More University of Applied Sciences, Belgium
Jasmien Sirfouq, Thomas More University of Applied Sciences

This study investigates the challenges Western social work professionals face when working with vulnerable populations, especially refugees. It aims to understand how cultural factors influence social work interventions. The study is divided into four phases:

1. Exploration through research, site visits, and literature review to understand the role of intercultural mediators in Fedasil reception centres in Belgium.
2. Sampling from various Fedasil centres and target groups for a representative overview.
3. Data collection via in-depth interviews, focus groups, and participant observation for detailed insights.
4. Data analysis using NVIVO for coding and interpreting the data.

Key findings include:

- Non-native speakers has difficulties expressing symptoms, often resulting in inappropriate treatments.
- Trauma expression varied across cultures. Many used metaphors or proverbs, leading to misinterpretations by Western professionals. For example, a cultural reference to a folktale or proverb might be misunderstood as resistance to direct communication. In some cultures, openly discussing mental health issues, especially negative emotions, is taboo.
- Cultural Mediators are crucial in bridging communication gaps but face challenges in balancing accurate translation with cultural interpretation.

Case Study: Basti's Experience of Trauma and its Cultural Interpretation

- Basti is a refugee from a war-afflicted country where openly discussing personal trauma is culturally uncommon. Strength is often portrayed through endurance rather than verbal expression of suffering. He used phrases like "we all went through hard times" instead of

detailing personal encounters with violence and loss.

- Basti's narrative reflects his culture's emphasis on collective suffering over individual experiences. When discussing his past in a western setting, he focuses on communal hardships, omitting detailed personal traumatic events. Gaps in Life History Narration: Basti's history shows significant gaps, especially around the conflict period. This is not due to memory loss but a cultural approach to trauma, where direct verbalization of personal experiences is avoided.
- Basti's case is a clear example of how trauma narratives are culturally constructed, as theorized in the study. His way of narrating trauma—through collective experiences and with noticeable gaps—highlights the cultural influence on how trauma is expressed and processed. The study suggests that what is considered traumatic and how it is expressed is highly selective and deeply influenced by cultural norms. In cultures like Basti's, where direct discussion of personal trauma is not usual, narratives may be constructed in a way that omits explicit details of personal suffering.
- In Basti's case, the cultural mediator plays a crucial role in bridging the gap between Basti's culturally influenced trauma narrative and the Western framework, facilitating a deeper understanding of his unique expression of trauma for the social worker. This is crucial for providing culturally sensitive and effective care to refugees and individuals from diverse cultural backgrounds.
- The study emphasizes the need for culturally sensitive approaches in refugee relief and

reception. Cultural mediators are key in facilitating communication and bridging cultural divides. However, they require more training and support, and counsellors need a deeper understanding of the cultural context of trauma. Effective care for refugees demands a collaborative approach that respects cultural differences and incorporates local knowledge and coping mechanisms.

206 Cooking in Columbus, Los Angeles, and Oaxaca City: Oaxacan Chefs in a Transnational, Comparative Angle

Andrew Mitchel, The Ohio State University, USA

This presentation is a synopsis of my dissertation research, which examines how Oaxacan chefs define success and respond to consumer expectations in three distinct settings: Columbus, Ohio; Los Angeles, California; and Oaxaca City, Oaxaca. Cooking culturally relevant and nostalgic foods is a critical part of Oaxacan life and identity formation, whether living in Mexico, California, or in newer destinations like Columbus. My project defines how Oaxacan chefs succeed, adapt cultural and culinary traditions in the kitchen and form new transnational social formations that link them to families, friends, and new spaces (Cohen 2004; Malpica 2005; Stephen 2007). I examine, from a transnational, comparative perspective, the three following themes as they relate to food anthropology and migration:

Firstly, how do Oaxacan chefs define success?

Through my interviews, I have documented how factors like family support impact chefs' personal definitions of what it means to be successful.

Secondly, how do chefs adapt their dishes to meet the expectations of their clientele?

Oaxacan food in Columbus, Ohio is not the same as Oaxacan food in Los Angeles, California or Oaxaca City, Oaxaca. Thus, I examine how chefs are innovating across these three field sites, as well as what, if any, new dishes they have introduced to their

repertoires using ingredients, spices, cooking techniques, presentation of dishes, and décor to meet demand and their perceptions of their local consumer base. Finally, I track how chefs are responding to anticipated Mexican menu features which can include well-known dishes like tacos and burritos, new fads like birria, and Oaxacan specialties like mole and tlayudas.

Third, what does it mean to be Oaxacan?

Oaxacan identity is dynamic and, in the United States, quintessentially transnational. Working with Oaxacan chefs is an opportunity to understand how they formulate and formalize identity as rooted in Oaxacan history, expressed through Oaxacan foodways, yet focused on present life in new destinations.

As responses to these themes vary by location, I will compare and contrast the lived experience of my participants to show continued ties to Oaxaca established and maintained through culinary traditions and restaurant work.

1D Environment and Migration 1

Moderator: Bernardo Bolaños Guerra, Metropolitan Autonomous University, Mexico

166 Migration and Resilience in a Changing Climate: How migration supports household resilience in climate vulnerable areas in India

Shahana Chattaraj, Varun Aggarwal, Nidhi Menon, Deepti Raj Vivek Venkataramani

252 Labour Market and Migration Consequences of a Natural Disaster: Quasi-Experimental Evidence from Nepal

Esther M. Bartl

387 Drought and Migration in Central and Equatorial America

Bernardo Bolaños Guerra

166 Migration and Resilience in a Changing Climate: How migration supports household resilience in climate vulnerable areas in India

Shahana Chattaraj, World Resources Institute India Varun Aggarwal, India Migration Now Nidhi Menon, India Migration Now Deepti Raj

Vivek Venkataramani, World Resources Institute India World Resources Institute India

In this paper, we share findings from an exploratory study examining migration experiences and resilience outcomes across climate-vulnerable sending districts as well as destination regions in 3 Indian states, Odisha, Gujarat and Kerala. We find that households' experience climate events and stresses, but migrate primarily for livelihood reasons. Migration is used as an adaptive strategy by different sorts of households to cope and recover from climate and other shocks and stresses, and remains male-dominated, circular and dependent on existing networks. It supports resilience primarily through economic diversification, increased income and savings. Within destination cities, migrants have better access to infrastructure and services. Safety nets and support systems – social and governmental – are the weakest link.

Our research is situated within an emerging 'climate mobilities' literature that challenges dominant narratives of mass climate-induced cross-border migrations, and seeks to go beyond vulnerability and disaster-risk reduction frameworks to better understand how a changing climate affects migration capabilities, outcomes and patterns in different contexts. Developing a conceptual framework that integrates migration and development as well as climate resilience lenses, we hope to contribute to empirical and theoretical research, and provide information for evidence-based, contextualized and equitable policies related to human mobility and climate change.

252 Labour Market and Migration Consequences of a Natural Disaster: Quasi-Experimental Evidence from Nepal

Esther M. Bartl, University of Sussex

This study investigates the impact of the 2015 “Gorkha” earthquake on international labour migration from and domestic employment in Nepal. The analysis mainly draws from the Demographics and Health Survey (DHS) Nepal and a unique dataset that contains daily information on labor permits issued to future international labour migrants by the Ministry of Labour of Nepal. As the first step, by applying a Machine Learning prediction model, the study finds strong endogeneity between the degree of household destruction caused by the 2015 earthquake and household characteristics as well as geographical location, respectively. To introduce exogenous variation of the impact of the earthquake, the study categorizes Nepalese districts into earthquake-affected and unaffected based on seismic activity and uses the difference-in-difference approach for the analysis. The results suggest a 13-percentage point decline in women’s employment in earthquake-affected districts, but no significant results were observed for men. The findings show heterogeneous effects on women’s employment across employment sectors and topographical regions. In addition, the study finds a decline of labor permits issued to Nepalese men after the earthquake, indicating a decrease in the number of departing male labor migrants from Nepal. As no such effects were found on the number of women migrating overseas, the study suggests that the earthquake-induced increase in available male labor in Nepal “crowded out” jobs women occupied before the earthquake. Nepal is one of the world’s poorest and most disaster-prone countries with women being one of the most vulnerable groups in society. The study advocates for implementing policies aimed at enhancing women’s economic resilience in the face of natural disasters, including improving access to education, creating job opportunities for women in sectors with higher productivity, and establishing childcare support programs.

387 **Drought and Migration in Central and Equatorial America**

Bernardo Bolaños Guerra, Metropolitan Autonomous University, Mexico City

This study focuses on the effects of climate on the tendency of individuals to leave a territory, measuring the weight of precipitation and/or lack thereof in one of the most important food corridors in America. To study this process, we developed a stochastic frontier model, finding as a main result that there is a greater tendency to migrate when a drought occurs. This tendency is evaluated through a system that includes a series of controls for the incidence of other extreme weather events such as El Niño (ENSO), hurricanes, homicide levels, economic performance, and exchange rate, all of which has allowed us to conclude (Fuentes, Bolaños & Olivera, 2024) that drought above any another climatic event motivates Central American population to migrate. Drought is also fueling the exile of hundreds of thousands of Colombian and Venezuelan citizens, as President Gustavo Petro has officially claimed.

1E Labor market integration of Migrants

/Integración de los migrantes al Mercado laboral

[Español]

Moderator: Pablo Álvarez Icaza, Independent Scholar

- 94 Procesos de discriminación laboral hacia población venezolana en Bogotá, Colombia: discusiones sobre la agencia de la población en movilidad humana en contextos de crisis**

Areli López Flores

- 123 Relación entre la calidad del empleo y las variables institucionales: Mexicanos en Estados Unidos**

Rocio Arredondo, Pedro Orraca

**364 Sustitución Imperfecta en el mercado
laboral estadounidense: trabajadores
nativos e inmigrantes mexicanos, 2000-
2020. Marco Antonio Jiménez Ruiz**

**94 Procesos de discriminación laboral hacia población
venezolana en Bogotá, Colombia: discusiones sobre la agencia
de la población en movilidad humana en contextos de crisis**

*Arelí López Flores, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México,
México*

Hoy en día, hablar de movilidad humana implica reconocer la facultad del ser humano de desplazarse y sobre todo de elegir su destino libremente. La complejidad de estos procesos incluye tanto las temporalidades, como los motivos a los que responden y las modalidades en los que ocurren, esto nos remite a hablar de desplazamiento forzado, que no se da en condiciones óptimas, sin un proyecto migratorio trazado y por tanto sin recursos.

Esta investigación tiene por objetivo analizar los procesos de discriminación laboral hacia la población venezolana en Colombia, a fin de tener una aproximación al estudio de la agencia activada para el cumplimiento de sus aspiraciones laborales en un contexto de movilidad forzada.

En este sentido se ponen en discusión los resultados de la Encuesta Pulso de la Migración, realizada en Colombia en 2023, con el objetivo de dar a conocer las condiciones de vida de los migrantes; complementando con los resultados obtenidos en campo en Bogotá, a partir de ello se puede hacer un acercamiento a la realidad que enfrenta la población venezolana en Colombia a unos años de la crisis que los obligó a desplazarse.

**123 Relación entre la calidad del empleo y las variables
institucionales: Mexicanos en Estados Unidos**

*Rocío Arredondo, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, México Pedro Orraca,
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte*

Considerando la influencia que el contexto económico, institucional y las políticas laborales y de integración pueden ejercer sobre la inserción y desarrollo de los inmigrantes en el mercado laboral, se estima un modelo multinivel para analizar la influencia de estas variables en la calidad del empleo de cada grupo. Como parte de los principales resultados de este estudio, se encuentra el hecho de que para los mexicanos de primera generación, la entidad en la que se reside presenta mayor peso en la calidad del empleo al que se puede acceder en comparación con el resto de los grupos, así como también la brecha entre hombres y mujeres en el acceso a calidad de los empleos es mayor para este grupo.

364 Sustitución Imperfecta en el mercado laboral estadounidense: trabajadores nativos e inmigrantes mexicanos, 2000-2020.

Marco Antonio Jiménez Ruiz, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, México

Las personas nacidas en México representan el 23.12% de los nacidos en el extranjero y el 46% de los nacidos en Latinoamérica que residen en Estados Unidos (U.S. Census Bureau, 2022). Para el año 2022, su número ascendió a aproximadamente 10.6 millones, de los cuales 10.3 millones tenían más de 16 años de edad. De este grupo, el 68.2% formaba parte de la población económicamente activa, lo que se traduce en alrededor de 7 millones de personas nacidas en México trabajando o buscando empleo en territorio estadounidense (U.S. Census Bureau, 2022).

El diferencial salarial entre México y Estados Unidos persiste una vez que los trabajadores mexicanos han cruzado la frontera, ya que la remuneración anual media para los mexicanos en Estados Unidos equivale a solo el 60% de la de los nativos. Esto refleja un discurso antiinmigrante institucionalizado, respaldado por la mayoría de las teorías funcionalistas emanadas de la ciencia económica (ver Borjas, 2019; Harris y Todaro, 1970), las cuales argumentan que, ante una sustitución perfecta entre trabajadores, un shock migratorio conduce a un desplazamiento a la derecha de la curva de oferta de trabajo y, consecuentemente, a una reducción de los salarios.

En este contexto, tomando como referencia importantes investigaciones como la de Card (1990), quien encontró efectos nulos de la inmigración ante un shock repentino en la población económicamente activa de Miami debido a la llegada del Mariel; Akbari y Aydede (2013), que demostraron que la educación obtenida en los países de origen es menos remunerada en el destino; y Akbari y Haider (2018), que evidenciaron cómo las políticas migratorias selectivas generan un mayor crecimiento económico; se construyó un pseudo-panel que permitió seguir cohortes artificiales a lo largo del tiempo, siguiendo la metodología de Manacorda (2012), agrupando individuos en siete períodos muestrales de 2000 a 2020 (trienios) y quince grupos de edad de 3 años (considerando la población de 16 a 65 años). Asimismo, se dividieron en dos grupos según el nivel educativo alcanzado y según su lugar de nacimiento.

Esto condujo a la estimación de parámetros de sustitución por tiempo, edad y cualificación mediante una función de producción con trabajo heterogéneo de tipo elasticidad de sustitución constante (CES, por sus siglas en inglés) en tres niveles, lo que permitió observar que los efectos de la inmigración mexicana sobre el empleo y los salarios de los trabajadores estadounidenses dependen del grado en que estos grupos de trabajadores sean sustitutos o complementarios entre sí. Sin embargo, al mismo tiempo, la demanda de trabajadores mexicanos está influenciada por el devenir macroeconómico de Estados Unidos y las particularidades de sus ciclos económicos, lo que resulta en efectos diferenciados de la inmigración mexicana sobre la estructura salarial.

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3 July 2024, Wednesday

11:45 - 13:15

1F Teoría y conceptualización [Español]

Moderator: Ana Vila-Freyer, Universidad Latina de México

145 Bio- y necropolítica en Europa del siglo XXI: maquinarias de vulnerabilización del cuerpo migrante

Andrés Otálvaro

326 Cohesión Social, Bienestar y Transnacionalismo en Comunidades migrantes en el sur de Guanajuato, México

Ana Vila-Freyer

331 Factores asociados a la migración neta cero entre México y Estados Unidos, 2005-2015

David Alejandro Calvillo Preciado, Jaime Lara Lara, Arnoldo Martínez Elizondo, Eliseo Samuel Pequeño Morán; Victor Manuel Velarde Villasana

357 **Experiences in The Work and Health
Conditions of The Migrant Agricultural
Workers of Río Florido, Fresnillo, Zacatecas**

*Christopher Cervantes Yáñez, Dellanira Ruiz de Chávez
Ramírez, Pascual Gerardo García Zamora, Cristina
Almeida Perales; Ana María Monreal Ávila*

**145 Bio- y necropolítica en Europa del siglo XXI: maquinarias
de vulnerabilización del cuerpo migrante**

*Andrés Otálvaro, Bundesverband Netzwerke
Migrant:innenorganisationen e.V. ("Federal Association of Networks of
Migrant Organizations" - Germany)*

Refugiados: as representan actualmente una figura ejemplar del “homo sacer” según Giorgio Agamben (2012: 135-144). Sus cuerpos quedan extensamente excluidos, maltratados y desprotegidos en un marco biopolítico perfeccionado bajo estado de excepción permanente impuesto por el poder soberano bajo la premisa “dejar morir...” (Foucault 1976: 181). La migración destaca una contradicción fundamental en la modernidad occidental. Por un lado existe un discurso liberal sobre la universalidad de los derechos humanos en la tradición de la Ilustración. Por otro lado, se observa un marco restrictivo de soberanía de los Estados nacionales con securitización militarizada y racializada de fronteras. De allí resulta una división entre “ciudadanos:as normales con nacionalidad y derechos” y “personas extranjeras indocumentadas o ilegalizadas sin ciudadanía y derechos”. A pesar de la Convención de Ginebra de 1949 y otros tratados internacionales como la Convención Europea de Derechos Humanos de 1950, los derechos de miles de solicitantes de asilo en Europa no están protegidos ni garantizados, lo que pone de presente su latente indefensión, (Di Cesare 2021: 53-60).

Mediante la nuda vita del homo sacer, Agamben alude a la "mera vida" (bloßes Leben) de Walter Benjamin. En su mera vida, el individuo con una historia de migración es indudablemente uno de los seres más afectados por la precariedad y vulnerabilidad

bajo las actuales condiciones históricas, nacionales y soberanas (Soguk 2021: 231-251; Butler 2016: 12-27). Según Walter Benjamin, la mera vida está inevitablemente vinculada a la violencia y la sangre: “Pues con la mera vida, cesa el dominio del derecho sobre el viviente”, expresó en su ensayo “Crítica de la violencia” en 1921 (1991, 179- 204). La trágica realización diaria de la premisa biopolítica y necropolítica de “vida que se dejar morir” con un saldo de miles de cadáveres y desaparecidos en el Mediterráneo en el siglo XXI es estremecedora en este contexto (Laakkonen 2023: 7-28; Gebhard 2020: 120-137).

Con su concepto de "necropolítica", Achilles Mbembe se une a la tradición analítica de la biopolítica de Foucault y Agamben. Enfatiza así la capacidad de decisión del (tanato-)poder soberano en el contexto de Estado de excepción no sólo sobre la vida sino también a través de la administración especialmente violenta de la muerte bajo intereses bélicos en el siglo XXI y desde una perspectiva (de/post/neo)colonial (Mbembe 2003: 11-40). Un marco oficial de tanatopolítica estructural ha sido construido en la Fortaleza europea de cara al racializado “Mediterraneo negro” (Ehrmann 2021, 419-466); la muerte de miles de migrantes no es la consecuencia de historias, responsabilidades y accidentes individuales de migración, sino el resultado de una sistemática maquinaria estatal de muerte. Ella (re)produce e intensifica vulnerabilidades interseccionales e injusticias estructurales contra comunidades e individuos en espacios neocoloniales extractivistas, donde los vivientes migrantes son perseguidos, capturados, explotados y deshechados (Mbembe 2023: 37-66; Estévez 2022: 13-44; Tazzioli 2021). La situación de miles de refugiados:as puede compararse también con aquella de las personas esclavizadas en situaciones (neo-)coloniales en su mera vida, expuestas incluso a la condición de “muerte social” bajo las condiciones más brutales y adversas (Ehrmann 2011: 128-148).

326 Cohesión Social, Bienestar y Transnacionalismo en Comunidades migrantes en el sur de Guanajuato, México

Ana Vila-Freyer, Universidad Latina de México

¿Puede el bienestar alcanzarse en un espacio transnacional? Bienestar, para nuestros propósitos, es entendido como la percepción individual de la calidad de vida. Entendemos que los individuos, en tanto actores sociales, enfocan sus acciones en búsqueda del bienestar de ellos, sus familias y sus comunidades tanto en términos materiales, como sociales. En este sentido, la migración se refiere a la movilidad espacial de los individuos, algunas veces atravesando fronteras en búsqueda de una mejora en su calidad de vida personal, familiar y comunitaria. Este trabajo está basado en un proyecto de investigación iniciado en 2016 que incluye encuestas y entrevistas semi-estructuradas con migrantes de retorno en comunidades de Guanajuato para identificar los indicadores de bienestar, identidad y pertenencia en ambos países. En cada etapa del trabajo de campo tratamos de reforzar la idea de cohesión social transnacional (Vila Freyer, 2021), según la cual grupos sociales móviles se sostienen en redes sociales densas en las cuales comparten transnacionalmente valores, desafíos y oportunidades para satisfacer su noción individual y familiar de bienestar, participación, reconocimiento y sentido de pertenencia comunitaria. Los resultados muestran que los migrantes transnacionalizan sus relaciones sociales a fin de lograr la algunos de sus objetivos de mejora en su calidad material de vida, pero con el paso del tiempo, retornan a sus comunidades para reforzar sus relaciones sociales, en detrimento de su calidad material de vida.

331 Factores asociados a la migración neta cero entre México y Estados Unidos, 2005-2015

David Alejandro Calvillo Preciado, Universidad de Monterrey Jaime Lara Lara, Universidad de Monterrey, México Arnoldo Martínez Elizondo, Universidad de Monterrey Eliseo Samuel Pequeño Morán; Victor Manuel Velarde Villasana, Universidad de Monterrey

En este trabajo se examinan factores explicativos de la caída del flujo neto migratorio entre México y los Estados Unidos a cero en el período 2005-2015. Para ello usamos un modelo gravitacional de Poisson de pseudo máxima verosimilitud, estimando la migración de estado a estado de México a Estados Unidos con

datos de la EMIF-Norte. Entre los resultados destaca que el cambio con mayor impacto cuantitativo en los flujos fue el incremento de la presencia de la patrulla fronteriza y las políticas de deportación a migrantes de larga estancia, que disminuyeron el flujo de emigración e incrementaron el retorno. La caída en la actividad económica de la crisis del 2008 disminuyó el atractivo de las economías de destino, pero también incrementó los incentivos a migrar en el origen. Otros factores como las redes migratorias, la distancia y el incremento poblacional también son significativos en la explicación de los flujos migratorios entre los estados de los dos países.

357 Experiences in The Work and Health Conditions of The Migrant Agricultural Workers of Río Florido, Fresnillo, Zacatecas

Christopher Cervantes Yáñez, Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas, México Dellanira Ruiz de Chávez Ramírez, Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas, México Pascual Gerardo García Zamora, Universidad Autónoma De Zacatecas, México Cristina Almeida Perales; Ana María Monreal Ávila, Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas, Mexico; Secretaría De Salud De Zacatecas, Mexico

Introducción: La migración ha estado presente desde siempre en la historia de la humanidad, considerando que se refiere al cambio de residencia de las personas desde un lugar a otro, cruzando límites geográficos; coloca a México y a Zacatecas en territorio referente debido a su ubicación. Las y los jornaleros agrícolas migrantes son parte esencial de la economía de este país, en México están expuestos a abusos y violaciones a sus derechos humanos, tal motivo es por lo que se debe de involucrar acciones, programas y políticas públicas para cuidar su salud y derechos laborales. **Objetivo:** Comprender las vivencias en las condiciones laborales y de salud de los jornaleros agrícolas migrantes de Río Florido, Fresnillo, Zacatecas. **Metodología:** La presente investigación aplicó una metodología de tipo cualitativa para exponer el fenómeno de la migración desde la perspectiva de un jornalero agrícola migrante que labora en los campos de cosecha de la comunidad de Río Florido, Fresnillo,

Zacatecas. Se ha estudiado la fenomenología en la migración de los jornaleros agrícolas migrantes desde una vista teórica, esto para comprender la vida, el papel del trabajador del campo, conocer lo que es importante para ellos y saber sus necesidades y prioridades. Se realizaron 13 entrevistas a un grupo de jornaleros agrícolas migrantes sin importar el sexo, solo se determinó la edad en diferentes etapas de la vida, tomando en cuenta la vivencia cuando se es niño, adulto joven y adulto mayor. Resultados: La mayoría provenían de los estados de Oaxaca, Guerrero y Durango. En relación a los hombres, dos son de Guerrero y dos de Oaxaca. En el caso de las mujeres cinco de Durango, tres de Guerrero y una de Oaxaca. En todos los procesos migratorios se han definido dos etapas, con respecto a las condiciones de trabajo, tanto en hombres y como en mujeres jornaleros agrícolas migrantes coincidieron al mencionar que las condiciones de pobreza de sus estados de origen y la falta de oportunidades y trabajo es la principal razón para salir de sus comunidades además de la tradición intergeneracional migratoria, desde niños, sus padres los llevaban a los campos agrícolas y se adaptaron a esas condiciones de supervivencia. De acuerdo a que no existe una formalidad y estabilidad en el trabajo, carecen de seguridad social por lo que cuando se enferman acuden a recibir atención médica a consultorios anexos a farmacias y los gastos por medicamentos y honorarios médicos son costeados por ellos mismos, también acuden a los Servicios Estatales de Salud. Conclusiones: Los jornaleros son personas que a lo largo de la historia se han sentido vulnerables, es por eso, que es difícil que muestren apertura al diálogo, sin embargo, con el tiempo y la confianza brindada, muestran una adecuada disposición para compartir sus historias y puntos de vista, para que se conozca el lado más allá de lo que se sabe de ellos y con el fin de ayudarles a que vivan dignamente y el sentirse tomados en cuenta como lo importante que son

1G The long-term implications of migration in the intersection of gender, ethnicity, class, and space: Global south Perspective on Israel/Palestine

Moderator: Reut Reina Bendrihem, Open University & Sapir College, Israel

2007 Resistance from the Margins: Intersection of Gender, Class, and Ethnicity

Helly Buzhish-Sasson

2008 The immigration long effects on third generation women in development town in southern Israel

Sigal Nagar-Ron

2009 "The New Migration" – Practices of selection in the urban space

Reut Reina Bendrihem

2007 Resistance from the Margins: Intersection of Gender, Class, and Ethnicity

Helly Buzhish-Sasson, The Jacob Blaustein Institutes for Desert Research, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel

This lecture is based on research that examined the struggles of women who live with multiple marginalities of gender, ethnicity, and social status. These struggles undermine dichotomous perceptions that distinguish between a struggle taking place in the public sphere and that occurring in the private sphere. In the framework of my lecture, I will focus on the knowledge and life experiences of women living in the margins of Israeli society; women who missed out on the realization of neo-liberal promises, forcing them to confront the government and other public agencies to obtain their rights. My study also addresses the negotiating process between these women and the government regarding the unstable boundaries between the

public sphere and the private space; boundaries that are the focus of negotiation between state authorities and institutions and these women who stand their ground and employ varied means and strategies. I also show how the solidarity and support systems they established among themselves enable them to change the public discourse which labels them “problematic”, undermines the essence of their motherhood as well as their citizenship, and perceives their distress as a private matter. The struggle and resistance of these women challenges the neo-liberal social order that pushed them into the margins. By undermining the binaries between the private and the public they claim their place in the public sphere and establish their hardships as the consequence of an oppressive and discriminatory social order.

2008 The immigration long effects on third generation women in development town in southern Israel

Sigal Nagar-Ron, College, Department of Multidisciplinary Studies, Israel

The paper will focus on the ongoing efforts of third generation of Mizrahi immigrants' women living in the development towns to acquire an academic education, gain appropriate employment and become citizens who support themselves and their families. The study combines three areas of knowledge: feminist literature and its concept of "invisible work", used here as an analytical tool for identifying institutional mechanisms which produce workers' marginalization; literature that identifies the effects of neoliberal reforms on women and emphasizes the need to analyze local processes; and research that focuses on the connection between women's education and their participation in the labor market. The study is based on mixed methods: a survey (n= 592) among women who live in Negev Development Towns (NDT) and in-depth interviews with 23 Sapir Academic College graduates. The data reveals that in most cases, the women's financial, physical, mental and cognitive efforts to acquire academic education, as a means for social and economic mobility, are doomed for failure. The study presents both

empirical and theoretical contributions: Empirically, it exposes the mechanism that reproduces ethno- gendered inequality at the intersection of class and space. Theoretically, mapping women's efforts to acquire academic degrees in order to participate in the labor market reveals a new space, not yet identified in the literature as a space that manufactures invisible work – that of the academia and that of vocational training.

2009 "The New Migration" – Practices of selection in the urban space

Reut Reina Bendrihem, Open University and Sapir College, Israel

The research discourse on immigration is most often explored in terms of movement between nations. Very little research has been conducted about migration processes within the nation-state. In this lecture I will discuss internal migration taking place in Israel as part of settlement practices and processes. The main purpose of the lecture is to show that internal migration within the nation-state is in fact a selective mechanism that preserves state racial logic and the ethno-class structure of Israeli society.

Through a case study of migration to Mitzpe Ramon - a town in Israel's southern periphery, I will show how the settlement of entrepreneurs in the town produced a selective mechanism, which I call an "eco-Jewish mechanism". This mechanism drives veteran populations, mainly Mizrahi Jews, Bedouins or the poor, out of the town, dispossessing them of, what Harvey (2008) calls, the "right to the city", in Harvey's (2008) terms. At the same time, the new commers, mostly, Ashkenazi Jews, are drawn to the town where they settle and exercise their right to the city.

The eco-Jewish mechanism reflects the racial logic of the Israeli nation state. By encouraging economic and religious entrepreneurs to settle in the southern periphery the state expands the Ashkenazi-Jewish population in the area, thereby maintaining and reinforcing its sovereignty. The entrepreneurs, knowingly or unknowingly, become agents of the state who, by

migrating to Mitzpe Ramon, realize the economic and religious logic of the State of Israel. Thus, the state's "Judaization" and "whitening" policy is carried out by (Ashkenazi-Jewish) entrepreneurs who settle in the town and, to use Sibly's term (1998), "purify" it from Mizrahi and Palestinian characteristics that are not part of its racial logic. To show how this process takes place I will focus on the settlement and civilizing mission, thus challenging the traditional perspective/narrative of migration.

1H La aplicación de Enfoques de Derechos Humanos e Interseccionalidad en la atención a las personas migrantes; avances y desafíos en México a partir de la pandemia por COVID-19 [Español]

Moderator: Valeria Marina Valle, Universidad Iberoamericana, México

2039 Acceso a la Salud Sexual y Reproductiva de Mujeres Migrantes en el Istmo de Tehuantepec: Un Enfoque desde los Derechos Humanos con Perspectiva de Género

Valeria Marina Valle

2040 Análisis en torno a las necesidades y las formas de atención a la salud sexual y reproductiva de personas migrantes en México

Samantha Mino Gracia

2041 Derecho a la salud mental y reproductiva. Desafíos en la atención excepcional a mujeres migrantes detenidas en México

Ariadna Salazar Quiñónez

2042 Los mecanismos de atención y protección a migrantes LGBTQ+ ¿por qué son importantes los enfoques interseccionalidad y diversidades? *Sergio Vázquez Meneley*

2039 Acceso a la Salud Sexual y Reproductiva de Mujeres Migrantes en el Istmo de Tehuantepec: Un Enfoque desde los Derechos Humanos con Perspectiva de Género

Valeria Marina Valle, Universidad Iberoamericana, México

En el contexto del Istmo de Tehuantepec, un área geográfica de alta migración en México, esta investigación se enfoca en el acceso a la salud sexual y reproductiva de mujeres migrantes. Este estudio se enmarca dentro de la intersección de dos derechos humanos fundamentales: el derecho a la salud y el derecho a la migración con una perspectiva de género.

La metodología de la investigación se basa en entrevistas semi estructuradas a profundidad con mujeres migrantes mayores de 12 años, incluyendo a mujeres trans y de la comunidad LGBTQ+. Estas entrevistas (en particular a través de grupos focales) permiten explorar experiencias, percepciones y barreras que enfrentan las mujeres migrantes en el acceso a servicios de salud sexual y reproductiva en el Istmo de Tehuantepec. Asimismo, esta investigación visibiliza diferentes niveles de violencias experimentadas por mujeres migrantes.

2040 Análisis en torno a las necesidades y las formas de atención a la salud sexual y reproductiva de personas migrantes en México

Samantha Mino Gracia, Universidad Iberoamericana, México

El contexto actual de la migración transnacional por México implica diversos retos en materia de salud pública y protección del derecho a la salud, particularmente lo relacionado con la salud sexual y reproductiva. En los últimos años se ha incrementado la presencia de personas migrantes de distintas partes del continente y de otras partes del mundo que vienen huyendo de condiciones de pobreza, violencia, marginalidad,

debido a emergencias ambientales, o bien, a una combinación de diversos factores. Los perfiles migratorios muestran el incremento de la presencia de familias, con niños, niñas, adolescentes, mujeres, personas LGBTIQ que cruzan el continente americano con la finalidad de llegar a Estados Unidos. En algunos casos, debido a las dificultades para solicitar asilo en ese país México se convierte en un lugar de destino forzado.

En la Ciudad de México es cada vez más visible la presencia de personas de origen haitiano, venezolano, centroamericano, etc. Personas que están a la espera de obtener una cita en los puertos de entrada fronterizos con Estados Unidos para solicitar asilo, viviendo en situación de calle bajo campamentos improvisados, y en condiciones de absoluta precariedad. En este contexto, la salud sexual y reproductiva de las personas migrantes se ve afectada no solo a causa de las condiciones durante su espera en la Ciudad de México y zona metropolitana, sino también debido a diversos riesgos en la migración y por las distintas formas de violencia, incluida la sexual, que se encuentran en territorio mexicano y que son perpetradas por bandas criminales, o incluso funcionarios públicos. Existe una posibilidad latente de ser víctima de diferentes tipos de violencia sexual incluida la trata con fines de explotación sexual, las relaciones sexuales forzadas o no deseadas, el intercambio de relaciones sexuales a cambio de protección, el acoso sexual, y otras formas de agresión sexual, como los desnudos forzados en grupo, frecuentes en la ruta migratoria (MSF, 2020).

La atención a la salud sexual y reproductiva en contextos migratorios se ha ampliado gracias al trabajo de acompañamiento que realizan los albergues, quienes han construido una ruta de canalización. Sin embargo, la protección a la salud de las personas migrantes sigue siendo un reto debido a diversas barreras, como es la discriminación y xenofobia, o bien, la falta de claridad administrativa para otorgar los servicios bajo el esquema de gratuidad.

2041 Derecho a la salud mental y reproductiva. Desafíos en la atención excepcional a mujeres migrantes detenidas en México

Las mujeres migrantes en situación irregular detenidas en México enfrentan una serie de riesgos debido a su alto nivel de vulnerabilidad a causa de migración forzada presentada por problemas económicos, laborales, climáticos, de violencias, entre otros motivos. Y gran parte de estas mujeres son detenidas por autoridades mexicanas, según el Colegio de la Frontera Norte, en México, de enero a agosto de 2021, se registraron un total de 148, 903 eventos de este tipo, de las cuales 36.9% son mujeres adultas y menores de edad (Colegio de la Frontera Norte, Necesidades y atención en salud sexual y reproductiva de mujeres migrantes en México, 2022).

Muchas de ellas, se han visto afectadas por entornos de desigualdad de género y de deficiente atención a la salud, se trata de un derecho reconocido en el artículo 4 de la Carta Magna además del compromiso establecido en instrumentos internacionales. Aunado a ello, las migrantes sufren violencia sexual durante el tránsito, son víctimas de otros delitos, y a esto, se suma la afectación de la salud mental (ansiedad y depresión) esto último, debido a motivos causados durante el trayecto migratorio, entre otras afectaciones cuando se trata de víctimas directas e indirectas.

Desafortunadamente, se detecta extrema lentitud en el proceso migratorio (puede tardar meses que se emita la resolución) por parte del Instituto Nacional de Migración (INM), y sumado a ello, si se presenta alguna afectación de salud, esto puede agravar aún más la vulnerabilidad de las personas.

Durante la detención en las estaciones migratorias, es obligación de las autoridades proteger la salud mental y reproductiva. En este sentido, el artículo 107 de la Ley de Migración (LM) reconoce la protección del derecho a la integridad física, proporcionar tratamientos médicos en caso de la atención de la salud médica, psicológica y jurídica, se debe atender los casos de mujeres embarazadas, evitar el hacinamiento y garantizar sus derechos humanos. También, es su obligación contar con la

documentación clínica de su expediente, así como el respeto a su derecho a contar con tratamiento médico gratuito.

Asimismo, la institución migratoria establece casos de excepción en caso de; i) mujeres embarazadas, ii) víctimas de delitos y iii) testigos de delitos cuyo estado emocional les permita tomar una decisión sobre permanecer en nuestro territorio nacional o regresar a su país de origen (artículo 113 de LM).

2042 Los mecanismos de atención y protección a migrantes LGBTQ+ ¿por qué son importantes los enfoques interseccionalidad y diversidades?

Sergio Vázquez Meneley, Universidad Iberoamericana, México

De acuerdo con Guajardo (2022), cada una de las experiencias migratorias varía dependiendo de los diferentes contextos y circunstancias de la vulnerabilidad, en las cuales se presenta una confluencia de factores de empuje, atracción y tránsito migratorio, con las características personales de las personas migrantes, teniendo en cuenta algunas como: género, raza, origen étnico, nivel socioeconómico, incluyendo entre ellas, a las diversas orientaciones sexuales, identidades de género, expresiones de género y características sexuales.

Dentro de las migraciones internacionales, las personas migrantes LGBTQ+ son consideradas un grupo vulnerable, debido a que por sus características y por las condiciones de los diferentes contextos, son susceptibles a presentar mayores obstáculos en cuanto a su atención y protección. Desde el origen, las personas pueden decidir migrar debido a obstáculos y riesgos al expresar su orientación o identidad de género; y durante el trayecto, así como, en el destino, pueden ser víctimas de discriminación, prejuicios, abusos, violencias o dificultad para acceder a la asistencia.

Con base en el reconocimiento de esta vulnerabilidad, a nivel internacional se ha venido impulsando la defensa de los derechos humanos de las personas LGBTQ+ en contextos de movilidad. Partiendo del marco establecido en la Declaración Universal de los Derechos Humanos que reconoce que todas las

personas nacen libres e iguales en dignidad y derechos. En el 2006 desde la Organización de las Naciones Unidas (ONU) se conformó el Panel Internacional del cual se derivaron los Principios sobre la aplicación del Derecho Internacional de Derechos Humanos a las cuestiones de Orientación Sexual e Identidad de Género, comúnmente conocidos como Principios de Yogyakarta. Aunque los Principios de Yogyakarta no representan una normativa internacional de mandato obligatorio para los países, sí constituye el primer documento de trabajo que la ONU desarrolló alrededor de principios acerca de cómo deben ser entendidos e interpretados los derechos humanos contenidos en la legislación internacional, además, de consensuar conceptos clave como orientación sexual e identidad y/o expresión de género.

En cuanto a las intervenciones diseñadas para atender y proteger a las personas migrantes LGBTIQ+, diferentes organizaciones de la sociedad civil y organismos a nivel internacional han venido impulsando la incorporación de enfoques para una atención más focalizada de este grupo vulnerable (Derechos Humanos, Género y Diversidad Sexual), lo que amerita que la interseccionalidad se posicione como una herramienta transversal en la gestión e implementación de estas acciones.

En América Latina, y en específico, en países en los que se presentan complejas dinámicas migratorias como es el caso de México, se cuenta con escasa información sobre las necesidades, las acciones y los mecanismos de protección para las personas migrantes LGBTIQ+ (OIM, 2016). Por lo tanto, esta investigación tiene como objetivo hacer un diagnóstico sobre las necesidades de atención de este grupo migratorio, así como, los principales obstáculos para el acceso efectivo a derechos humanos.

La metodología que se seguirá consiste en una revisión sistemática de los documentos internacionales sobre la atención y protección a personas migrantes LGBTIQ+, para en una segunda fase profundizar con la información que se cuente para el caso mexicano; en esta revisión se identificarán variables analíticas que permitan conocer los obstáculos en la atención y protección

con base en los enfoques de interseccionalidad y diversidad sexual. Finalmente, se esbozarán algunas recomendaciones sobre las brechas en cuanto a la atención a este grupo migratorio, y las líneas de investigación que permitan profundizar en esta temática.

3 July 2024, Wednesday

14:15 - 15:45

2A Exploring Practitioner Perspectives: Enhancing Policy, Data, and Humanitarian Approaches in Addressing Asylum Issues [Español]

Moderator: Chris Baca, MPA, The Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights, USA

394 CHIRLA's Transcontinental Advocacy: Navigating International Migration and Asylum Systems in the Americas

Andrew Bahena, Josue Castaneda, Jose Miguel Cruz Hernandez, Mireille Del Valle Cabrales

395 CHIRLA's Asylum Seeker Support Model: Enhancing Reception, Case Management, and Advocacy

Chris Baca

396 Impact of Restrictive Immigration Policies on the Mexico-United States Border: A CHIRLA Perspective

Esmeralda Flores, Erin Lopez

394 CHIRLA's Transcontinental Advocacy: Navigating International Migration and Asylum Systems in the Americas

Andrew Bahena, The Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights, Mexico
Josue Castaneda, The Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights, Mexico
Jose Miguel Cruz Hernandez, The Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights, Mexico
Mireille Del Valle Cabrales, The Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights, Mexico

Since the mid-2010s, major changes have occurred throughout the American continent as it pertains to international migration, specifically relation to transit and asylum systems. This includes efforts to limit the right to seek asylum in the United States. On the other hand, the externalization of the U.S. southern border has intensified across Latin America and the Caribbean. During this period, Mexico has demonstrated increased coordination with the

U.S. on migration issues through joint or parallel migration policies, especially the increase of enforcement and deterrence near Mexico's southern border. These has created a situation where US-bound asylum-seekers are spending significantly more time in Mexico. As a result, thousands of people have lived in informal camps in cities across Mexico where they wait for access to the US asylum system. These conditions magnify the risks for asylum seekers and expose them to extortion and arbitrary detentions by corrupt officials, and/or systemic violence such as harassment, intimidation, kidnapping, physical assault, and sexual violence at the hands of organized crime organizations. Asylum seekers also face barriers to accessing medical treatment, legal services, education, and housing in Mexico. Given the reality, it is more urgent than ever to ensure that asylum seekers in Mexico receive humanitarian, legal, and psychosocial services to meet their complex needs. Since 2018, CHIRLA has been working to address these needs through a cross-border accompaniment model that extends throughout Mexico, from Tapachula to Tijuana. Our work with asylum seekers includes community empowerment programs, guidance on changes in the U.S. asylum system, accompaniment and referrals for legal needs in Mexico or the United States, and monitoring both human rights violations and the experiences of asylum seekers transiting through Mexico. Our presentation will provide

further context and highlight CHIRLA's efforts to address this historic moment in Mexico. For instance, since 2021, our team in Mexico has reached over 7,000 asylum seekers from more than 30 countries through community programs and monitoring activities. Through our accompaniment model, we have focused on ensuring access to the U.S. asylum system, such as participating in CBP's Title 42 Exception program. Between June 2021 and January 2023, we processed nearly 1,600 highly vulnerable asylum-seekers to enter the United States. Nearly 40% of the individuals we processed for Title 42 exceptions were non-citizen children. Since January 2023, we have provided an additional 232 individual consultations to families and individuals in need of support using the CBP One application. These results demonstrate our deep commitment to serving U.S. asylum seekers in transit through Mexico, something few organizations with experience in the U.S. asylum system have been able to achieve at scale during the same period.

395 CHIRLA's Asylum Seeker Support Model: Enhancing Reception, Case Management, and Advocacy

Chris Baca, The Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights, USA

The Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights (CHIRLA), established in 1986, has been a pivotal force in advocating for immigrant justice through organizing efforts, coalition building, and policy reform to secure full human, civil, and labor rights for immigrants. In June 2023, CHIRLA took a leading role in responding to migrant buses dispatched by Texas under Operation Lone Star. As of March 14, 2023, CHIRLA has aided 1,428 migrants from 39 buses sent by Texas, and an additional 660 walk-ins, totaling over 2,000 asylum seekers served in under a year. CHIRLA's proposed special session aims to spotlight our asylum reception and service delivery as a model for organizations seeking to assist newly arrived asylum seekers efficiently. It will delve into the logistical challenges of mobilizing partners to respond to sudden influxes of asylum seekers, often with minimal notice, and will feature narratives illustrating the human rights abuses endured by individuals and

families during their migration journeys. Furthermore, the session will outline CHIRLA's comprehensive approach to case management for asylum seekers and will address the integration hurdles faced by newcomers, particularly concerning access to benefits. Success stories of individuals assisted by CHIRLA will also be highlighted to demonstrate what is possible when the proper services. The objective of highlighting CHIRLA's international, humanitarian, data, and policy initiatives is to offer a practitioner's perspective on the various phases of migration and strategies for advocating for and aiding newcomers. By showcasing CHIRLA's multifaceted efforts, the session seeks to underscore the importance of comprehensive support systems for asylum seekers and the necessity of robust advocacy for immigrant rights. In essence, CHIRLA's proactive stance in addressing the needs of asylum seekers exemplifies a model of effective humanitarian response, underscoring the significance of community-based organizations in filling gaps in governmental services and advocating for policy changes to uphold the rights of immigrants. Through its holistic approach to service provision and advocacy, CHIRLA serves as a beacon of hope for immigrants navigating the complexities of the asylum process, demonstrating the transformative potential of grassroots initiatives in advancing immigrant justice.

396 Impact of Restrictive Immigration Policies on the Mexico-United States Border: A CHIRLA Perspective

Esmeralda Flores, The Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights, USA

Erin Lopez, The Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights, USA

This presentation highlights the efforts of the international team and the policy and advocacy team to showcase the field and legislative work conducted by CHIRLA (Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights) in both Mexico and the United States. The primary focus is to delineate the restrictive immigration policies enacted by the United States in the past decade along the Mexico- United States border and their profound implications. The presentation will delve into specific policies such as the “metering system”, the Migrant Protection Protocols (MPP), and

Title 42, illustrating their implementation and effects on immigration dynamics in both countries. By examining the repercussions of these policies, including changes in migratory flows and responses from Mexico and the United States, attendees will gain insight into the evolving landscape of immigration policy and its humanitarian consequences. Furthermore, the presentation will explore CHIRLA's comprehensive efforts in the United States, at the local, state, and federal levels. It will outline proactive initiatives aimed at advocating for migrant populations' rights and reactive measures to address and mitigate infringements on migrants' rights within the country. In essence, this collaborative presentation provides a holistic perspective on the impact of restrictive immigration policies on the Mexico-United States border region, underscored by CHIRLA's multifaceted approach to advocacy and support for migrant communities.

2B Ayer y hoy: un recorrido por la historia de las relaciones migratorias en la Frontera México-EE.UU - 2

[Español]

Moderator: Elena Sánchez-Montijano, División de Estudios Internacionales, Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas (CIDE), México

2014 From preventive to coercive?: the changing use of development in Mexico to control migration

Nuty Cardenas

2015 Contested vulnerabilities in the protection system Mexico-USA: African and Haitian migrants in Mexico

Ester Serra Mingot

2016 What have we learned from the Mexican experience in how to study migration?

N Jorge A. Schiavon

2017 El cierre de fronteras en la Pandemia: ¿qué le pasó a México?

Gerardo Maldonado, Elena Sánchez-Montijano

2014 From preventive to coercive?: the changing use of development in Mexico to control migration

Nuty Cardenas, División de Estudios Internacionales, CIDE

Las políticas de control de los estados receptores fuera de sus propios territorios para impedir la llegada de algunos migrantes y desplazados forzados ha sido una práctica que data -por lo menos- desde los años ochenta y ha cobrado relevancia en el siglo XXI. A partir de ese momento la naturaleza de dichas políticas de control migratorio han cambiado. Dichos estados, han perfeccionado e incrementado el despliegue de medidas e instrumentos diseñados previamente. Entre ellos, han optado por la externalización de fronteras, donde los estados en tránsito han tomado un rol protagónico. Asimismo, han optado por firmar acuerdos y asignar fondos de cooperación internacional para el desarrollo ya no para prevenir emigración de los países de origen, sino para reforzar diferentes instrumentos de contención migratoria, incluso en estados de tránsito (Collyer, 2019).

Hasta ahora, dentro de la literatura, el rol de los estados en tránsito el tipo de incentivos que tienen para cooperar o no con los estados receptores vecinos y la variación en el tipo de cooperación comienza a ganar terreno en la literatura. En menor medida lo ha sido el uso de la cooperación internacional para el desarrollo como instrumento de contención migratoria ha sido poco explorado. En el caso de la región de América del Norte, México como país de tránsito ha cobrado un papel central para detener ciertos flujos de migrantes y desplazados forzados cuyo interés principal es llegar a los Estados Unidos. Para ello ha desplegado una serie de políticas para prevenir en los países de origen -en particular en Centroamérica- así como de contención que se traducen en detener y deportar tanto en los puntos fronterizos como a lo largo del territorio (Cárdenas, 2023).

El objetivo de la ponencia es presentar avances de investigación para explorar si la política de México como país de tránsito ha pasado de ser una más de tipo preventivo a una más coercitiva y las razones detrás de ello. En particular se analizará si efectivamente y bajo qué condiciones la cooperación internacional para el desarrollo cobra un rol creciente como instrumento en la esfera coercitiva para la detención de personas migrantes en la región, como ha ocurrido en otras regiones. Se presentarán los análisis de documentos (informes, leyes y programas desplegados) recabados hasta el momento para conocer los posibles cambios en el uso de la cooperación internacional para el desarrollo.

2015 Contested vulnerabilities in the protection system Mexico-USA: African and Haitian migrants in Mexico

Ester Serra Mingot, Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas (CIDE), México

Gender dynamics within displaced populations have garnered increased attention in recent decades. One avenue through which gender equality has been integrated into the protection agenda is via policies and actions focused on empowering women through gender mainstreaming (Syppli Kohl, 2020; Fiddian-Qasmiyeh 2010). In this realm, the concept of vulnerability has emerged as a central theme in the discourse surrounding asylum and refugee law and policy. The adoption of special measures aimed at providing greater protection to vulnerable asylum seekers has generally been perceived as a positive advancement. However, upon closer examination, it becomes evident that the definition and application of vulnerability within these systems are fraught with complexities and limitations. All too often, vulnerability is reduced to a simplistic and essentialized categorization, perpetuating racialized and gender biases that fail to consider the structural and contextual causes underlying this vulnerability. However, the very act of being labeled "vulnerable" (and thus having a higher likelihood of obtaining protection) can unintentionally increase the risk of vulnerability.

Studies have demonstrated gender disparities in asylum applications and decisions, revealing bias in the treatment of women and girls within protection systems. In Belgium, for example, a recent government decision has resulted in the temporary suspension of accommodation provisions for single men seeking asylum, prioritizing families, women, and children. Also within the context of refugee resettlement programs, families with children often receive priority, emphasizing the perceived vulnerability of this demographic group. This prioritization overlooks the diverse needs and experiences of individuals within these families and fails to address the underlying structural factors contributing to their vulnerability. Moreover, as this article suggests, it could push women into a situation of forced displacement imposed by their spouses or other (male) family members.

This article argues that the current approach to vulnerability within asylum and refugee protection systems may inadvertently exacerbate issues faced by women and children by perpetuating symbolic violence that diminishes their agency and autonomy. Through a critical examination of existing policies and practices, as well as insights drawn from interviews with asylum seekers and refugees, this paper aims for a reassessment of the concept of vulnerability in the context of refugee protection to provide better protection while also recognizing the agency and autonomy of those classified as vulnerable.

Based on ethnographic work with African and Haitian migrants in Mexico between 2021 and 2023, the cases presented in this article contribute to shedding more light on the (in)voluntary role of women in facilitating the acquisition of asylum and refuge by exploiting their vulnerability status, ascribed by many migration regimes. The article also questions the paradoxical role of current migration policies, which further victimize migrant women.

2016 What have we learned from the Mexican experience in how to study migration?

N Jorge A. Schiavon, Universidad Iberoamericana, Ciudad de México, & CIDE, Mexico

Based on the Mexican experience, the paper will answer the question: how should we study migration? To answer this question, the article proposes five strategies that allow the analysis and understanding of migration in an integral way, which are: 1) disaggregate the analysis in its five international components (emigration, immigration, migration in transit, return migration, and refuge); 2) examine it regionally as a migratory system; 3) study it in a multi-causal way, organizing the variables in two categories (“push” y “pull”), and then, disaggregating the causal variables in types (political, economic, security, environment, social, among others); 4) analyze it rationally as a phenomenon and not a problem; and, 5) evaluate whether the “5-Cs” of good migration policies are followed (coherence, consistence, co-responsibility, coordination, and cooperation).

2017 El cierre de fronteras en la Pandemia: ¿qué le pasó a México?

Gerardo Maldonado, de Investigación y Docencia Económicas (CIDE), México

Elena Sánchez-Montijano, División de Estudios Internacionales, Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas (CIDE), Ciudad de México

Elena Sánchez-Montijano, División de Estudios Internacionales-CIDE, Mexico Narayani Lasala-Blanco, División de Estudios Internacionales-CIDE, Mexico

La movilidad de personas en el espacio atlántico ha traído beneficios económicos, políticos y culturales para todos los países. La Unión Europea, MERCOSUR o la Alianza del Pacífico dieron grandes pasos en la integración de sus regiones eliminando las restricciones fronterizas existentes para las personas. Sin embargo, la pandemia del Covid-19 ha estancado por completo estos procesos. Para contener la pandemia, casi todos los gobiernos cerraron sus fronteras, paralizando en mayor o menor medida la movilidad internacional. Destaca el caso de

México, que fue el único país que no cerró fronteras ni impidió la movilidad. ¿Por qué esta anomalía? Se pueden identificar diferentes hipótesis: negación y banalización de la gravedad de la pandemia; mantenimiento de las relaciones político-diplomáticas con otros países; superación de la crisis económica por encima de la sanitaria; opinión pública contra el cierre de fronteras; entre otros. El propósito de esta investigación es, a partir de todas las posibles respuestas anotadas, determinar en qué medida la opinión de la sociedad mexicana explica el comportamiento desviado de su gobierno. Para probar esta hipótesis, utilizamos una encuesta representativa nacional única en México.

2C Migration, Space and Place 1

Moderator: Nonna Kushnirovich, Ruppin Academic Center, Israel

1813 Token Acts of Online Support of Prosocial Content and Behavioral Intentions toward Immigrants and Asylum Seekers

Nonna Kushnirovich, Sabina Lissitsa

70 Fleeing the Chains of Oppression: Qualitative Study on Black American Transnational Migrants Sheds Light on the Negative Impact of Systemic Racism in the United States

Keeley P. Mitchell

256 Sensory Experiences and the Production of Familiarity among South American Migrants in Madrid: Rethinking Public and Private Spheres

Alejandro Miranda Nieto

370 The negation of choice: Housing, employment and childcare challenges for women asylum seekers in NYC

Marciana Popescu, Dana Alonzo, Grace Laria

1813 Token Acts of Online Support of Prosocial Content and Behavioral Intentions toward Immigrants and Asylum Seekers

Nonna Kushnirovich, Sabina Lissitsa, Ariel University, Israel

Social media has a significant impact on public attitudes and behaviors toward immigrants and asylum seekers. Token online support for prosocial content, like posting, liking, and sharing, can increase the feeling of community engagement, strengthen the influence of grassroots movements, encourage discussions and idea sharing about the cause, and attract the attention of policymakers, influencers, and decision-makers (Greijsdanus et al., 2020). In addition to being defined as an act of willingness to support a social cause in a relatively cost-free way, token acts of online support—also known as clicktivism or slacktivism—are also distinguished by a lack of commitment to making a significant effort to bring about meaningful change (Davis, 2012). According to research by Kristofferson et al. (2014), helping behavior declines when public token expressions of support occur on social media. A significant portion of Facebook fans of organizations that help asylum seekers did not take any further action or engage in activism related to asylum-seeking concerns beyond simply liking the page (McKay & Dunn, 2017).

This study aims to delve deeper into the psychological mechanisms behind the complex dynamics of online support for prosocial content, where public displays have been found to both enhance and suppress subsequent prosocial behavior under certain conditions. In particular, we aim to investigate the role that perspective-taking and empathic concern may play as mediators in the associations between intentions for prosocial behavior toward immigrants and public token acts of online support.

The study focuses on the factors that influence prosocial behavior toward three distinct immigrant groups who arrived in Israel during Russia's invasion of Ukraine in 2022: Russian nationals repatriated from Russia, immigrants seeking asylum from Ukraine, and immigrants from Ukraine seeking asylum. The two greatest immigrant populations in Israel now are from

Russia and Ukraine, and their presence has changed the nation's policies toward welcoming newcomers.

A poll of 847 Israeli social media users was used to gather the data. The results of the study showed that respondents' level of perspective-taking and emotional concerns increased with the frequency of token acts of online support of prosocial content on social media. Prosocial behavioral intentions were correlated with elevated emotional concern. Prosocial behavioral intentions are generally higher among individuals who interact with prosocial information on social media more frequently.

70 Fleeing the Chains of Oppression: Qualitative Study on Black American Transnational Migrants Sheds Light on the Negative Impact of Systemic Racism in the United States

Keeley P. Mitchell, Fielding Graduate University

Inspired by the “Blaxit Movement,” a term coined by Dr. Ulysses Burley III in 2016 to explain the exodus of Black Americans from the United States, this research inquiry examines the perceived health benefits of Black American Transnational Migration. In applying a critical race theory lens to understand the experience of Black American transnational migrants, this inquiry provides insight into the social and political environment of the United States and its impact on the mental health and physical well-being of Black Americans. Interview after interview, Black American transnational migrants spoke of unknowingly living under a “smog of Black Oppression” (SOBO) when speaking specifically about the Black American experience in the United States. The symptoms of SOBO often present as obesity, diabetes, high blood pressure, migraines, body aches and pains, and anxiety. However, once away from the United States, the SOBO begins to lift. This study concluded that transnational migration could positively affect African Americans' mental and physical well-being.

256 Sensory Experiences and the Production of Familiarity among South American Migrants in Madrid: Rethinking Public and Private Spheres

This article explores experiences of familiarity among migrants through the lens of the senses. It argues that our senses are not only informed by physiological responses, but also by a series of deliberate actions aiming to make sense of physical and social contexts. These actions are a form of somatic work that involves interpreting, creating and communicating bodily sensations, allowing people to make sense of, and express forms of belonging. Drawing from participant observation with South American migrants living in Madrid, the article examines how a sense of familiarity is produced in private and public spaces. In doing so, it challenges notions of public and private domains as distinct. While there is wide recognition in the scholarly literature that the overlap between these two domains is in part mediated through the senses (e.g. Cancellieri & Ostanel 2015: 503), the significance of the senses in migrants' experience of public and private spheres remains to be explicitly developed. This article discusses how migrants' somatic work affords the recreation of familiar private sensations in public spaces, rearranging the relationship between these two spheres. This article contributes to current debates on multisensoriality in migratory contexts in three ways. First, it theorises familiarity as a socially produced feeling, attitude, faculty and relationship that involves private and public domains. To do so, it analyses the experiences of South American migrants living in Madrid and describes how the production of a sense of familiarity is mediated through sensory experiences. Second, it discusses how sensorial dimensions that inform migrants' sense of familiarity are linked with predictability and the ability to foresee a more or less clear near future. This predictability is produced through the repetition of mundane activities that establish a sense of regularity and continuity. Third, it adds to current discussions on familiarity as a form of somatic work, which involves interpreting, creating and communicating bodily sensations. It shows that, through somatic work, individuals express collective forms of association and groupism. More generally, the article shows that the senses play a role in redefining thresholds of

publicness and privacy. This examination of how migrants' sensory experiences are shaped by and shape social contexts offers a fresh approach to the interplay between individual perceptions and communal spaces.

370 The negation of choice: Housing, employment and child care challenges for women asylum seekers in NYC

Marciana Popescu, Fordham University Dana Alonzo, Fordham University Grace Laria, Fordham University

Forced migration reached unprecedented numbers, with an expected 130 million people forcibly displaced by the end of 2024, according to UNHCR projections (UNHCR, 2023). Throughout Latin America, migration numbers escalated over the past 5 years, with a significant increase in use of dangerous migration paths. In 2023, the number of migrants crossing the Darien Gap to reach the United States doubled compared to the previous year; over 35% of people crossing the Darien Gap were women (UNHCR, 2024), more than 20% were children, and half of all children crossing between January and June 2023 were under 5 years old (UNICEF, 2023).

The desired migration destination for most is the U.S. Over 250,000 people crossed the US Southern borders in December, 2023 alone (Gramlich, 2024). Since July 2022, over 175,000 forced migrants were bussed to NYC (NYC Comptroller Office, 2024) as part of a controversial immigration deterrence measure redistributing migrants to selected cities in the United States.

Upon arrival, asylum seekers faced major challenges in obtaining legal status; securing housing; and accessing employment. Child care and the risk of gender-based violence compounded the challenges of migrant women.

Countering the NYC's Right to Shelter Law, several policy regulations were introduced in 2023 (NYC Comptroller Office, 2024) posing additional challenges for women with children, that found themselves thrown in a vertigo of continuous forced displacement: The new regulations introduce time limits to shelter stays, contributing to major traumatic disruptions in

children's lives, and impacting women's ability to access other services in the absence of a secure place to live (Chen & Ojeda, 2024). To apply for an employment authorization, asylum seekers must wait 150 days after submitting their asylum application (USCIS, 2024), rendering migrants unable to access alternative housing options, provide for their children, or effectively integrate in their communities. The paradox of women's forced displacement through the NYC protection system significantly affects their health and mental health, while negating their choices and exposing them to risk, exploitation, and abuse.

Building on a qualitative study including 10 in-depth migration narratives of women that arrived in NYC within the past 18 months, this paper presents a compelling account of their challenges, and their collective resilience and capacity. Participants came from Venezuela (4), Peru (2), Colombia (2), and Honduras (2) and arrived in the United States in 2023. Using a narrative research framework, common themes were identified, leading to three distinct narratives: one focusing on the migration journey to the US border; a second one centered on the border crossing; and a third focusing on migration and displacement stories in NYC. This paper will report the findings for the NYC narrative of displacement; discuss factors fostering integration; and present key recommendations for improving current protections and enhancing the choices of women migrants within local and global contexts.

3 July 2024, Wednesday

14:15 - 15:45

2D Migratory Crisis in Latin America: Signs of the Times 1 [Español]

Moderator: Jutta Battenberg, Iberoamericana University, Mexico

2063 Trayectos indignos. La cara de una fraternidad rota

Luz Elena Arozqueta Villeda

**2064 Migración en el Magisterio Pontificio.
Perspectivas Generales desde Juan XXIII hasta
Juan Pablo II**

Luis Donaldo González Pacheco

**2065 Los migrantes en las conferencias generales
del episcopado latinoamericano**

Jorge Fernando Heredia Zubieta

**347 Experiencia de Fe en personas en tránsito
migratorio**

Silvia Correa Avila

2063 Trayectos indignos. La cara de una fraternidad rota

Luz Elena Arozqueta Villeda, Iberoamericana University, Mexico

En todo el mundo asistimos a la imagen de millones de personas que se desplazan constantemente por agua o por tierra a causa de la miseria, del hambre, de las guerras, de la persecución o de los desastres naturales, entre otras. Personas que emprenden de manera involuntaria o forzada, un camino, en búsqueda de un lugar en el que puedan acceder a mejores condiciones de vida, asumiendo riesgos indignos. En el camino, desde la salida de un territorio hasta la llegada a otro, vemos cómo se enfrentan a una serie de situaciones, la mayoría de las veces complicadas y desesperanzadoras. Y, es que, aunque también encontrarán más de un rostro amable, la realidad constante es que la travesía no es fácil y que son objeto de redes delictivas que se aprovechan de su vulnerabilidad. Las escenas en todos los continentes no son muy distantes, personas migrantes que se desplazan por necesidad y no por libre elección, y que, carentes de la autorización legal requerida para ingresar a un país y sin los medios financieros para pagar un transporte seguro, no tienen más opción que recurrir a cauces irregulares y

peligrosos. Realizar el trayecto a pie o en algún tipo de transporte varía teniendo en cuenta el lugar geográfico en el que se encuentren, por dónde transitarán y hacia dónde pretenden llegar. De esta manera, vemos personas que van solas, en pequeños o en grandes grupos, en caravanas. Personas que cruzan ríos o mares en cualquier tipo de embarcación desde barcos donde se les llevará de contrabando hasta en pateras o narcolanchas, hacinados y sin ningún tipo de garantías de seguridad. También hay quienes van por caminos o carreteras, escondidos sin apenas espacio, en camiones o en maleteros de coches; o, quienes encaramados en trenes de mercancía van expuestos a caerse y sufrir accidentes y ser objeto de toda clase de vejación. Este panorama evidencia que el migrar, como ya dije al inicio, conlleva un riesgo importante, cierto, pero no implica que la dignidad del ser humano deba de ser vulnerada, ya que esto no es únicamente un problema de sistemas criminales, sino el asistir a esta realidad sin una mirada fraterna, como simple espectador lo que nos convierte en un engranaje más en el peligroso e inhumano viaje. Es en este punto que debemos preguntarnos qué debemos hacer para fomentar la corresponsabilidad que garantice un desarrollo humano integral y sostenible para la persona migrante, desplazada y refugiada; estar dispuestos, como el Papa Francisco insta, a acoger, proteger, promover e integrar a todos y todas, sin distinción; construir en lo cotidiano una sociedad justa y fraterna que no gire la mirada del rostro del sufriente y que ese rostro sea verdaderamente, más que el otro o la otra, un nosotros.

2064 Migración en el Magisterio Pontificio. Perspectivas Generales desde Juan XXIII hasta Juan Pablo II

Luis Donaldo González Pacheco, Boston College Clough School of Theology and Ministry, Estados Unidos

La migración es uno de los temas sociales centrales en la enseñanza reciente de los pontífices de la Iglesia Católica, desde Juan XXIII hasta Francisco. En esta presentación abordaremos cronológicamente los aportes principales del magisterio

pontificio, desde 1958 hasta nuestros días, que permiten construir un discurso ético-teológico sobre el fenómeno migratorio global, que es un signo de nuestro tiempo (*Gaudium et Spes*, 4). Durante el desarrollo de la presentación, abordaremos principalmente “el derecho a migrar” y “a no tener que emigrar”, los principios de subsidiariedad y solidaridad, la propuesta de una “autoridad mundial” y culminaremos con el desarrollo de los cuatro verbos “acoger, proteger, promover e integrar” presentes en la Encíclica *Fratelli Tutti* (n. 129). Estos últimos serán propuestos como la síntesis del planteamiento social que la Iglesia Católica hace a sus fieles, a las sociedades en general, a los gobernantes y a los responsables de las políticas migratorias para atender integralmente a las personas que se encuentran en situación de migración.

Palabras clave: Migración; Magisterio de la Iglesia; Doctrina Social de la Iglesia; Movilidad Humana; Ética teológica

2065 Los migrantes en las conferencias generales del episcopado latinoamericano

Jorge Fernando Heredia Zubieta, Universidad Iberoamericana, México

En esta presentación consideramos lo que se ha dicho sobre los migrantes en las Conferencias Generales del Episcopado Latinoamericano (CELAM), desde la primera, acontecida en Río de Janeiro, Brasil (1955), todavía en un ambiente pre-conciliar; hasta las posteriores al Concilio Vaticano II, cuando la Iglesia latinoamericana ya no fue sólo “espejo” de la romana, sino también “fuente” de sus propias enseñanzas, como sucedió en Medellín, Colombia (1968); Puebla, México (1979); Santo Domingo, República Dominicana (1992) y Aparecida, Brasil (2007). A la luz de estas enseñanzas intentamos sacar algunas conclusiones sobre esta temática, considerando los puntos que les han parecido relevantes a los pastores, conscientes de que es un tema de interés y actualidad.

Así descubrimos, por ejemplo, que la migración constituye una preocupación constante y creciente a lo largo de estos años, que al migrante se le considera portador del mismo “Rostro de

Cristo” al que hemos de atender, y también aprender de él/ella; que no se ha de temer adoptar posturas fuertes de denuncia ante las injusticias que padecen, de apoyo en su acogida, protección de sus derechos, atención psicológica y espiritual, y que la preparación para atenderlos debe implicar, no sólo a los agentes religiosos@s, sino también a los laicos, pues la mies es mucha y los obreros pocos...

El material se ha organizado siguiendo el método pastoral-profético (Ver- Juzgar – Actuar) que se aplicó en el Concilio Vaticano II y que de manera consistente se ha venido utilizando como camino para el discernimiento en dichas Conferencias y en diversas cartas pastorales de quienes afrontan a diario esta problemática. Hemos procurado atenernos a los documentos del mismo episcopado, respetando y analizando sus textos originales, aunque hemos incluido en algunos momentos algunas palabras de otros teólogos y estudiosos de la migración, para una mejor comprensión.

Palabras clave: método pastoral-profético, dignidad y derechos de los migrantes, migraciones, conferencias generales, obispos, pastoral, gobiernos, América Latina, etc.

347 Experiencia de Fe en personas en tránsito migratorio

Silvia Correa Avila, Universidad Iberoamericana

La migración de la Niñez es un fenómeno social que va en incremento dadas las condiciones de inseguridad, falta de oportunidades y la búsqueda de una vida mejor para ellos y sus familias. Según el Departamento de Asuntos Económicos y Sociales (DAES) de las Naciones Unidas En 2020, los niños migrantes (de 19 años o menos) representaban el 14,6 por ciento de la población migrante total y el 1,6 por ciento de todos los niños en el mundo . De acuerdo a UNICEF, Casi 30.000 niños, niñas y adolescentes, de los cuales tres de cada cuatro son menores de 5 años, han sobrevivido al traicionero viaje a través de la selva del Darién, que se extiende entre Colombia y Panamá . Las niñas y niños que cruzan el Darién provienen de distintas nacionalidades incluso desde distintos continentes. La niñez en

la migración no sólo vive los riesgos de salir de su hogar y quedar expuesto a la intemperie de los climas, los riesgos del camino, la naturaleza silvestre sino también queda totalmente expuesto a ser víctima de trata, explotación laboral, robo, secuestro, abuso, violación ente muchos otros.

A lo largo de la ruta migratoria, por América Latina hasta llegar al norte del continente, se encuentra también la ruta de las casas del migrante, albergues, comedores, centros de descanso y asesoría de procesos legales migratorios y espacios donde pueden compartir su fe. Un número significativo de estos espacios pertenece a la iglesia católica, a través de las Cáritas de los países, de las congregaciones religiosas dedicadas a la atención a la población migrante, quienes han trabajado por años el tema, pero existen constantemente nuevas iniciativas de atención dada la creciente demanda y los constantes cambios de ruta de la población en movilidad. Cada centro de atención al migrante es un oasis para los ellos, pero si no se cuenta con la preparación para atender de manera especializada cada grupo etario, puede ser un espacio de riesgo. La fe como oasis en medio de la ruta. Experiencias de niñas y niños sobre la vivencia de su fe en el tránsito migratorio.

2E New realities of Migration in Latin America/ Nuevas realidades migratorias en América Latina [Español]

Moderator: Kelly Muñoz Balcázar, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana Unidad Xochimilco, Mexico

15 Migración Venezolana en América Latina hacia Norteamérica, Causas, plan de mejoras políticas para un ordenamiento y respeto a los Derechos Humanos

Francisco José D'Angelo Ohep

2045 Geografías del terror, geopolítica y desplazamiento forzado en México. La violencia y la inseguridad como dispositivos para el despojo y la desterritorialización

Kelly Giovanna Muñoz Balcázar

352 New Migration Waves from Latin America

Nivia Marina Brismat Delgado, Elaine Acosta González

15 Migración Venezolana en América Latina hacia Norteamérica, Causas, plan de mejoras políticas para un ordenamiento y respeto a los Derechos Humanos

Francisco José D'Angelo Ohep

En vista que la crisis migratoria venezolana nos ha llevado a más de 8 millones de venezolanos a emigrar siendo la crisis migratoria más grande en el mundo de un país que no está en guerra, de los cuales más de cien mil están radicados en México y decenas de miles en tránsito a EEUU y las solicitudes de refugio han aumentado un 10 mil % en México. Quisiéramos aportar parte de nuestra experiencia ya que llevamos trabajando estos temas desde el año 2016 en VENEMEX Asociación de Venezolanos en México AC, quisiéramos exponer las recomendaciones a las cuales hemos concluido que después de más de 7 años trabajando con migrantes y refugiados en México, pensamos que pueden ayudar a mejorar la situación de la política migratoria mexicana y de la región.

Siendo las recomendaciones las siguientes:

- 1) Las dictaduras de Cuba, Nicaragua y Venezuela como causantes de la crisis migratoria de sus nacionales y la necesidad de crear políticas exteriores para ayuda a llevar a elecciones a estos países y mejorar su situación actual.
- 2) Exigir a países de donde emigran que respeten Derechos Humanos, liberación de presos políticos, detener las torturas y lograr que la población tenga acceso a alimentos, medicinas,

exigir aceptar ayuda humanitaria a los regímenes y trabajar para que exista inversión y trabajo en países de origen de la migración.

3) Crear un plan coordinado con Gobierno de México (INM; COMAR, SEDENA), ONGs, Organismos Internacionales y países involucrados para la migración organizada.

4) Campañas publicitarias e informativas sobre Refugio y Migración segura en México y EEUU.

5) Establecer planes de identificación según nacionalidad estudiar cada caso, e identificarlos con credencial valida reconocida en instituciones públicas y privadas en México.

6) En el caso de Venezuela señalar como mejorar la emisión, renovación de pasaportes como principal problema de identidad.

7) Establecer métodos rápidos para que refugiados puedan identificarse, sacar CURP, RFC, inscripción en el ISSTE para que puedan trabajar en México.

8) Crear planes de trabajo temporales para migrantes en tránsito y refugiados en México.

9) Utilizar la tecnología IA y geolocalización para q a través de sus celulares los migrantes estén ubicados e informados.

10) Establecer y recomendar formas seguras de recepción de dinero de migrantes.

11) Crear plan de seguridad para evitar la extorsión, secuestro y trata de personas migrantes.

12) Ayuda y creación de más albergues con ayuda de las ONGs organismos internacionales con financiamiento público y privado.

13) Establecer rutas seguras de migración en territorio mexicano.

14) Facilitar a las ONGs que trabajan con migración, ayudar a su formalidad legal y que puedan tener la calidad de donataria para que se autofinancien y puedan ayudar al gobierno a resolver y atender los problemas.

15) Crear campañas publicitarias coordinadas con EEUU y Canadá sobre migración legal y segura.

Conclusiones.

2045 Geografías del terror, geopolítica y desplazamiento forzado en México. La violencia y la inseguridad como dispositivos para el despojo y la desterritorialización

Kelly Giovanna Muñoz Balcázar, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana- Fundación Universitaria de Popayán, México

En este estudio de tipo cualitativo, se pretende analizar desde un enfoque documental, el fenómeno del desplazamiento forzado interno en México, como una característica desestructurante del tejido social comunitario, ya que es efecto de diferentes hechos victimizantes sistemáticos como desaparición forzada, tortura, homicidio, secuestro, detención arbitraria e intimidación a poblaciones que se encuentran en las zonas donde operan mecanismos de terror, mediante la disputa por el territorio o los recursos para generar despojo. En vista de lo anterior, el objetivo de la investigación yace en la urgencia por analizar las formas de violencia asociadas a las transformaciones del territorio y el paisaje en contextos de inseguridad, porque redefinen representaciones en clave negativa del espacio geográfico, e inciden en la pérdida de la territorialidad. Por eso, en este trabajo se pretende igualmente explicar desde la geopolítica crítica, el papel del Estado frente a la expansión de las organizaciones delictivas que buscan el dominio de los espacios regionales y su territorialización. Dichas organizaciones, además de convertirse en entes políticos no-estatales que ejercen influencia en el control poblacional y económico, impactan en los temas de seguridad; en este aspecto, se podría inferir que en México existe un conflicto armado de baja intensidad que se visibiliza con los métodos empleados por los Investigaciones posdoctorales sobre migración, asilo y desplazamiento interno actores armados, a través de los enfrentamientos y las ofensivas militares en el marco de la violencia y la contienda territorial.

Nivia Marina Brismat Delgado, Elaine Acosta González

This project is a collaborative initiative to study some of the most significant recent migratory displacement tendencies in the Americas, of which very little is still known. The two-year research will analyze the characteristics and dynamics of three recent migratory waves (Cuban, Venezuelan, and Salvadoran), the initial strategies of social integration of migrants in four receiving countries (the United States, Mexico, Colombia, and Chile), and the impacts on local politics and public opinion. The project will adopt a collaborative, comparative, and cross-regional approach. A team of researchers in each selected country will conduct intensive interviews with new arrivals and local experts, community leaders, and political representatives using a common interview guide. The sample will comprise 65 interviews of new arrivals from Cuba, 70 from Venezuela, and 20 from El Salvador, for a total of 155. We will also consult a sample of local experts, community leaders, and political representatives in each country for a total of 26 interviews. This research project will motivate a public and government-wide dialogue on new migratory movements and their impacts on the region from human rights and gender perspectives. The findings will help to inform policy changes, using the Migration Governance Indicators (MGI) suggested by IOM to support governments at the national and local levels to gradually improve their migration management systems.

2F Migration, Law and Policy 1 [Room: R143]

Join by Zoom: <https://ibero.zoom.us/j/91312046947>

Moderator: Ülkü Sezgi Sözen, Universität Hamburg, Germany

4 What Role for the UN Convention against Enforced Disappearance in Times of Deterrence against Migrants?

Carmelo Danisi

37 Pending Precarity: No right to stay for medical reasons within the European Union

Benedita Menezes Queiroz

**74 Coping Strategies of Internally Displaced
People (IDPs) in Abuja, Nigeria**

Zubaida Umar Baba, Lindsay Stringer, Claire Quinn

**99 Policies for Belonging: A typology of
global refugee resettlement programs**

Grace Benson

**4 What Role for the UN Convention against Enforced
Disappearance in Times of Deterrence against Migrants?**

Carmelo Danisi

During its 24th session, the UN Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED) released the draft of its very first General Comment, which is dedicated to ‘enforced disappearances in the context of migration’. Given the need to adapt the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICED) in light of current human rights challenges, the CED decided to assist States parties in implementing relevant obligations to prevent and respond to these crimes regardless of the nationality, origin or migratory status of the victims. The undisputable factor that played a role in the identification of this specific human rights challenge is the recognition that States increasingly adopt rigid migratory policies focused on deterrence, as the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances made already clear previously.

The proposed presentation at the Migration Conference 2024 (Mexico) aims to critically analyse the recent activity of the CED and inquires whether the international rules governing the prohibition of enforced disappearance may really be successfully applied in the context of migration. Given also the CED’s focus on enforced disappearance during migrants’ journeys, we question what role – if any – the ICED can specifically play in times of policies of deterrence against migrants and, in the affirmative, how the ICED complements the obligations already emerged from other human rights treaties and areas of international law

protecting migrants. To this end, the presentation highlights first some key definitory problems, especially with regard to the existing difference between the concepts of enforced disappearance and disappeared/missing migrant. Second, it advances some proposals that, in the attempt to clarify the legal obligations of contracting States under the ICED in the context of migration, call for an improvement of the UN Committee on Enforced Disappearances' provisional General Comment before its upcoming adoption if it really wants to generate a meaningful impact for migrants' lives.

37 Pending Precarity: No right to stay for medical reasons within the European Union

Benedita Menezes Queiroz, Universidade Católica Portuguesa, Portugal

The present paper will question whether the EU law grants a right to reside for medical reasons to a third-country national who cannot be returned due to her health condition. Migrants in this situation are partially included and partially recognised in the administrative and economic life of the host Member State. Non-removable migrants live between the irregularity of their de facto status and the regularity of their tolerated presence in the host Member State's territory. The existing gap results from an EU return policy that is not only ineffective, but also has the potential to infringe upon the fundamental rights of the individuals involved. The Return Directive is the main source of non-removability, but not the only, and when read in conjunction with the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights (EUCFR) may contribute to the precarity of the status of severely ill irregularly staying third-country nationals - as shown by the recent interpretation of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) in *X v Staatssecretaris van Justitie en Veiligheid*.

The paper will start by delving into the status legal of non-removable irregularly staying migrants for medical reasons in EU law to then question whether protracting their respects the fundamental rights obligations imposed by the EUCFR. Recent case-law shows that the CJEU recognized the existence of a minimum bundle of rights, however, even if there is

supranational recognition that non removable illegally staying migrants enjoy social protection, the CJEU only goes so far and leaves Member States to put flesh on the bones of these rights, perpetuating thus far the precarity of the protection that granted to sick non-removable.

Since there is no obligation to issue a residence permit for medical reasons, as affirmed by the CJEU in *Abdida* or *Mahdi*, migrants who live in this legal limbo within the EU will continue to live in a precarious situation. A precarity that is created by EU law and left unsolved by EU law itself – as there has been, thus far, no signs of that the status of their status in the New Pact for Migration, agreed between the European Parliament and the Council in December 2023. The EU, once again, misses the opportunity to address the uncertainty lived by irregular migrants who cannot be removed.

74 Coping Strategies of Internally Displaced People (IDPs) in Abuja, Nigeria

Zubaida Umar Baba, University of Leeds Lindsay Stringer, University of York Claire Quinn, University of Leeds

Internally displaced people (IDPs) encounter various challenges in adapting to life in displacement. The ‘one size fits all’ approach commonly used to describe their coping strategies needs to be re-examined, particularly for conflict induced IDPs who move to places where they need to adopt different attitudes and activities. How IDPs cope depends on the strategies they deploy and the support networks available to them. Although the social needs of IDPs have been studied from various perspectives, less is known about how IDPs use social capital and coping strategies to manage life in displacement. The aim of this paper is to examine specific types of coping strategies used by IDPs in Abuja from a social capital standpoint, considering their hosting arrangements and demographic characteristics to identify and understand any differences. This research asks: i) what are the coping strategies used by IDPs in Abuja; and

ii) how does social capital differ between IDPs and influence their coping strategies?

A qualitative approach using semi-structured, in-depth interviews with forty IDPs and four key informants was employed to collect data across hosted and non-hosted IDPs, in seven zones in Abuja. Data analysis was carried out using Excel and NVivo. The findings reveal that both gender and hosting arrangement shaped IDPs' coping strategies, while social capital affected their choice of hosting arrangement. Male and female IDPs in the hosted zones used bonding and bridging social capital to cope, while in the non-hosted zones they used bridging and linking social capital. Despite differences between hosting arrangements and demographics, the findings suggest that social capital lays the foundation for IDPs to develop ways to cope with displacement. Understanding the role of social capital in coping with displacement can assist policy makers to develop strategies that will aid IDPs to access all types of social capital that will enhance their coping in displacement.

99 Policies for Belonging: A typology of global refugee resettlement programs

Grace Benson, American University

In response to the devastating conflicts in places like Ukraine and Syria, more countries are beginning to offer permanent homes through refugee resettlement. But what services are offered to help refugees adjust and belong to their new societies? Existing research offers surprisingly little comparison of the policies in place for refugees across all resettlement destinations globally. To address this gap, I built a novel dataset that spans 26 countries and reflects 42 original indicators of resettlement services. This dataset provides a current, reliable, and easily accessible overview of the rich variation across almost all resettlement destinations. Using cluster analysis of these data, I constructed a typology that captures four distinct "types" of refugee resettlement worldwide. I then conducted in-depth case studies to explore each of the four types of resettlement: Limited

Provision, Cultural Transition, Flexible Support, and Core Services. This analysis offers a comprehensive overview of the many different approaches to resettling refugees globally, with significant implications for theoretical advancement, future research, and policy improvement.

3 July 2024, Wednesday

14:15 - 15:45

2G Migraciones, Globalización y Transnacionalismo

1 [Español]

Moderator: Pascual G. García-Macías, UTPL, Ecuador

185 The Silver Economy in Mazatlán, Sinaloa: A Critical Inquiry into Retiree Migration

Pascual G. García-Macías, Fiorella Abigail Camacho Conde

282 Redes de vida en la migración centroamericana de tránsito por México. Estudio de caso en Zacatecas

Pascual Gerardo García Zamora, Juan Lamberto Herrera Martínez, Dellanira Ruiz de Chávez Ramírez, Nubia Maricela Chávez Lamas

322 La Sempiterna crisis en el subcontinente y la migración de transito de venezolanos por Ecuador

Pascual G. García-Macías, Alvaro Mendez Paute

345 Migración de Tránsito por la ciudad de Culiacán, Sinaloa

Pablo Cañar

185 The Silver Economy in Mazatlán, Sinaloa: A Critical Inquiry into Retiree Migration

*Pascual G. García-Macías,UTPL Fiorella Abigail Camacho Conde,
Instituto Sudamericano*

La migración implica el traslado de personas, fenómeno que se ha intensificado en la era de la globalización, con un aumento sin precedentes en la movilidad humana. La migración de jubilados del Norte económico hacia destinos como Mazatlán, en el Sur económico, es relevante y poco estudiada. Estos jubilados buscan un clima cálido, menor costo de vida y mejor calidad de vida. Sin embargo, surgen preguntas sobre si estas decisiones son solo por placer o influidas por factores económicos como el capitalismo financiarizado y la crisis del 2007. Esta migración ejemplifica la fluidez de las sociedades contemporáneas y el papel crucial de la tecnología. Además, destaca la complejidad de los procesos migratorios en un contexto globalizado, donde las motivaciones individuales se entrelazan con fuerzas económicas y sociales más amplias

282 Redes de vida en la migración centroamericana de tránsito por México. Estudio de caso en Zacatecas

*Pascual Gerardo García Zamora,Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas,
Mexico Juan Lambertto Herrera Martínez, Universidad Autónoma de
Zacatecas Dellanira Ruiz de Chávez Ramírez, Universidad Autónoma
de Zacatecas Nubia Maricela Chávez Lamas, Universidad Autónoma
de Zacatecas*

En los últimos años, los flujos migratorios de centroamericanos y suramericanos han aumentado debido a las condiciones económicas y la pandemia del SARS-CoV-2, desafiando las políticas de contención de Estados Unidos y México. Este estudio amplió su alcance inicial para incluir migrantes de Venezuela, Colombia y Ecuador, junto con los de Centroamérica y el Caribe. El objetivo fue explorar las experiencias de migrantes en tránsito en Zacatecas, México, centrándose en el papel crucial de las redes sociales y digitales que utilizan los migrantes para salvaguardar su seguridad e intercambiar información útil en su periplo. Se empleó una metodología cualitativa con entrevistas semiestructuradas, analizadas con la teoría de redes. En este sentido las redes digitales, cada día mas accesibles

económicamente se han convertido en herramientas vitales para mantener relaciones y dar información útil sobre su situación, durante la migración de tránsito, influyendo en la identidad y el sentido de pertenencia de los migrantes. La conexión entre el uso de redes sociales y digitales es evidente, fortaleciendo los lazos familiares y comunitarios y proporcionando un nuevo propósito en sus vidas.

Palabras clave: Migración de tránsito; Redes Sociales y Redes digitales

322 La Sempiterna crisis en el subcontinente y la migración de tránsito de venezolanos por Ecuador

Pascual G. García-Macías,UTPL Alvaro Mendez Paute

Durante los últimos trece años, Ecuador ha promulgado un total de ciento once estados de excepción. Esta recurrente medida gubernamental da testimonio de un contexto caracterizado por la incertidumbre y una suerte de simulacro democrático, donde la crisis no constituye una eventualidad, sino más bien una condición constante. Paralelamente, en el seno del país, aproximadamente cuatro millones y medio de ecuatorianos subsisten con un ingreso mensual que apenas alcanza los ochenta y ocho dólares. Esta situación se ve exacerbada por el incremento de la violencia, manifestado en un alarmante registro de tres mil quinientas ochenta y seis defunciones.

Este escenario crítico sirve como telón de fondo para comprender el fenómeno del éxodo de migrantes ecuatorianos, cuyas motivaciones encuentran raíces profundas en las dinámicas de desposesión inherentes al capitalismo contemporáneo, caracterizado por sus tendencias catastróficas. Este documento se propone abordar, desde una perspectiva teórica y descriptiva, las causas estructurales subyacentes a este flujo migratorio, que ha impulsado a millones de ecuatorianos a buscar oportunidades de mejora en otros horizontes.

Es imperativo destacar que la migración ecuatoriana no constituye un fenómeno reciente, sino que más bien posee una antigüedad que supera el siglo de existencia. Surgida

inicialmente como respuesta a crisis específicas, como la del cacao en la década de 1920 y la del sombrero de paja toquilla en los años cincuenta, este movimiento migratorio ha perdurado a lo largo del tiempo, alcanzando su punto álgido durante la crisis bancaria de 1999-2001, la cual provocó la emigración de más de doscientos mil individuos.

En este contexto, el presente documento se erige con la intención de arrojar luz sobre las causas subyacentes a la emigración de ecuatorianos al exterior, adoptando un enfoque tanto teórico como descriptivo para abordar este fenómeno en su complejidad estructural.

345 Migración de Tránsito por la ciudad de Culiacán, Sinaloa

Pablo Cañar, Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa

La movilidad históricamente ha sido una estrategia de supervivencia, con el objetivo de sobreponerse ante todo tipo de adversidad. Hablar de migración es hablar de la misma historia, ha sido estudiada desde varias teorías y disciplinas. El estudio, definición y alcance de la Migración de Tránsito difiere entre organismos intergubernamentales y academia. Para los primero es reconocida como un patrón de la migración internacional de connotación negativa, ligada a la migración ilegal y de asilo. Para la academia este fenómeno debe estudiar no solo al migrante, sino también a los lugares por donde pasan, los encuentros que, aunque efímeros muestran las nuevas formas de relación social que surgen entre migrante y no migrante. Los migrantes que transitan por México en sentido norte provienen históricamente de Centroamérica, empero, en la actualidad se han sumado migrantes venezolanos, ecuatorianos y de continentes más lejanos como África y Asia. Frente a esta problemática la evidencia empírica evidencia que el gobierno responde con detención y expulsión, todo lo contrario a la sociedad que no criminaliza y ayuda. También se plantea que la migración de tránsito no solo es tangible (el moverse de punto A punto B), sino también es intangible (subjetiva, entender como el migrante se percibe así mismo), el accionar, métodos, aspiraciones, rutas, medios que el migrante utilice depende del

tiempo y lugar. Porque no es lo mismo la migración en Europa que en América, el contexto (político, económico y social) difiere y está en constante cambio. Este trabajo se aborda desde las teorías de Redes Sociales y Doble Ausencia para estudiar cómo se percibe el migrante en su paso por la ciudad de Culiacán, Sinaloa. La evidencia empírica existente en el lugar de estudio evidencia que no es la Sociedad Civil quien ayuda u obstaculiza el caminar del migrante, sino es la Comunidad que, desde su cotidianidad, sin ningún interés económico es quien ayuda y da recursos (tangibles e intangibles) al migrante. Estos recursos permiten al migrante crear estrategias para continuar su trayecto. Este trabajo es un ensayo resultado de la tesis en desarrollo en mis estudios de maestría y tiene como objetivo debatir sobre el marco teórico planteado y las distintas teorías que se pueden ser integradas en los estudios de migración de tránsito.

2H Remittances, households and social development in Mexico/ Remesas, hogares y desarrollo social en México

Moderator: Agustín Escobar, CIESAS

1872 Why have remittances from the US to Mexico increased? The role of US-born children of Mexican return and deported migrants

Pedro Paulo Orraca Romano

187 Las remesas colectivas de los migrantes mexicanos y el desarrollo local bajo un nuevo programa de coinversión social con el gobierno federal en México: 2024-2030

Karina Raquel Zuñiga Delgado, Rodolfo García Zamora

285 ¿Los ingresos por remesas son realmente remesas familiares? Estudio de los

**determinantes de remesas en México a
nivel municipal, 2015-2020**

Rodrigo Carrillo

**368 Patrones en la composición demográfica
y socioeconómica de los hogares receptores
de remesas en México**

Juan José Li Ng

**1872 Why have remittances from the US to Mexico increased?
The role of US-born children of Mexican return and deported
migrants**

Pedro Paulo Orraca Romano, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, México

In recent decades, remittance flows from the US to Mexico have grown considerably. Between the years 2000 and 2021, they grew (in nominal terms) from 6,572 million USD to 51,585.9 million USD, a 684.8 percent increase. On the contrary, during this same period, the Mexican-born population in the US rose from 9.0 million to 11.1 million, a 23.2 percent rise. The growth in remittances has been attributed to different factors including the higher wages among Mexican-born migrants in the US, the increased wage gap between the two countries, and the more permanent nature of Mexican migration to the US which has increased the use of formal remitting channels.

This study will examine the role of the US-born children of Mexican immigrants as drivers of the increase in remittances both as senders and receivers. First, we will analyze what part of the increase in remittances can be attributed to the growth in the number of US-born children of Mexican-born migrants who have settled in the US and who send remittances to their parents who have returned to Mexico. Second, we will investigate what part of the rise in remittances can be explained by the growth in the number of de facto deported children who have returned to Mexico with their deported parent and who receive remittances from their remaining parent in the US.

The research questions are: “How many US-born children of Mexican migrants have remigrated from Mexico to the US

during the last 15 years and how many of them send remittances to their parents back in Mexico?”, “How many de facto deported US-born children are in Mexico and how many of them receive remittances?”, “What percentage do US-born children of Mexican migrants who have remigrated to the US constitute of all remitters and what is the approximate value of the amount they send?”, “What percentage do households of de facto deported US-born children constitute of all remittance receiving households and what is the value of the amount they receive?”, “Are households with migrants who are US-born more likely to receive remittances than households with Mexico-born migrants?”, and “Are households with de facto deported US-born children more likely to receive remittances than households with other types of deported migrants?”.

The study will use data from different sources, all collected by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI, National Institute of Statistics and Geography). These include the Encuesta Nacional de la Dinámica Demográfica (ENADID, National Survey of Demographic Dynamics), the Encuesta Nacional de Ocupación y Empleo (ENOE, National Employment and Occupation Survey), and the Encuesta Nacional de Ingresos y Gastos de los Hogares (ENIGH, National Income and Expenditures Survey).

187 Las remesas colectivas de los migrantes mexicanos y el desarrollo local bajo un nuevo programa de coinversión social con el gobierno federal en México: 2024-2030

Karina Raquel Zuñiga Delgado, Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas
Rodolfo García Zamora, Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas

Luego de dos décadas de funcionamiento del Programa 3x1 de remesas colectivas de los migrantes mexicanos en su país con grandes impactos en la organización comunitaria transnacional y en el bienestar de las comunidades de origen con más de 30 mil proyectos, en 2019 el Congreso y el gobierno federal suspendieron su presupuesto. Más de 90 organizaciones

migrantes mexicanas en Estados Unidos están planteando que el nuevo gobierno de 2024-2030 recuperen las experiencias positivas del Programa 3x1 y con una nueva normatividad desechen las limitaciones y problemas de las décadas previas estableciendo un nuevo programa de coinversión social con los tres niveles de gobierno con dos áreas diferenciadas: para proyectos de infraestructura social y para pequeños y medianos proyectos productivos. Esta nueva propuesta de los migrantes busca fortalecer la organización comunitaria transnacional y apoyar el bienestar y el desarrollo local integral en las comunidades de origen.

285 ¿Los ingresos por remesas son realmente remesas familiares? Estudio de los determinantes de remesas en México a nivel municipal, 2015-2020

Rodrigo Carrillo, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

Para 2022 Banco de México (Banxico) reportaba que las remesas familiares que se recibían en México equivalían a 58.6 millones de dólares. Sin embargo, utilizando datos de encuestas a hogares se calcula que para el mismo año el ingreso por remesas fue solo 4.9 millones de dólares, o bien, solo el 8.4% de lo reportado por la autoridad monetaria. En este contexto, el objetivo de este trabajo es identificar los determinantes de las remesas a nivel municipal, que es la mayor desagregación con la que Banxico reporta dichos ingresos. Además de estos datos, se utilizan diversos datos demográficos y económicos calculados con la Encuesta Intercensal 2015 y Censo de Población y Vivienda 2020, datos de acceso a servicios financieros de la Comisión Nacional Bancaria y de Valores (CNBV) y de desastres naturales, así como de características económicas del lugar de destino de la población emigrante de cada municipio. Para esto último se recurre a los registros de Matrículas Consulares de mexicanos residentes en Estados Unidos. Esto permite contrastar la validez actual de diversas teorías sobre los motivos para remitir. Además, bajo la hipótesis de que las remesas reportadas por Banxico pueden estar asociadas a transferencias de apoyo a la población en tránsito y a actividades ilícitas relacionadas con la

migración, se utilizan diversos controles como proxies de la importancia de cada municipio en la ruta migratoria. La metodología a utilizar consiste en distintas estimaciones para datos panel con efectos fijos y efectos aleatorios, además de estimaciones con econometría espacial. Estas técnicas se incorporan al análisis dada la interdependencia geográfica de los municipios a causa la movilidad diaria de personas residentes y personas en tránsito. Los resultados apuntan a que la vecindad geográfica de los municipios juega un rol significativo en la recepción de remesas. Con efectos positivos se identifican el tamaño demográfico, nivel de precios, presencia de bancos comerciales o corresponsales, y en todos los casos, el número de detenciones por la autoridad migratoria mexicana. Con efectos negativos se encuentran el nivel de desocupación, así como el desempleo y el número de detenciones hechas por la autoridad estadounidense. Medidas de intensidad migratoria municipal tienen resultados encontrados. Por último, los modelos de error espacial, en todos los casos, arrojan un coeficiente significativo para el efecto espacial del término de error, pero éste disminuye a medida que se agregan controles relacionados con la migración en tránsito. Tales hallazgos sugieren que los ingresos por concepto de remesas están asociados con la ruta migratoria sur-norte, aun en mayor medida que con la intensidad migratoria local. Además, acorde con las teorías de aseguramiento y que asumen un comportamiento racional en la decisión de remitir, a mayor incertidumbre en el país de destino, aumenta el monto de remesas.

368 Patrones en la composición demográfica y socioeconómica de los hogares receptores de remesas en México

Juan José Li Ng, BBVA Research México

La falta de oportunidades económicas es uno de los principales factores que indican para que muchos hogares en México, y en el mundo, decidan optar por la emigración internacional de uno o varios de sus miembros para obtener recursos al seno familiar. Indudablemente este proceso trastoca múltiples facetas de estos

hogares e interacciones familiares, y se establecen acuerdos formales e informales entre los miembros que se quedan y los que emigran. El estudio busca aportar argumentos sobre la hipótesis de que los hogares receptores de remesas tienen características diferenciadas en la composición demográfica y en algunas variables socioeconómicas respecto de hogares que no reciben este recurso monetario. Para este propósito, se utiliza como fuente de datos el cuestionario ampliado del Censo de Población y Vivienda 2020 en México. En primer lugar, hace un breve marco teórico sobre las principales diferencias que se han encontrado entre hogares receptores y no receptores de remesas en México. Posteriormente, se hace un análisis descriptivo de variables demográficas y socioeconómicas controlando por tamaño de localidad y región migratoria entre estos dos tipos de hogares. Después, se realizan pruebas estadísticas a través de modelos probit controlando por tamaño de localidad y entidad federativa para determinar la magnitud en las diferencias de las variables que se analizan. El estudio cierre presentando algunas las principales reflexiones sobre los resultados obtenidos.

3 July 2024, Wednesday

16:00 - 17:30

3A Derechos Humanos, legislación y desafíos en el contexto migratorio actual de México: una perspectiva desde la Cámara de Diputados [Español]

Moderator: Yasmín Martínez Carreón, Centro de Estudios Sociales y de Opinión Pública H. Cámara de Diputados, México

2035 Evaluación del marco convencional de movilidad humana en México: el reto de proteger los derechos humanos de todos los migrantes.

Yasmín Martínez Carreón

- 2036 Cambio climático y migración: El desplazamiento climático en México y el corredor seco mesoamericano ¿Hacia dónde vamos?**

Alya Ramos Ramos Elorduy

- 2037 Análisis comparativo de legislaciones sobre movilidad humana en América Latina: desafíos, tendencias y estrategias para fortalecer la coherencia normativa y el enfoque de derechos humanos**

Adela Beatriz Santos Domínguez

- 2038 Facilitando la protección de los Derechos Humanos: estrategias legislativas para la movilidad humana en México**

Josué Antonio Hernández Osorio

- 2035 Evaluación del marco convencional de movilidad humana en México: el reto de proteger los derechos humanos de todos los migrantes.**

Yasmín Martínez Carreón, Centro de Estudios Sociales y de Opinión Pública H. Cámara de Diputados, México

El fenómeno migratorio se ha convertido en una de las principales preocupaciones a nivel internacional. En el caso de México, el país se ha transformado de un país expulsor de migrantes a un país de tránsito y también de destino. En este sentido, se enfrenta al desafío de adecuar su legislación y su política migratoria a estas tendencias. Así pues, a partir de la teoría fundamentada, tomando como referencia el fenómeno migratorio en México en los últimos 10 años, este estudio tiene como objetivo determinar si el marco convencional en materia de movilidad humana desde la problemática de la migración internacional, promueve un enfoque integral de derechos humanos para todas las personas en movilidad, independientemente de su condición migratoria. La

investigación se llevó a cabo a través de una metodología cualitativa y un método de análisis documental a partir de la regulación internacional referente a migración, asilo, personas refugiadas y apátridas.

2036 Cambio climático y migración: El desplazamiento climático en México y el corredor seco mesoamericano ¿Hacia dónde vamos?

Alya Ramos Ramos Elorduy, Centro de Estudios Sociales y de Opinión Pública H. Cámara de Diputados, México

Desde el siglo XIX las actividades humanas han sido la principal causa del cambio climático, debido especialmente a la quema de combustibles. Las concentraciones de gases de efecto invernadero se encuentran en su nivel más alto desde los últimos 2 millones de años, lo que implica el aumento del nivel del mar, la intrusión de agua salada, la formación de huracanes y lluvias más intensas o bien sequías prolongadas. En consecuencia, las personas o grupos de personas están siendo desplazadas de sus lugares de residencia, lo que se conoce como desplazamiento climático o migración climática, y que está cambiando los patrones migratorios en todo el mundo. México y Centroamérica son consideradas de las regiones más vulnerables ante el cambio climático, por lo que este trabajo examina cual es el estado actual del desplazamiento climático en México. El análisis se realizó a partir de los registros nacionales sobre causas de migración y de la vulnerabilidad de los municipios. A su vez, se examinaron registros internacionales sobre desplazados internos en México, asociadas al cambio climático, lo que permitió identificar omisiones normativas y de políticas públicas ante este fenómeno, necesarias para atender a las personas desplazadas. También se analizaron las causas del desplazamiento climático en tres países de Centroamérica que forman parte del corredor seco mesoamericano, debido a que su desplazamiento ocasiona la movilidad de las personas de estos países hacia México, fenómeno que también debe ser atendido desde la normatividad y la política migratoria. Se espera que este trabajo contribuya a

las discusiones en la materia en el parlamento mexicano desde una visión holística.

2037 Análisis comparativo de legislaciones sobre movilidad humana en América Latina: desafíos, tendencias y estrategias para fortalecer la coherencia normativa y el enfoque de derechos humanos

Adela Beatriz Santos Domínguez, Centro de Estudios de Derecho e Investigaciones Parlamentarias, H. Cámara de Diputados, México

Este trabajo presenta un análisis comparativo de las legislaciones y políticas sobre movilidad humana en América Latina, abordando cómo estas se interrelacionan, difieren y pueden informar la creación de marcos normativos más efectivos y alineados con los derechos humanos y los compromisos internacionales en distintos contextos regionales. El objetivo principal es analizar y contrastar diversas legislaciones y políticas de movilidad humana, identificando tendencias clave, desafíos compartidos y ejemplos de buenas prácticas. A través de este examen, el estudio busca ofrecer recomendaciones basadas en evidencia para el desarrollo de políticas y legislaciones más integradas y efectivas que respondan adecuadamente a las complejidades de la movilidad humana. Este enfoque comparativo permite no solo resaltar las variaciones en la gestión de la movilidad humana en la región, sino también promover un entendimiento más profundo de cómo los enfoques legislativos y políticos pueden evolucionar para enfrentar los retos actuales y futuros en este ámbito crítico.

2038 Facilitando la protección de los Derechos Humanos: estrategias legislativas para la movilidad humana en México

Josué Antonio Hernández Osorio, Centro de Estudios de Derecho e Investigaciones Parlamentarias, H. Cámara de Diputados, México

Este trabajo se adentra en la crucial tarea de facilitar la protección de los derechos humanos en México, centrándose en estrategias legislativas para abordar la movilidad humana. Con un enfoque en la viabilidad jurídica y la coherencia con el marco

normativo internacional de derechos humanos, se analizan las áreas de oportunidad dentro del quehacer legislativo. Este análisis jurídico incluye una revisión exhaustiva del marco convencional en materia de migración, desde convenciones internacionales hasta resoluciones consultivas de la Corte Interamericana de Derechos Humanos (CIDH) en relación con el marco jurídico nacional. Además, se destaca la importancia de vincular el Sistema Interamericano de Derechos Humanos (SIDH) con la legislación mexicana. El capítulo concluye con hallazgos y recomendaciones para garantizar una protección efectiva de los derechos de las personas en situación de movilidad en México.

3B Arts, Media and Migration [Español]

Moderator: Karla Valenzuela-Moreno, Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico

356 Representation of Latin American migrant women in contemporary novel and movies

Carlos Arturo Capellino Fuentes

211 Automated Inequality: From Spaces of Surveillance to Images and Voices of Resistance in German Culture

Sarah Koellner

205 Thinking through the violence of borders with art and aesthetics to highlight temporal ruptures and continuities

Caroline Breeden

356 Representation of Latin American migrant women in contemporary novel and movies

Carlos Arturo Capellino Fuentes, Universidad San Ignacio de Loyola, Peru

This study aims to examine the multifaceted representation of Latin American migrant women in contemporary novels and cinema, focusing on their roles as domestic workers or their struggles for survival amidst humiliation and low salaries in the

USA or Europe. The research seeks to understand how these women's experiences of struggle are portrayed in literary and cinematic works and how these narratives contribute to or challenge existing stereotypes and discourses surrounding migration, gender, and labor.

Existing literature on the experiences of migrant domestic workers has highlighted the challenges they face, including exploitation, isolation, and lack of legal protections (Smith, 2019; Parreñas, 2015). Studies have also explored the intersections of gender, race, and class that shape the lived realities of these women (Hondagneu-Sotelo, 2001; Ehrenreich & Hochschild, 2003). However, there is a need to examine how these experiences are represented in creative works, and how such representations may shape public perceptions and understanding of migrant women's lives. We also will use categories like “object citizen” (Rodriguez, 2008), “basurización simbólica” (Silva Santisteban, 2009), “animalization” among other forms of representation.

This study will employ a qualitative content analysis approach to examine the portrayal of migrant women in a selection of contemporary novels and movies. The sample will be drawn from works published or released within the last two decades, focusing on narratives that center the experiences of Latin American domestic workers in the USA or Europe. The analysis will consider themes, character development, narrative techniques, and the overall framing of the migrant women's experiences. The study also incorporates testimonies and secondary data from relevant academic and policy literature to contextualize the fictional narratives within broader socio-economic and cultural trends.

Preliminary findings reveal that contemporary novels and cinema often depict Latin American migrant women as navigating hybrid identities amidst challenges of exploitation, discrimination, and cultural dislocation. While some narratives perpetuate stereotypes of migrant women as passive victims of their circumstances, others offer nuanced portrayals that

highlight their agency, resilience, and contributions to transnational communities. The analysis underscores the importance of motherhood, family, and social networks in shaping migrant women's experiences and strategies for survival. The study is expected to reveal insights into the ways in which the representation of migrant women in contemporary literature and cinema reflects, challenges, or reinforces dominant societal attitudes and power structures. The findings may shed light on the potential of these creative works to raise awareness, foster empathy, and advocate for the rights and dignity of migrant domestic workers. The study's conclusions will contribute to the ongoing scholarly discourse on the intersections of migration, gender, and labor, and may inform future creative and educational efforts to amplify the voices and experiences of marginalized communities.

211 Automated Inequality: From Spaces of Surveillance to Images and Voices of Resistance in German Culture

Sarah Koellner, Washington University in St. Louis, USA

Foucault's Panopticism, which expands on Bentham's attempt to reform the prison system in the 18th century as a more cost-effective space, has a long-standing tradition in European thought to analyze disciplinary societies. As a symbol, the Panopticon has been circulated widely to grapple with surveillance conducted by totalitarian regimes in the 20th century. In contemporary Europe, such imagery remained fruitful in the analysis of the management of refugee camps, understood as spaces of surveillance that create docile bodies that are trained to be integrated into different cultural contexts. However, a closer look at the artistic engagement with such spaces of surveillance demonstrates the limitations of the panoptic schema in grappling with the arbitrariness, racialization, and discriminatory practices of AI-driven social sorting and decision-making processes employed in the distribution processes of refugees within and beyond Germany's borders. This form of surveillance, which Didier Bigo would term "ban-optical," raises questions about the underlying histories

and implications of Germany's refugee management and its bureaucratic processes.

Through the analysis of two artistic works, the documentary "Central Airport THF" (2018) by Karim Aïnouz and the literary work by Sam Zamrik, in particular the essay "I am starch, water, and fat," my presentation argues for a recontextualization of Germany's management of refugees within its colonial and totalitarian past. In particular, a closer examination of the artistic engagement with the Königsteiner Schlüssel to relocate refugees in the outskirts of Berlin and the management of refugee life at Tempelhof at the height of the so-called "refugee crisis" raises questions about the management of mobility and its connections to bureaucratic processes of Germany's past. As creative expressions and cultural productions within different spaces of surveillance, both Karim Aïnouz and Sam Zamrik oppose in their own right, the associated practices with contemporary surveillance cultures narrated from the vantage point of the displaced. As a form of artistic attack on the experience of violence, exclusions, and ignorance through the bureaucratic processes associated with seeking asylum, both artistic expressions function as a form of resistance against the experienced surveillance cultures and their problematic past entanglements.

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205 Thinking through the violence of borders with art and aesthetics to highlight temporal ruptures and continuities

Caroline Breeden, University of Cambridge

The criminalisation of movement of racialised bodies that we are witnessing today is a continuation of the violent and dehumanising practices and technologies that has occurred across and through time and space. Following Cristina Sharpe (2016), artistic and visual work can provoke a conception of history that is understood as a ‘past that is not the past’ which ‘reappears, always, to rupture the present’. This is a history that is seen through evolving moments of time rather than singular, isolated events and that sees the illegalisation of movement across the Mediterranean towards what has come to be known as fortress Europe within a continuum of anti-blackness and racism (Danewid 2017). Therefore, the making of the ‘illegal migrant’ and subsequent ‘ungreivability’ of these lives (Butler 2010) must be set within an entangled history of empire and colonialism. The aesthetic arena can provide powerful ways to highlight this relationship. In this context, this chapter provides a set of critical reflections on the ethics of visual representation of contemporary migration in the Mediterranean and European context. This includes a discussion on the spectacle and aestheticization of suffering and atrocity, difficulties in navigating and linking the historical landscape of the trans-Atlantic slave trade to the contemporary moment, the paradoxes inherent in representations often projected through the Western gaze (Wood 2000) and the extent to which a counter-discourse to dominant representations can be created in effective, politically moving ways.

3C Integration 2

Moderator: Paulette K. Schuster, Reichman University, Israel

21 The place of non-citizens in the diaspora project – perspectives from a study on Hungarian and Venezuelan migrants in London

Judit Molnar

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21 The place of non-citizens in the diaspora project – perspectives from a study on Hungarian and Venezuelan migrants in London

Judit Molnar, University of Oxford, UK

“We can hear from your accent that you are from inside Hungary, but don’t worry, we will still talk to you.” – was the welcome my tablemates gave me upon my first visit to a Hungarian diaspora organisation in London. I later learnt that every single person on my 16-seat table was a member of kin-state minorities from the pre-Trianon territories of Hungary. Parallely, in Venezuelan diaspora groups, non-Venezuelans would become incorporated in key roles. In groups emerging ‘from below’ (Smith and Guarnizo 1998) through long-distance nationalist processes (Glick Schiller 2005), people from other Latin American countries would be given unofficial ‘citizenship ceremonies’ to symbolically integrate them as part of the community. More surprisingly, in groups emerging ‘from above’ (Smith and Guarnizo 1998) through state-led transnationalism (e.g. Margheritis 2007, Boccagni 2011), there was an overwhelming presence of foreigners, with the Ambassador of Venezuela welcoming these people with the words “You are at home here, the house of Bolivar is your home”, while excluding certain Venezuelan citizens from the same space. It immediately became obvious that the assumption of diaspora groups as exclusively constituted of emigrants from the territory of a certain country was too reductionist. In definitions of diaspora, the emphasis has traditionally been on the community’s

dispersion from a well-defined territory (Gamlen 2008). However, in this paper, I propose turning our attention to the loss of homogeneity in diasporas and what such processes are indicative of. Applying a constructivist lens that interprets diasporas as movements (Sökefeld 2006), I propose investigating the function that the incorporation of non-citizens serves in order to understand important stances on the connectedness between emigrants and state enforced by key diaspora actors. In the Hungarian case, the incorporation of kin-state minorities fortifies what Verdery (1998) calls the ethnic conception of the nation. According to the Constitution, the president of Hungary represents the voice of all the world's Hungarians inside and outside Hungary, a statement rooted in the national trauma of losing 2/3 of the country's territory in the Trianon Treaty that closed the First World War in 1920. In its irredentist politics, Hungary's nationalist government sees it as a priority to reconnect ethnically Hungarian people who found themselves on the detached territories, efforts which expand into their diaspora outreach. In the Venezuelan case, the conception of the nation is civic (e.g. Andrade 2020). Building on a history of mass immigration and a 'unity in diversity' model of citizenship, belonging to the nation is defined through the fulfilment of civic duties in the context of the homeland. Thus, the 'from below' diaspora groups readily adopt foreign members if they commit to the rebuilding of Venezuela from outside. However, in the case of the communities organised 'from above' supported by the Venezuelan state, I argue for the introduction of a new concept: an ideology-based conception of the nation. In Venezuela's 21st century socialism project, the identity of the country has become intertwined with its identification with socialist ideas to such an extent that those not subscribing to these have gradually found themselves excluded from participation. I argue that state-led efforts of outreach further isolate those who fail to align with the socialist principles and fills their place with non-citizens who embrace it, leading to a new, hybrid type of diaspora.

146 The Role of Local Inclusive Policies and Practices in the Integration of Transnational Migrant Communities - Experiences of Migrants of Syrian Origin in Istanbul and Berlin

Papatya BOSTANCI, Istanbul Büyükşehir Belediyesi Göç ve Uyum Politikaları Koordinatörü

In the process from city-states to today's modern nation-states, the phenomenon of migration and immigration has always existed in different forms and shapes and has shown various changes in this process. The new migration structure, which is also seen as a result of globalisation with these changes, is also defined as transnational migration, which includes many types of migration together. Transnationalism, which can be defined as the regular and continuous transformation of migrants' realities into multi-locational lives, actions and identities in the globalised world, and the transnational migration studies carried out accordingly, try to describe the new reality of migrating to and integrating into receiving countries rather than explaining the causes of migration.

In 2011, the outbreak of the war in Syria and the civil unrest caused one of the biggest humanitarian crises in the world in recent years and millions of people living in Syria had to leave their homes and countries and migrated to other countries. Turkey and Germany are among these countries. Turkey has been the country to which Syrian refugees have migrated the most after the civil war in neighbouring Syria, making Turkey the country hosting the largest number of refugees in the world. Germany is the most preferred country among the European Union countries by refugees. Considering that the majority of refugees live in urban areas as urban refugees and try to be included in urban life, the presence of actors working in the field of migration at the local level can be vitally important. Therefore, the inclusive policies and practices of actors working in the field of migration, who are in one-to-one contact with migrants and refugees in the local area, are highly related to the integration of refugees.

Within the scope of this study, it will be discussed how the social inclusion of Syrians who came to Istanbul and Berlin through forced migration, which is one of the groups with the highest risk of social exclusion in urban and social life, is carried out at the local level, and the social inclusion policies and practices of institutions and organisations working in the field of migration at the local level will be revealed. In this direction, the integration processes of Syrians, who have been involved in urban life as urban refugees for more than ten years, will be tried to be associated with the social inclusion studies carried out locally. The approaches, perceptions, policies and practices of local actors in both countries towards the social inclusion of Syrians will be examined and analysed around the concept of inclusion. Istanbul, the city with the highest number of Syrians in Turkey and in the world, and Berlin, a cosmopolitan city, have been chosen as the research field. The concepts of transnational migration, transnational social space, social inclusion, social exclusion and integration will be discussed in order to provide a basis for examining the relationship of inclusive policies and practices produced locally with integration processes and their impact on Syrians.

In this research, qualitative research method, which is considered to be more prone to understanding the voices of migrant groups and open to exploration due to the multifaceted and multidimensional nature of migration dynamics, will be used. In this direction, the policies and practices of local institutions for ensuring the social cohesion of refugees will be analysed in the focus of their existing inclusive tools, studies and perceptions. Rather than verifying the indicators of social cohesion and social inclusion, the research will be based on the life stories of Syrians. It is aimed to further analyse the explanations offered by Syrians about their social cohesion while telling their life stories through complementary interviews. In this respect, the snowball method will be used to interview Syrians who have lived in Istanbul and Berlin for at least 5 years.

*Inta Mierina, University of Latvia Ilze Koroleva, University of Latvia
Aleksandrs Aleksandrov, University of Latvia*

Several studies have looked at the effect of ethnic diversity on participation, yet the effect of migration on the activism of migrants themselves is still unclear. Recent studies in Europe find a large gap between immigrants and natives not just in terms of education and employment, but also in terms of participation. Foreign-born individuals participate at significantly lower rates than native-born ones (with somewhat conflicting evidence regarding involvement in associations). However, it is not clear whether this is simply due to a selection effect, or migration itself leads to migrants becoming less civically active. In this paper we use quasi-experimental methods to analyse the consequences of migration on civil society and civic activism. We find that migration increases membership in organisations and associations, but has a large negative effect on electoral participation. Theoretical explanations are offered to explain what we call 'the civic costs of migration'. This paper was prepared within the project "Reception of migrants under conditions of uncertainty: governance and local level inclusion"(Nr. lzp-2023/1-0227).

3 July 2024, Wednesday

16:00 - 17:30

3D Migration Pathways in Europe

Moderator: Ülkü Sezgi Sözen, Universität Hamburg, Germany

2026 Integration Strategies in EU Member States.

The Case of Italy and Germany

Hilde Caroli Casavola

323 Settlement patterns of Ukrainian refugees across subnational areas in Europe

Miguel González-Leonardo, Ruth Neville, Sofía Gil-Clavel, Francisco Rowe

2027 Digital Integration Tools in Italy and Germany

Ülkü Sezgi Sözen

2026 Integration Strategies in EU Member States. The Case of Italy and Germany

Hilde Caroli Casavola, Università del Molise, Italy

The growing recognition of the structural nature of migration, coupled with the severe repercussions of demographic decline and the presence of remote areas (inner, isolated, or island), primarily overlapping with rural regions, positions Italy and Germany as unique case studies for migrant integration among EU Member States. This forms the basis for understanding feasible strategies for Third Country Nationals (TCNs) socio-economic integration and adapting the EU and national legal frameworks in connection with the labour market, spatial dynamics, local core-periphery patterns, and emerging institutional and socio-political tools, such as municipal and participatory welfare initiatives. Empirical evidence demonstrates that fair and equal access to the labour market is a fundamental factor for successful integration. It serves as a means of emancipation from the cycle of 3D (dirty, dangerous, and demeaning) jobs or “poor jobs”, which hold little appeal for

native workers. Conversely, temporary migrant labour can sometimes manifest as modern slavery and exploitation, such as the instances experienced by irregular economic migrants in vast rural areas of Italy (Apulia, Lazio, Calabria, and partially, Molise), as well as in certain regions of France and Spain, as documented in various research projects (i.e. on caporalato and padronato). These represent significant barriers to socio-economic integration, stemming from unlawful management of migration inflows and the failure to enforce regulations (e.g., anti-caporalato laws) and control agricultural markets by national authorities. In addition to regular labour contracts for TCNs, a more restricted context with low “social complexity” and proactive local authorities managing integration facilities and pathways on a voluntary basis provide better conditions for socio-cultural inclusion. Cohabitation in small rural communities in remote territories has been documented in several Italian (such as Trentino, Piemonte, Valle d’Aosta, and Molise) and German regions. Initiatives like the MeCI project (Migrants and Inclusive Communities, University of Molise) and research led by the Universities of Hildesheim and Erlangen-Nuremberg indicate that the widespread territorial distribution of migrants in rural areas and the broader social interactions typical of local dimensions facilitate integration and avoid dynamics like concentration in ghetto-suburbs (common in large metropolises), where urban and social degradation nourish each other. Furthermore, historical, cultural, and artistic traditions in communities with high levels of social cohesion play a significant role by activating diverse networks, often leveraging engaging and effective youth activities (e.g., sports, music) frequently promoted within religious groups. Many of these communities show peculiar characteristics, such as a significant number of returning emigrants (resulting in an “empathy” effect), fostering a tendency towards mutualistic solidarity and a widespread reception ethos. Moreover, education and training, along with social and public services (access to kindergartens, schools, public transport, etc.), are crucial elements in successful

integration strategies, particularly concerning minors and non-working relatives of TCNs.

323 Settlement patterns of Ukrainian refugees across subnational areas in Europe

Miguel González-Leonardo, Ruth Neville, Sofía Gil-Clavel, Francisco Rowe

2027 Digital Integration Tools in Italy and Germany

Ülkü Sezgi Sözen, Universität Hamburg, Germany

The immigration countries utilize a variety of digital integration tools to facilitate the integration of immigrants into social life. In addition to the enduring social integration strategies, as explained in the initial paper, there are emerging digital tools that support and enhance these strategies to make the integration of migrants more effective. Effective integration entails meeting the needs of migrants while adhering to national laws and policies, thereby fostering both effectiveness and harmonization in integration policy. This paper examines two applications from Germany and Italy, each representing distinct digital integration tools. These applications shed light on the role of digital tools in this context, the effectiveness of their implementation by immigration countries, and the definition and understanding of integration within these digital frameworks. Germany and Italy boast diverse digital tools tailored to various phases and contexts of the integration process. This paper analyses and compares “Ankommen” from Germany and “MeCI (Migrants and Inclusive Communities)” from Italy. “Ankommen”, subsidized by the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, the Federal Employment Agency, and the Goethe Institute, aims to provide insights into how Germany operates and educate users about the country’s regulations. Available in German, English, French, and Arabic, the application serves as a comprehensive informational resource. On the other hand, “MeCI” in Italy, promoted by the University of Molise, is an official and entirely free application intended to foster connections between citizens of Larino and guests of the SPRAR

(Protection System for Asylum Seekers and Refugees). It facilitates access to job opportunities and community-related announcements, exclusively in Italian, and offers essential information for residing in the Municipality of Larino. These digital tools exemplify diverse integration needs and contexts, offering insights into how integration is defined and understood based on context, and how immigration countries effectively employ such tools. While both tools aim to integrate migrants and receive state support, they cater to different needs due to their distinct contexts. “Ankommen” serves as a general information and guidance tool, addressing macro-level needs, whereas “MeCI” functions as a social connection tool, addressing micro-level needs. The differentiation in the understanding of integration depends on the context in which these digital tools are utilized.

3E Wellbeing and Migration 1

Moderator: Alicia Rusoja, University of California, Davis, USA

1847 The Doctor May See You Now: Attitudes of Healthcare Workers toward Refugee & Migrant Populations in Turkey

Burcu Pinar Alakoc, Alan Zarychta, Emel Ozdora

69 “Choques” in the Participatory Action Research with/by Latine Immigrants on COVID-19

Alicia Rusoja, Yared Portillo, Olivia Vazquez Ponce, Maria Hernandez

234 Pre-migratory traumatic experiences among asylum-seeking men and women: findings from a recent international sample at the US-Mexico border

Alfonso Mercado, Amanda Venta, Andy Torres, Amanda Palomin, Frances Morales, Ashley Bautista, Cecilia Colunga-Rodriguez Luz Garcini, Sita Patel

342 Survival organizing with migrant farmworkers in Canada during COVID: Community organizers and their invisible carework

Evelyn Encalada Grez, Regina Baeza Martinez

1847 The Doctor May See You Now: Attitudes of Healthcare Workers toward Refugee & Migrant Populations in Turkey

Burcu Pinar Alakoc, University of Chicago, USA Alan Zarychta, University of Chicago, USA Emel Ozdora, Bilkent University, Turkey

Recent research on refugee integration has highlighted the importance of street-level bureaucrats (SLBs) like doctors, nurses, and social workers in supporting healthcare access for refugees, as well as shaping public attitudes and behaviors toward refugees. These frontline providers have considerable discretion in how they implement state policies, they are gatekeepers to critical health services, and the public health centers they administer often serve members of the host society and refugees alike. This research draws on 60 in-depth interviews with healthcare workers from about 20 health facilities in Turkey, which hosts one of the largest numbers of Syrian refugees in the world, to investigate the factors that shape SLBs' attitudes and discretionary behaviors related to refugee patients. Our preliminary analysis shows three major themes emerging from these interviews. First, health workers characterized the state of the current health system in Turkey as stressed and over-burdened, something that certain respondents attributed to government-provided public health benefits for Syrian refugees. In this context of high demand and relatively limited resources, they also acknowledged that they can and sometimes do engage in discretionary behaviors vis-à-vis patients within the boundaries of professional values and norms. In many cases these behaviors were a direct response to the systemic pressures faced by frontline staff, and instances of both positive and negative discretion were reported. Second, our interviews suggest that these pressures and corresponding

discretionary behaviors are not experienced evenly: healthcare workers in specific practice areas, such as obstetrics/gynecology and pediatrics, encountered a larger number of refugee patients relative to other areas of medical care and thus felt more acute strain in their day-to-day work. Third, despite acknowledging the toll on public resources and associated pressures, some of the health workers we spoke with also alluded to the positive aspects of interacting with different refugee patients. Specifically, several of the physician specialists noted that because of the variety of patients, they were able to gain more experience than they otherwise would and thus were able to build new skills and developing professionally. Overall, this research highlights the importance of examining and understanding the attitudes of SLBs within efforts to support equitable health service delivery and broader inclusion for refugee populations.

69 “Choques” in the Participatory Action Research with/by Latine Immigrants on COVID-19

Alicia Rusoja, University of California, Davis Yared Portillo, University of California, Berkeley Olivia Vazquez Ponce, Maria Hernandez

COVID-19 has disproportionately impacted undocumented immigrant communities and racially minoritized peoples in the U.S. (e.g. Hasan Bhuiyan et al, 2021). For undocumented youth and their families in the U.S., COVID-19 brought an increase in physical and mental health challenges (Birkenstock et al, 2021), along with long disruptions in their social lives (Falicov et al, 2020). While there is increasing research on the experiences and literacies of un/documented immigrants during this pandemic (e.g., Ghiso et al, 2022), and on the solidarity practices of immigrant families during COVID-19 (e.g., Falicov et al, 2020), there is a dearth of research on how Latinx transnational immigrant communities have mobilized their own grassroots research and related literacies as resources to respond to the pandemic. This longitudinal participatory action research (PAR) study addresses this gap by asking: How do Latinx transnational immigrant families co-create a longitudinal PAR study on the

impact of COVID-19 on their communities? What role does literacy play in this process?

Theoretical Framework: Analysis is grounded in Chicana feminist epistemology, specifically on Gloria Anzaldúa's (1987) concept of *choques*, or "the experience of cultural collision...[that]...is fundamental to a Mestiza consciousness" (Torre & Ayala, 2009, p.390) which arises from historical and ongoing colonization. To do so, we draw on Torre & Ayala's (2009) theorization of "*choques* as theorizing spaces" and as "moments of contestation and creative production" (p.390) erupting from tensions, disagreements, and differences in power dynamics within PAR projects. This concept helped us analyze how difference and tension can facilitate collective and ethical knowledge production and transformation. We also draw on a sociocultural understanding of literacy (e.g. Street, 1983) to pay attention to how literacy is mobilized in this context.

Methods and Data Sources: Drawing from a longitudinal PAR study by/with 15 Latinx immigrants on the impact of COVID-19 on their immigrant rights organizing and communal education practices, we analyzed open-ended interviews, artifacts, and observations from the study's first year, when community members were first co-envisioning the study, and co-wrote research instruments. Iterative data analysis included deductive and inductive coding, analytical memos and member checks. **Findings:** Our co-design of this PAR project involved (1) intergenerational and transcultural "*choques*" that required we mobilize literacy and language to negotiate and meet each other across our differing borderlands, and (2) reciprocal trust and intergenerational learning, through community-building practices like *chisme*, which allowed us to listen to one another, read and write research instruments, collect data, analyze and discuss research findings, in ways that attended to our differing cultural, linguistic and literacy practices, transnational identities, and experiences as research "subjects". These findings helped us theorize "communal research literacies" as the sociocultural literacy practices that facilitate intergenerational and communal negotiations across language, culture, and power

toward reciprocal learning within transnational immigrant communities engaged in grassroots research practice. These findings illuminate the complexity of Latinx immigrants' transnational literacies (e.g. Lam & Warriner, 2012) and research expertise, countering dominant deficit-based understandings of our community's power as complexly literate knowledge producers.

234 Pre-migratory traumatic experiences among asylum-seeking men and women: findings from a recent international sample at the US-Mexico border

Alfonso Mercado, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley Amanda Venta, University of Houston Andy Torres, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley Amanda Palomin

Frances Morales Ashley Bautista

Cecilia Colunga-Rodriguez Luz Garcini

Sita Patel, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley University of Texas Rio Grande Valley

University of Houston University of Guadalajara Rice University

Palo Alto University

Central American families from Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador seeking asylum total 72% of all asylum seekers in the United States-Mexico Border (Migration Data Portal; 2021). This population endorse high rates of pre-migratory traumatic experiences including organized crime violence (77%) and domestic abuse (44%) (MacLean et al., 2019); other commonly cited traumatic exposure among adult asylum-seekers from Central America include witnessing physical assault (64%), experiencing serious injury/accident (56%), experiencing natural disaster (51%), and witnessing violence against relative (45%) (Venta & Mercado, 2019). These experiences are highly correlated to poor mental health outcomes namely posttraumatic stress symptoms (PTSS) and poor health, specifically among women as they experience higher traumatic experiences and PTSS (Torres et al., 2021; Venta & Mercado,

2019). Thus, and as part of broader international project, this recent study aimed to

1) identify the frequencies and types of traumatic experiences endorsed by asylum-seeking men and women from predominantly Central America including South America, Mexico, and other nations under sociopolitical turmoil; 2) identify the psychological and demographic predictors to PTSS among asylum-seekers at the US-Mexico border. As part of a broader international study, this sample included a total of $n=422$ participants from Honduras (42.9%), Venezuela (19%), Guatemala (8.8%), Colombia (8.8%), Mexico (5.7%), and other nations worldwide. participants were interviewed in Spanish by a bilingual psychology research team at a Humanitarian Respite Center in South-Texas and a tent-encampment in Reynosa, Tamaulipas, Mexico. The interview consisted of demographic items and psychological measures of pre-migratory traumatic experiences and posttraumatic stress. Participants were provided with a \$30 gift-card. The five most frequently endorsed traumatic experiences were extortion/robbery (65.5%), lack of access to food and water (64.7%), locking self at home due to danger outside (61.8%), having no place to live (53.8%), and witnessing physical violence (49.1%). There was a noted sex differential as women were more likely to endorse sexual assault (19%) compared to men (4.1%); women also endorsed higher frequency of "other form of sexual abuse or humiliation" (24.9%) compared to men (4.7%). However, men were more likely to endorse robbery/extortion (73.5%) compared to women (59.15%). Finally, the total number of pre-migratory traumatic experiences accounted for a total of 20% of the variance ($R^2 = 20.02$, $p<.01$) of PTSS, after controlling for demographic variables. Female gender was the strongest predictor to PTSS ($p<.01$). This study showed to identify the traumatic experiences of men and women seeking asylum at the US-Mexico border. Robbery/extortion was the most endorsed pre-traumatic experience. However, females were more likely to endorse experiencing or exposure to sex crimes. This calls for specialized mental health care for women victims of sexual assaults and

related crimes, as well as for advocacy and legal counsel that includes the mental health impact of these pre-migratory experiences. Further, female gender was the strongest predictor of posttraumatic stress after controlling for other demographic and psychological variables. The continuous identification of traumatic experiences among asylum-seekers is a paramount endeavor to foster human right protections and the need for trauma informed care.

342 Survival organizing with migrant farmworkers in Canada during COVID: Community organizers and their invisible carework

Evelyn Encalada Grez, Simon Fraser University, Canada Regina Baeza Martinez, Simon Fraser University, Canada

The COVID-19 pandemic intensified migrant farmworkers' structural vulnerabilities and further revealed state abandonment in regulating health and safety in farms in Canada. During this time, community organizers had to re-invent their advocacy and organizing with migrant workers towards 'survival organizing'. This means that they had to pivot from advocating for labour and migration rights, to providing essential services -- such as safe foods and PPE -

- necessary to keeping migrant workers alive. At the same time, community organizers had to contend with the trauma of the pandemic in their own personal and work life. Based on auto-ethnographic research and a series of interviews with community organizers across Canada, we will detail the pillars of survival organizing. We also argue that the accentuated vulnerabilities of migrant workers during the height of the pandemic created ripple effects of damage within the networks and communities of organizers, advocates, and allies. Ultimately, the pandemic has exemplified that the well-being of communities within and across borders, among migrant workers, their families, and that of advocates and allies is contingent on structural change such as permanent residency status for all and socializing the means of food production.

3 F Migration, Law and Policy 2

Moderator: Lori Anne Wilkinson, University of Manitoba, Canada

46 Border externalization and the implications on Human Rights

Julia Asiain

65 Discrimination legislated: Canada's inequitable response to the worldwide refugee crisis

Lori Anne Wilkinson

106 Migration policy under Lopez Obrador's administration: policy challenges for current and future migration trends

Alexandra Aguilar Bellamy

204 North Africa and the EU: a renewed dialogue for a regional/continental migration interest

Vanni Nicoli

46 Border externalization and the implications on Human Rights

Julia Asiain

Human Rights are a part of most 21-century international affairs forums and discussions; however, mayor powers have found a way to overcome their obligations and in turn severely violate human rights with little to no consequence. Border externalization is becoming more popular as big powers can mitigate migration influx, but still maintain their status quo within the international community. Australia, and the European Union are one of the most common examples of this, however the United States of America and Title 42 is one of the most recent ways this phenomenon has presented itself and one that will continue as an upward trend. Although "security", "protection elsewhere", and "third safe country" have been

offered as key concepts in favour of border externalization, they are exposing refugees looking for security into life threatening environments. This extends into two main ways in which these practices directly violate human rights. Non-refoulement law states that people seeking refuge, may not be returned or sent to a place where their life is threatened (UNHCR, 2010). However, the countries they are sent to (like Turkey or Mexico) offer further persecution, gang violence, hunger, among other human rights violations, breaking international law. This in turn present other violations like extortion and exploitation by cartels physical violence and kidnapping. This likewise endangers the human rights discourse as they are expelled from their destination country with no regard for their life. It is the great powers who vote in favour of Human Rights international and demand for them to be respected by developing countries. They sign and adjudicating binding international law, however it is still them who systematically violate legislative regulations. In 2023 the Global Refugee Forum established the need to secure the protection of asylum seekers, and acknowledge it is low middle-income and underdeveloped countries with little recourses to host them properly. However, the underlying reason was not mentioned (Danzi, 2023). This considering, it is the developed world who has the best and most established migration structures put in place. Asylum seekers and low-income countries are in this situation due to policies like Title 42 and the Migration Protection Protocols, which coerced Mexico into accepting and taking care of refugees originally seeking protection in the United States of America. This presents the important question of the legitimacy of Human Rights and their future. As it exhibits the power or lack thereof documents like the Universal Declaration of Human Rights or the 1951 Refugee convention have de facto. As they can be easily disregarded through high status within the International Community. Therefore, introducing a threefold consideration on the implications of boarder externalization on Human Rights: 1. The implications of Human Rights themselves and the confidence of their effectiveness, 2. The liberal human rights discourse made

by those with externalization practices, and 3. The violation of Human Rights on asylum seekers themselves.

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65 Discrimination legislated: Canada's inequitable response to the worldwide refugee crisis

Lori Anne Wilkinson, University of Manitoba

The fall of Kabul on August 16th 2021 was the latest crisis to befall the people in a long-beleaguered Afghanistan. Although there was significant international, military, media and inter-government attention, the public's gaze quickly turned away as millions of Afghan nationals became trapped in untenable conditions. Canada promised to promptly resettle 40,000 Afghans using a variety of different means. It took Canada over two years to achieve this goal (IRCC, 2023). In contrast, Canada issued "unlimited", albeit temporary visas, to over 900,000 Ukrainian nationals in response to the 2022 Russian invasion (IRCC 2023) in a period of less than a year. Using a relational theory approach, I provide some suggestions for how government policy and service provision can better recognize the emergent nature of international crises as Canada prepares to receive a record

number of refugees in 2024 and the world churns in the midst of an international migration catastrophe.

106 Migration policy under Lopez Obrador's administration: policy challenges for current and future migration trends

Alexandra Aguilar Bellamy, UNAM

Since the beginning of President Andrés Lopez Obrador's administration, regional migration has been a priority on the national and bilateral agenda with the United States as with Central and South American countries. The administration's policy efforts have been overshadowed by humanitarian and environmental crises experienced in Latin America and around the world and the massive arrival to the Southern Mexican border of desperate people fleeing their homes. In the National Development Plan 2018 – 2024 (PND), migration policy is under the Justice and Rule of Law section, which seeks to implement a comprehensive migration policy that oversees migrant populations' human rights and recognizes their contribution to the development of our countries. The PND highlights the aspiration for Mexican citizens to live with security and dignity in their land of birth. The Mexican state will address the root causes of emigration by creating decent jobs, regional development, a strong welfare state, and peace-building, decreasing the emigration of Mexicans abroad by the end of this administration. The objectives described in the PND are far from becoming a reality: Mexican emigration has increased and international human flows have exploded. In addition, there are concerns about the mistreatment of international migrants, whether as refugees or in transit to the US-Mexico border. This presentation looks into current migration trends in Mexico and the impact of Lopez Obrador's migration policies and social programs. Using statistical analysis, this work will show that the goals set in the PND have not been achieved due to failures in comprehensive policy-making, lack of proper institutional settings to respond to increased migrant populations, security threats by organized crime in the country, and a lack of understanding of risks related to global threats and migration

trends. The document aims to identify areas of opportunity to improve migration policies for the next administration from a regional and multi-stakeholder perspective to manage human mobility safely, orderly, and regularly, protecting the human rights of migrants.

204 North Africa and the EU: a renewed dialogue for a regional/continental migration interest

Vanni Nicoli, University of International Studies (UNINT)

We live in the historical period of globalisation, a social, political and cultural phenomenon that has made the world a more open space in which borders seem blurred and porous. The 'new' nature of borders also stems from the presence of transnational phenomena. One of the most important is migration, which greatly affects Europe, particularly the European Union. Over the years, EU policies on migration have been manifold and have not always found a true political consensus among member states. In particular, since the Dublin system, we have witnessed the externalisation of their borders (notably with the 'EU-Turkey dialogue'). Since 2017, through Italy, the EU has become more present on the North African borders with a political-institutional presence. The Memorandum between Tripoli and Rome (which also covered the migration aspect) saw the presence of a member state. Subsequently, with the July 2023 Memorandum (with Tunisia) and the March 2024 Memorandum (Egypt), the EU seems to have inaugurated a new season of migration policies. In a political and institutional context where a common and shared (but above all effective) agreement seems too difficult. The presence of a direct dialogue between the EU and these countries can become the legal means through which to start managing migration flows from this area. EU political action is becoming more evident thanks to the presence of Commission President Von der Leyen in Tunis and Cairo. Moreover, the fact that the EU's institutional presence is flanked by a country with a frontline interest in this flow (Italy) also demonstrates greater dialogue within the EU itself. This new political paradigm could also be the key to combating the

growing geopolitical nature of the migration phenomenon as a new generation 'weapon' against Europe. What has been stated is the result of comparative work. In particular, the references are derived from a diachronic political and institutional micro-comparison. This concerned the European presence and the potential capacity to influence the migration dynamics of the countries involved in the agreements. The aim is to underline how the EU has changed its way of dealing with the phenomenon of migration (without renouncing an internal agreement), approaching more closely the geopolitical needs that see it interested as a single international player.

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3 July 2024, Wednesday

16:00 - 17:30

3G Migrant and Refugee Integration in Mexico 1

Moderator: Nuty Cárdenas-Alaminos, Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas, Mexico

178 Barriers to migrant integration policy in Mexico: explaining why

Elena Sánchez-Montijano

1781 Refugees in Tijuana: A case-study on the changing Landscape on asylum and migration

in Mexico

Carlos Ibarra, Rodolfo Cruz-Piñero

1782 Facing the new challenges of migration through the promotion of local actions in western and northern states of Mexico

Iliana Martínez

178 Barriers to migrant integration policy in Mexico: explaining why

Elena Sánchez-Montijano, CIDE

The presentation answers why, despite the important normative development that Mexico has accomplished, the country has not been able to generate public policies that allow the effective integration of the migrant population. In short, it seeks to analyze which are the barriers or obstacles that are preventing the implementation of concrete actions that affect the integration of this population. By the same token, it seeks to understand the aspects— ideas, institutions, persons, etc.—, that prevent or hinder the generation of a public policy on integration. To answer this question, the paper presents data obtained in qualitative research, specifically through in-depth interviews and documentary analysis collected in 2020, and quantitative, from a nationally representative survey of public opinion collected in 2021.

1781 Refugees in Tijuana: A case-study on the changing Landscape on asylum and migration in Mexico

Carlos Ibarra, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte (El Colef) Rodolfo Cruz-Piñero, COLEF

This presentation highlights the strategic importance of Tijuana as a primary nexus for those seeking entry into the United States and for individuals compelled to seek refuge in Mexico. Using data from the Survey of Asylum Applicants (ESCRR, 2020), and in-depth interviews, we argue that despite Tijuana's infrastructure and opportunities, only a minority of migrants intended to stay. We also state that asylum seekers in Mexico have increased their

numbers due to restrictions imposed by the Donald Trump and Joe Biden administrations, as well to the COVID-19 pandemic. The mixed-methods study revealed several recurring themes in migrants' narratives, underscoring their persistent aspiration to reach the US and concerns about safety in Tijuana. This presentation also analyzes the role that the Mexican government and civil society (Angels Without Borders, Agencia Migrante, Alma Migrante A.C, Asylum Access, Borderline Crisis Center, Casa del Migrante, Espacio Migrante, and the Jesuit Refugee Service) have played in the aid of the thousands of stranded migrants in a border city like Tijuana.

1782 Facing the new challenges of migration through the promotion of local actions in western and northern states of Mexico

Iliana Martínez, ITESO, Guadalajara, Mexico

The presentation shows how local institutions and civil society respond to migrants and refugees' needs and try to identify best practices within these responses. Based on a qualitative methodology, which consisted of the revision of laws and official reports, as well as conduction of in-depth interviews with state, civil society, and academic actors in six states: Guanajuato, Jalisco, Nayarit, Sinaloa, Sonora and Baja California. We (Martínez and Karina Arias) conclude that most of the local government efforts are concentrated on Mexicans abroad, nevertheless, the six states of the region are trying to adapt both their practices, and legal and public policy frameworks to face the challenges of becoming destination states. As common ground, all states have a local, legal framework that focuses on one or two types of migration. We identify many actions and projects to aid and provide access to human rights for different migrant communities. However, some of them are not broadly known, as they are not part of a major initiative.

Moderator: Pascual G. García-Macías, UTPL, Ecuador

244 ¿La esperanza un recurso o una condena?: emociones del vivir transnacional

María José Grisel Enríquez Cabral, Ismael García Castro

278 Migración y precariedad en el caso de personas con identidades de género y sexualidades disidentes. Reflexiones desde un proyecto colaborativo en Bogotá, Colombia

Diana P. Garcés-Amaya, Carol Pavajeau Delgado, Sarah Ashford Hart

388 El testimonio queer migrante escrito en centros de detención de Arizona: La criminalización a partir de la disidencia sexual

Jesús Galán Díaz

244 ¿La esperanza un recurso o una condena?: emociones del vivir transnacional

*María José Grisel Enríquez Cabral, Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa
Ismael García Castro, Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa*

La presente ponencia analiza los vínculos transnacionales de familias de origen Sinaloense que viven el municipio de Cosalá con miembros de residen en Estados Unidos. Nuestras interrogantes principales cuestionan: ¿Qué emociones o vivencias fueron compartidas simultáneamente por la familia transnacional de Cosalá con lazos en Estados Unidos? ¿Qué emociones pueden ser consideradas como un recurso para sobrellevar la lejanía impresa en la transnacionalidad? ¿qué desafíos epistemológicos presenta el estudio de los vínculos transnacionales?.

Para dicho análisis, tomamos como base las afirmaciones de Ludger Pries que señala que el estudio de los vínculos transnacionales exige seguir las huellas no solo de los pasos sino

de las vidas (dinámicas) que se comparten de manera simultánea. Nos ocupa un trabajo sociológico que examina el sentido que los sujetos otorgan a los vínculos transnacionales, lo que exige no dar por hecho que la densidad de las relaciones conlleva una transnacionalidad, sino que esta deviene estrictamente del sentido y significado que los actores otorgan a dichas conexiones. La metodología de la presente investigación rescata un muestreo teórico y de bola de nieve que a través de entrevistas a profundidad semiestructuradas decanta la experiencia sociológica transnacional.

278 Migración y precariedad en el caso de personas con identidades de género y sexualidades disidentes. Reflexiones desde un proyecto colaborativo en Bogotá, Colombia

Diana P. Garcés-Amaya, Pontificia Universidad Javeriana Carol Pavaiseau Delgado, Sarah Ashford Hart, sa.hart@javeriana.edu.co ,

Esta propuesta busca compartir nuestras reflexiones teóricas y metodológicas durante el desarrollo del proyecto colaborativo "Otras formas de acoger" que se lleva a cabo en Bogotá con mujeres trans y hombres gay migrantes. Esta experiencia ha arrojado luz sobre la imbricación del control bio/necropolítico de las corporalidades, subjetividades y relacionalidades de la cisheternormatividad y el régimen fronterizo. A partir de historias de vida, de cartografías corporales y diferentes técnicas de teatro aplicado, ponemos en evidencia diferentes experiencias situadas de conflicto armado, migración forzada, sexilio. A la luz de esta compleja simultaneidad de sistemas de opresión, proponemos, en primer lugar, que el continuum de violencias es una categoría que permite dar cuenta de las violencias estructurales contra las personas disidentes sexuales y de género en la vida cotidiana. En segundo lugar, sugerimos que al ir más allá del binarismo y de las identidades esencialistas (no sólo en términos de género sino también de nacional/migrante, víctima/agente activo, criminal/"buen" ciudadano), incluso en el contexto más hostil, podemos reconocer "espacios de agencia y escape" que movilizan el afecto y la política del cuerpo para

renegociar los límites impuestos, ofreciendo formas de rehumanizar y construir comunidades y redes de cuidado.

388 El testimonio queer migrante escrito en centros de detención de Arizona: La criminalización a partir de la disidencia sexual

Jesús Galán Díaz, University of California Davis

El fenómeno migratorio de la última década ha establecido ciertas normas en las políticas que criminalizan, detienen y deportan a migrantes, mientras que paralelamente se cierran y militarizan las fronteras. Dentro de estos desplazamientos, miembros de la diversidad sexual, se enfrentan a circunstancias represivas que revelan dinámicas marcadas por la discriminación, la estigmatización y, en muchos casos, la criminalización. Esta presentación propone explorar la criminalización que sufren los migrantes queer durante sus procesos de movilidad, poniendo especial atención a los centros de detención de migrantes de ICE en Arizona, donde muchos migrantes son detenidos por tiempos indefinidos hasta que consiguen ser liberados o repatriados. El método de investigación que propongo es el análisis de contenido de un archivo de cartas que fueron escritas en centros de detención por la comunidad queer entre los años 2017 a 2020, periodo que coincide con la presidencia de Trump y el inicio de la pandemia del Covid y donde se revelan las condiciones de represión y opresión a que son sometidos. Este trabajo propone analizar el contenido y el contexto de estas cartas desde una perspectiva teórica basada en el trabajo de Michel Foucault, Eithne Luibhéid, Kelly Lytle Hernandez y otros teóricos relevantes, que exploran los aparatos de poder, los procesos migratorios de la comunidad queer y el sistema penitenciario que actualmente impera en los Estados Unidos.

3 July 2024, Wednesday

17:45 – 19:15

Roundtable 1: “Gender and Migration in the American Continent”

Chair: Margarita Núñez, Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico

Invited Speakers:

- Gretchen **Kuhner**, Instituto para las Mujeres en la Migración, Mexico
- Estela **Rivero**, University of Notre Dame
- Cecilia **Menjívar**, University of California, Los Angeles, USA

4 July 2024, Thursday

09:00 – 10:30

Plenary Session 1: “Migration and Data Science”

Chair: Alejandro Anaya, Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico

Keynote Speakers:

Ingmar Weber, Saarland University, Germany

Eva Dziadula, University of Notre Dame, USA

Discussant: Alfredo Cuecuecha, Universidad Popular Autónoma del Estado de Puebla, Mexico

4 July 2024, Thursday

10:45 - 12:15

4A Expulsiones expeditas en la frontera: una expresión contemporánea del régimen global de control migratorio [Español]

Moderator: Valentina Cappelletti, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú - PUCP

José Francisco Valenzuela, El Colegio de México - COLMEX, Mexico

2002 Normalizando la excepcionalidad en el régimen global fronterizo. El caso del Título 42 en la frontera México-Estados Unidos

Ángel Iglesias Ortiz, José Francisco Valenzuela Barreras, Valentina Cappelletti

1999 Contrastes de lo expedito: implicaciones sociales y culturales en la instrumentalización selectiva de la política migratoria en la frontera México-Estados Unidos

Juan Antonio Del Monte Madrigal

**2000 La anatomía del proceso de expulsión
expedita bajo el Título 42 en la frontera
México-Estados Unidos: experiencias,
espacialidades y temporalidades**

*Valentina Cappelletti, Angel Iglesias Ortiz, José
Francisco Valenzuela Barreras*

**2002 Normalizando la excepcionalidad en el régimen global
fronterizo. El caso del Título 42 en la frontera México-Estados
Unidos**

Angel Iglesias Ortiz, Tampere University, Finland

Durante la emergencia sanitaria por COVID-19, la gran mayoría de gobiernos del mundo impusieron requisitos para viajeros nacionales e internacionales que afectaron de diversas maneras los patrones principales de movilidad. Desde la interrupción temporal del icónico tratado de Schengen entre los países de la Unión Europea y la prohibición a la entrada a los no ciudadanos de los países miembros, hasta la suspensión casi total del derecho de asilo y refugio en países receptores durante la emergencia sanitaria, se materializó un control fronterizo que a nivel global normalizó prácticas basadas en la excepcionalidad, orientadas a la disuasión y control de los flujos migratorios, más que al control sanitario. En este trabajo se discute algunas de las implicaciones que tienen estos controles de excepción en el régimen fronterizo global. Específicamente el análisis aborda las afectaciones que la aplicación del Título 42 tuvo en el tránsito de personas migrantes atrapadas en la frontera de México con Estados Unidos. El argumento es que estos controles al estar basados en situaciones que los gobiernos enmarcan como excepcionales, logran implementar acciones con afectaciones sobre la población, que bajo contextos de “normalidad” no sería aceptadas. Así mismo, estas afectaciones tienden a ser normalizadas, paradójicamente, gracias al estado de emergencia o excepcionalidad. Se crea la idea de que son acciones y efectos que se deben a una fuerza mayor y momentánea. Por lo tanto, tanto las acciones implementadas bajo estos marcos, como sus efectos son menos impugnadas. En este sentido, la

excepcionalidad se ha convertido en una base fundamental en los criterios que aplican los gobiernos en la disuasión y control de flujos migratorios. Por ejemplo, las prácticas de control fronterizo que aplicó el gobierno de Estados Unidos bajo el Título 42, exacerbaron la discrecionalidad de derechos de entrada y diferenciación de poblaciones admitidas, por lo cual la guerra al virus se convirtió en una guerra a los migrantes, obligados a enfrentar tiempos indefinidos, situaciones y espacios en precariedad.

1999 Contrastes de lo expedito: implicaciones sociales y culturales en la instrumentalización selectiva de la política migratoria en la frontera México-Estados Unidos

Juan Antonio Del Monte Madrigal, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, México

Esta ponencia parte de la perspectiva de análisis de la gobernanza bionecropolítica de las migraciones que señala que la regulación y el control de los flujos migratorios del régimen fronterizo global, administra, clasifica y expulsa de ciertos países a personas no deseables según determinados aspectos fenotípicos y sociales, considerados no funcionales para la reproducción del sistema económico capitalista global, lo que deviene en una gestión racista, clasista y opresiva de la población migrante en el mundo contemporáneo. En última instancia, son acciones que administran no sólo la vida, sino también la repartición y exposición selectiva a los riesgos de muerte de estas poblaciones. Esta forma de conducir la política migratoria encuentra en las fronteras nacionales el espacio para contener a estas poblaciones indeseadas y cada vez más se acude al argumento de seguridad nacional para enfrentarlas y excluirlas. De esta manera, la securitización de las fronteras consolida el funcionamiento de este modelo de administración migratoria y construye a las poblaciones migrantes indeseables como una amenaza. De la mano de estos procesos hemos visto cómo se acude de manera más recurrente a mecanismos expeditos para expulsar a personas de sus territorios, enarbolando acciones extraordinarias, de emergencia y de crisis. El Título 42 en la

frontera México-Estados Unidos es quizá uno de los ejemplos más claros al respecto. La narrativa de la crisis, sin embargo, no permite observar que lo que se manifiesta con urgencia en un momento (la emergencia de la expulsión expedita) siempre resulta ser la amplificación de algo que ya estaba en funcionamiento y que dado determinado enroque social y político emerge la narrativa de la necesidad de acudir a facultades de emergencia. Basado en lo anterior, me interesa discutir cómo esta narrativa de lo expedito se utilizó de manera diferenciada en ciudades fronterizas entre México y Estados Unidos, para dos poblaciones con características fenotípicas y sociales distintas. En Tijuana lo expedito para la población centroamericana funcionó como un asunto de exclusión pues se les aplicaba el Título 42 sin restricción, pero en el mismo momento y en el mismo lugar, lo expedito en la gestión migratoria funcionó a manera de inclusión para la población ucraniana que estaba huyendo de la guerra con Rusia, y no sólo no se les aplicó el Título 42, sino que se agilizó su ingreso a Estados Unidos. El análisis de los contrastes de lo expedito busca dar cuenta de los elementos sociales y culturales (especialmente la raza y la clase) que han operado en la instrumentalización selectiva de la política migratoria en la frontera México-Estados Unidos, como parte del régimen fronterizo global.

2000 La anatomía del proceso de expulsión expedita bajo el Título 42 en la frontera México-Estados Unidos: experiencias, espacialidades y temporalidades

Valentina Cappelletti, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, Perú

José Francisco Valenzuela Barreras, El Colegio de México, México
Angel Iglesias Ortiz, Tampere University, Finland

Desde el 20 de marzo de 2020 y hasta el 11 de mayo de 2023 se aplicó el Título 42 (T42) de la Sección 265 del Código de Estados Unidos: una norma de salud pública creada en 1944 para evitar la importación y propagación de enfermedades contagiosas en el país. Fue así que, bajo la bandera de la salud pública y el paradigma de la emergencia sanitaria por COVID-19, las agencias encargadas del control fronterizo (Border Patrol y Office of Field

Operations) adquirieron la facultad de expulsar a su último país de tránsito (no necesariamente a su país de origen) expeditamente, a personas migrantes indocumentadas que quisieran entrar vía terrestre a territorio norteamericano, aun cuando manifestaran el deseo de solicitar asilo.

Se registraron 3 millones de eventos de expulsión a lo largo de la frontera terrestre estadounidense bajo el T42. El 99% de ellos ocurrió en la frontera sur afectando especialmente a personas de México y norte de Centroamérica buscadoras de protección internacional.

Si bien el procedimiento de manera aleatoria contempla la recolección de datos biométricos, la huella burocrática de la aplicación del T42 es prácticamente nula, no hay reglamento que detalle el procedimiento de expulsión, el que queda, por lo tanto, como una zona gris, atado a la idea de un proceso inmediato y de bajo costo administrativo.

Queremos arrojar luz sobre la aplicación de esta política a partir de la experiencia narrada de personas expulsadas bajo el T42 a Tijuana: la ciudad mexicana fronteriza con más infraestructura humanitaria y una de las principales ciudades receptoras de personas expulsadas bajo el T42. Nos centramos en analizar la anatomía de la expulsión: las espacialidades y temporalidades.

La información etnográfica fue recolectada durante el trabajo de campo en Tijuana (febrero-mayo de 2022) por medio de un diario de campo, 33 entrevistas semiestructuradas a profundidad a personas expulsadas realizadas en 8 albergues para migrantes, en la observación participante en estos espacios y 2 entrevistas semiestructuradas a dirigentes de organizaciones de la sociedad civil que otorgan atención humanitaria y jurídico-administrativa a migrantes expulsados/as.

Si bien emerge cierto grado de arbitrariedad, la anatomía del procedimiento describe un proceso no precisamente “expedito”, de bajo costo y aleatorio. Se compone del tránsito y la permanencia prolongada en diferentes espacios (centros de detención fronterizos, oficinas, traslados aéreos). Se identifican patrones de expulsión con base en el perfil de los migrantes

(nacionalidad, género, tipo de desplazamiento) y experiencias de expulsión marcadas por el ejercicio de poder por parte de las autoridades fronterizas mediante el mantenimiento de una asimetría informativa, del control del tiempo y los espacios de la expulsión orientados a disuadir del solicitar asilo y/o volver a cruzar.

El T42 emerge como una política de inmigración más que sanitaria, expresión del régimen de control y de securitización de las fronteras, que ha debilitado sin precedente el derecho fundamental al asilo para ciertos grupos de migrantes no deseados/as.

4B African Migration and Migration in Africa - 1

Moderator: Sunday Keji, Federal University Oye-Ekiti

188 Afro-Caribbean Migratory Affective (Dis)continuities. Stories of Dominican and Haitian Migration Across the Americas in La Vuelta por México

Pedro Valdez-Castro

152 Drawing past displacement: from cognitive maps to durable solutions

Daniel Missell

1779 Human Capital Skills and Industrial Output Growth in sub-Saharan Africa. An implication for Human Capital Migration: A dynamic system GMM approach.: An investigation into the interactive effects of migration and human capital skills development on industry
Sunday Keji

377 Humanizing the Numbers: The Movement of African Migrants through Mexico's Border en route to the USA

Olamma Agwu Kalu, María de Lourdes Rosas López

188 Afro-Caribbean Migratory Affective (Dis)continuities. Stories of Dominican and Haitian Migration Across the Americas in La Vuelta por México

Pedro Valdez-Castro, The University of Texas at Austin

The United States is home to the largest Caribbean diaspora in the world with around half of all Black migrants in this country, being Dominicans and Haitians almost 40% (Lorenzi & Batalova, 2022). The Haitian and Dominican peoples share a long emigration tradition to the United States. In these countries, migration goes beyond an economic or humanitarian matter but one that acquires symbolic and affective relevance as living in the United States is part of people's aspirations and goals to gain social prestige (Ariza, 2016; Bartolomé & Valdez-Castro, 2023; Charles, 1992; Hannaford, 2016; Joseph & Audebert, 2022; Ulla, 2015). In the past decade, traditional air and maritime migration routes have been replaced by terrestrial crossings through Central America and the U.S.-Mexico border, known as *la vuelta por Mexico* [the way through Mexico]. Transiting these lands, Afro-Caribbean migrants face diverse challenges making transit a long-term process that demands continuous adaptability, emotional management, and affective strategies. This study explores the role of affectivity in the motives of Afro-Caribbean (focusing on Haitians and Dominicans) migration to the United States and the usage of effective strategies to overcome the challenges that emerge in their journeys. The multi-methods research triangulates secondary-source quantitative data with multi-site observation and life-story interviews (Pujadas, 1992) in different locations along this migrant route (México, Panamá, and Dominican Republic). I argue that subjectively speaking, migration responds to a sense of deprivation and dissatisfaction as prospective migrants compare their current situation to *emigreés*. Thus, I develop the idea of Affective (Dis)continuity to approach the affective transformations of Afro-Caribbean migrants' trajectories and propose the Surviving-Competing model to approach the diverse, emergent, and cumulative reasons that make up these trajectories, making them move to the United States.

152 **Drawing past displacement: from cognitive maps to durable solutions**

Daniel Missell, University of Lisbon - Institute of Social Sciences, Portugal

Over half a million internally displaced persons (IDPs) are estimated to reside across Northern Mozambique as a result of the interplay between conflict, development and climate. In response, this piece draws from fieldwork conducted in Pemba, the capital of Cabo Delgado, and examines the use of multimodal ethnographic techniques to analyze the socioeconomic integration of women IDPs.

In the historically under-explored province of Cabo Delgado, women IDPs are more numerous and exposed to the hardships stemming from their new condition; betwixt displacement and integration, multi-scalar socioeconomic and political processes converge on their embodied experiences. Women IDPs are thrust into an iterative, visceral process of mutual determination between themselves and their new host community in response to their socio reproductive imperatives. As ensurers of the family unit's food security, these daily negotiations are - filtered through their body and senses - reflected in their diets, spatial practices, inherited and surrounding cultural norms.

Departing from conventional humanitarian and developmental approaches, this piece establishes the physical transformations and emotional expressions of women IDPs as the entrypoint for analysis into their socioeconomic integration. Multimodality and sensoriality oriented the data collection process towards the observation and production of a diverse set of modes and media. Approaching the field and study participants in this way helped uncover a variety of mutual and conflicting perceptions, while developing trust, reflective and creative participation.

Further exploration of the body and senses occurs via cognitive maps, drawn by women IDPs, which are used to reveal the - actual and perceived - spatial dynamics and patterns connected to their livelihood strategies and socio reproductive practices.

The rich visual and oral narratives that result, of how women IDPs fulfill, and feel, their multiple roles and responsibilities in their new surroundings, are unique within migration studies focused on sub-saharan Africa. They reflect their embodied experiences and are understood, in part, according to their own conceptual frameworks.

It is argued that the physical transformations and emotional expressions of women IDPs are a critical part of this analysis. They complement and problematize standard measures of socioeconomic integration by foregrounding the agency and subjectivities of study participants in the assessment of their material conditions, daily practices, relationships, and traditions. Cognitive maps are found to positively complement conventional ethnographic techniques, helping overcome language barriers and uncover (gendered) social dynamics. Furthermore, this piece contends that durable solutions for this population should be developed by prioritizing the social reproduction of women IDPs as a crucial leverage point for intervention.

Practical contributions are expected by grounding policy and assistance on the insights co-produced by its intended recipients. Subsequent improvements to the livelihoods and social reproduction of women IDPs will, hopefully, better position them to meaningfully participate and make-decisions in the micropolitics of the everyday that affects their bodies, homes and communities. The participatory nature of the research supports feminist and postcolonial efforts vis-a-vis knowledge creation and raises avenues for continued theoretical and analytical investigation on the role of the body in understanding experiences of displacement and integration.

1779 Human Capital Skills and Industrial Output Growth in sub-Saharan Africa. An implication for Human Capital Migration: A dynamic system GMM approach.: An investigation into the interactive effects of migration and human capital skills development on industr

Sunday Keji, Federal University Oye-Ekiti

The extant endogenous theory posits that human capital skill influences industrial output growth. However, evidence from sub-regional blocs in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) suggests otherwise due to diverse human capital skills and output growth patterns across the sub-region. This study intends to unravel patterns of migration and human capital skills across ECA ECCAS ECOWAS SADC sub-regions in SSA. What are the interactive effects of migration and human capital skills on industrial output in SSA? Consequently, this study fills vacuums in the literature via a sub-sample analysis to systematically compare the patterns of migration and human capital skills across the SSA's sub-regions. The short-run and long-run system Generalized Methods of Moments (sys-GMM) techniques were adopted to investigate the diverse interactive effects of migration and human capital skills on industrial growth in SSA. Notably, the conventional sys-GMM technique was disaggregated into short-run and long-run to reveal the aggregate effect of migration and human capital skill development on industrial output growth. Therefore, the study systemically disclosed diverse sub-region-specific effects across EAC ECASS ECOWAS and SADC. Subsequently, the study recommended that countries in SSA should draft more robust sub-regional policy support toward redesigning and improving educational systems across EAC ECASS and ECOWAS blocs. By extension, the government should create a conducive learning and working environments for skilled human capital to expedite modern skill acquisition and moderate brain-drain that can attract industrial output growth. This would eventually promote knowledge-deepening toward a knowledge base economy in SSA to escalate modern human capital skills for improved general growth.

377 Humanizing the Numbers: The Movement of African Migrants through Mexico's Border en route to the USA

Olamma Agwu Kalu, UPAEP - Universidad Popular Autónoma del Estado de Puebla
María de Lourdes Rosas López, UPAEP - Universidad Popular Autónoma del Estado de Puebla

Historically, the geopolitical and geographic position of Mexico has placed it as a critical cradle of migration with millions of people from Latin and Central America travelling perilous routes via the southern border of the nation with an aim to enter the United States, and in certain cases Canada as well.

The Tijuana port of entry represents the world's largest migration corridor with respect to entry into the United States. In 2023 alone, more than 2.4 million people entered this border city and 230,000 passed on to San Diego that same year, a 30% increase from the year before. Of these record-breaking numbers, a demographic which keeps on growing despite the staggering geographic distance is that of African immigrants.

Based on archival research this study serves to contextualize the growing figures of African immigrants into the US through the Mexican borders. Figures of African immigrants were initially ignored due to the seeming implausibility. However, when numbers spiked exponentially from 460 in 2007 to more than 5,800 in 2019, Mexican authorities were forced to take notice.

Drawing from various international and governmental databases, the key historic instigators that push immigration out of Africa will be explored. More specifically, this study will delve into the correlation with current events causing the amplified redirection of migration flow away from once sought- after destinations like Europe, and the implicit consequence on Mexico as the country of transit. Among the instigators to be discussed is the impact of 2024 legislative changes to UK immigration law after Brexit that bans the reunification of families despite legal working status, the End of Title 42 and the most recent Texas Senate Bill 4.

These findings cause one to ponder: how far would you go for a better life? Mexico's evolving role as a country of transmigration and coincidentally of settlement widens in scope as this archival research brings to light a growing demographic that must be taken into consideration for social conscientization and possible implications for socio-economic policies in the future.

Keywords: Africa, immigration flow, Mexico, geopolitical, USA

4 July 2024, Thursday

10:45 - 12:15

4C Identities and Migration 2

Moderator: Ayca Arkilic, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand

5 Embracing Islam in New Zealand: Conversion, Identity and Belonging

Ayca Arkilic

86 The Irish Woman's Journey to the United States 1845-1921

Erin Gable

268 Reconstruction of Social Identity In Türkiye Within The Framework Of Anti-Immigrant Rhetoric: The Example Of Victory Party

Damla Mursül

1799 The Other is Always Angry

Jay Albaos

5 Embracing Islam in New Zealand: Conversion, Identity and Belonging

Ayca Arkilic, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand

According to the 2018 Aotearoa New Zealand (hereafter New Zealand) census, despite a national trend towards non-religion, Islam is one of the fastest growing religions in the country. Although much of this growth has been driven by migration and higher birth rates among Muslims, conversion to Islam is also on the rise (Berry 2019), especially among the Indigenous Māori population who make up around 16% of the country's total population (Onnudottir et al. 2013; Drury 2016; Statistics New Zealand 2018). This is striking given New Zealanders are becoming less interested in religion generally and have more negative attitudes towards Muslims than towards other religious

groups (Greaves et al. 2020). What is more interesting is that, according to the International Muslim Association of New Zealand, after the 2019 Christchurch terrorist attacks that shocked the country as well as the rest of the world, Islamic conversion rates have increased with three to five people a day converting at a Wellington mosque (Hart 2019). The existing scholarship on Islam in the country has investigated the Muslim community's demographics, integration, media portrayal, perceived discrimination and psychological well-being, and trauma following the Christchurch attacks (Foroutan 2017; Ward et al. 2019; Suleiman-Hill et al. 2021). Yet Islamic conversion in New Zealand is yet to be explored in detail. The main goal of this study is to examine the causes, processes, and consequences of conversion to Islam in New Zealand and to contextualise the phenomenon within the broader literature on Islamic and Indigenous conversion and on Muslim minorities in the West. The findings draw from 25 semi-structured, in-depth interviews conducted with a diverse group of Muslim converts in six cities in New Zealand between 2021 and 2023. This research has so far identified that: (1) New Zealand's colonial past has largely determined Māori individuals' conversion decisions while for white converts of European descent, spiritual reasons and marriage have played a larger role; (2) there are very limited convert support networks, especially in rural areas; (3) most Muslim converts feel excluded by their families as well as by born Muslims; (4) young and female converts wearing a hijab feel particularly discriminated against; (5) the COVID-19 pandemic has created new social and religious challenges for converts; and (6) according to Māori converts, there is a hierarchy within the community, with white converts enjoying a superior position in the eyes of policymakers and born Muslims.

86 The Irish Woman's Journey to the United States 1845-1921

Erin Gable, University of St. Thomas

'Single', 'young', 'women' -- three words that aren't typically associated with traditional transnational migration patterns observed in migration studies. The gendered tradition among

migration is described as men that embody the nation and women that are possessed by the nation, meaning that gender-normative roles supersede potential for female independence in patriarchal societies. However, female Irish emigration to the United States between 1845 and 1921 fractured this framework as Irish women found a greater sense of freedom when emigrating. The Irish famine that plagued Ireland (1845-1849) catalyzed the outflow of female Irish emigration as explained using institutional and cumulative theories born from migration studies. Ireland's population, cut in half between 1841 and 1901, experienced a gender imbalance after the famine, also referred to as the 'drought' in women, (Flanagan 2015). The Catholic church played a double-edge sword during this period and responded by institutionalizing Irish society. Women in Ireland had three choices: become a nun or a dutiful housewife, or to emigrate. Irish women began to reject Catholicism's gender-normative impositions through high levels' emigration to the United States. The gender imbalance and the impoverished conditions in Ireland were not conducive to a prosperous life for Irish women, inspiring emigration to the United States. Institutional migration theory highlights how the Catholic church enabled cumulative female Irish emigration, defying traditional migration patterns. On the other side of the Atlantic, the Catholic church served as a place of recovery and refuge among Irish female immigrants in the U.S. and facilitated Irish emigration through its institutional aid that favored Irish women and children. By the 1870's, word spread across continents about their upward mobility in the U.S., resulting in a greater 'ROI' on their decision to emigrate. Men experienced greater return rate to Ireland until 1911, when the rates between male and female Irish emigration leveled-off once again until the Great War in 1914. Irish diaspora in the United States is informed by the growth of the Catholicism in the U.S

268 Reconstruction of Social Identity in Türkiye Within The Framework of Anti-Immigrant Rhetoric: The Example of Victory Party

Identity is a social phenomenon constructed through social and political interventions rather than an objective reality. Society and politics are mechanisms that give meaning to identity and at the same time reshape identity in continuity. Especially in Türkiye, where the effects of immigration have been seen in every field recently, identities are being redefined and in this process of definition, nationalist discourses developed through anti-immigrant sentiment come to the fore. It is observed that the use of a political rhetoric that is as exclusionary as it is alienating, and that is as hegemonic as it is inclusive of those from our side, has become normalized.

The study examines the distinctive political communication style of the Victory Party, which is assumed to be gradually strengthening its social legitimacy despite having recently stepped into politics. In this context, document and content analysis of the Party Manifesto of the party founded in 2021, prepared with a harsh nationalist language, will be conducted. On the other hand, other institutional documents that support the identity politics of the party through data diversification will be included in the Party Programme, Party Bylaw, and the Corporate Identity Guide. The reason for this is that the political language used by the founding leader of the party, Ümit Özdağ has been highly echoed in the media. To evaluate the Party Manifesto from a political and sociological perspective, it is very important to relate the subject to social realities and the political climate of Türkiye.

It has been found that the founding documents in question were prepared with the darkest expressions of Turkish nationalism and that they have sharp emphasis on discriminatory practices based on differences. On the other hand, it has been determined that policies in many different areas are included in addition to party policies regarding anti-immigrant sentiment. However, it is seen that immigrants are considered as the source of all problems in Türkiye and an approach has been adopted that by solving this problem, all other problems will also be solved. It has

been concluded that with the relevant policy documents, social identities have been redefined and a new understanding of nationalism, which is gradually rising, has been revealed in the most open and strict manner.

1799 **The Other is Always Angry**

Jay Albaos, KU Leuven/LUCA School of Arts

The Other is Always Angry is part of my doctoral project on precarity—on my personal journey as a colored, non-European person (at the time of writing this essay) based in Flemish Belgium. This exposition is my written way of thinking about precarity, as well as the lived experiences which revolve around it. I briefly discuss my research methods and tropes, then share an autobiographical encounter with an academic figure. This encounter will become the reference of the entire paper. I will unpack theoretical and artistic underpinnings from this performative experience, as I navigate the notion of precarity. I use reflexive ethnography as one of my methodologies in engaging with and conducting research. Reflexive ethnography insists the researcher to turn back to oneself and self-reference (Davies 1994 acc. to Albaos 2020). The insistence on self-reference does not mean centralizing the researcher's position in the research conduct (Ibid). Rather, it is accounting, acknowledging, and referencing the researcher's position as part and parcel of a bigger (even communal/shared) lived experience. Reflexivity even recognizes positional multiplicity in and process of shifting from one position to another: “[...] “turning back” to and from personal, communal, social (and even institutional) standpoints (Ibid)”. In my recent years of academic writing, I simultaneously tread along being a researcher, an active participant in the academic structure I am writing about, and a body being studied (the researched). The encounter with the academic figure provoked an unpacking of critical notions such as Othering and otherness, the creation and validation of existing dichotomic paradigms between the local versus the non-local, and the rhetoric which comes out from such encounters. For the presentation at the Migration Conference, the

“encounter” will take form as a documented narrative backed up by email exchanges between myself and different figures from the Flemish art university. To further the critique, I resonate my personal experience of Othering on Western and European sentiments towards “the migrant other” – the performativity of daily integration through documented rhetoric and socio-cultural negotiations. Using documentation of rhetoric and the interdisciplinary lens of ethnography & performativity, I tried to unpack personal feelings of anger in the PhD article while exerting an objective attitude towards the process. Acknowledging Trepagnier’s (2001) notion that “descriptions of reality are arbitrary”, I tried to use my anger not as an anathema in art-making/elaboration, but rather a crucial source of creative energy (Marcus 1978, p. 94). I did my part of describing my arbitrary reality (Zerubavel 1994 acc. to Trepagnier 2001: 141). In this documentation work, I posited that rhetoric – as much as part of everyday – anchors to itself the performativity of emphasizing and reinforcing lines of otherness: the local and the non-local. Unlike emotion and feeling which technically can go hand in hand in their delivery, the local/non-local stays in its dichotomic positions – mainly because of the systems and agents of power which validate/enforce it. These systems shape societal and cultural experience/attitudes/rhetoric/performance.

4D Latin American Diasporas/ Diásporas latinoamericanas [Español]

Moderator: Pascual G. García-Macías, UTPL, Ecuador

3 Migración Venezolana en México y Estados Unidos

Francisco José D’Angelo Ohep

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Zofia Grocka, Bartosz Błażkiewicz

2044 Experiencias de activismos comunitarios y femeninos durante la gentrificación de un vecindario migrante en Chicago

Nallely Torres-Ayala

3 Migración Venezolana en México y Estados Unidos

Francisco José D'Angelo Ohep

MIGRACIÓN ARMA SILENCIOSA

El carácter efímero con el que se presenta la realidad: todo es transitorio, mudable, flexible, líquido, evanescente, moldeable a las circunstancias del momento; la sociedad actual se caracteriza por el debilitamiento de certezas y modos de vida que al fin, aumentan el grado de vulnerabilidad social.

Reflexiones de la obra de Zygmunt Bauman y Gilles Lipovetsky; “Inquietudes del Postmodernismo”,

Jon Joseba Leonardo Aurtenetxe, 2022. Por: Francisco J D'Angelo Ohep.

Un hecho que pasó por desapersibido en México, el pasado 20 de diciembre del 2023 fue la liberación por EEUU de Alex Saab el colombiano testaferro del régimen de Maduro que estuvo preso 3 años en aquel país, acusado de lavado de dinero entre otros cargos a cambio de liberar 21 personas apresadas ilegalmente en Venezuela, 8 americanos y 13 venezolanos, entre ellos un grupo de 6 sindicalistas que protestaron por derechos laborales en 2023 sentenciados a 16 años de carcel y Roberto Abdul miembro de la ONG Súmate, la institución que organizó las elecciones primarias de la oposición venezolana, en la que resultó ganadora Maria Corina Machado con un 96% de los votos, que desnudaron al régimen por su falta de popularidad, a pesar que al día de hoy aun quedan 290 presos políticos en Venezuela sin liberar. Siendo esta practica de canje de presos algo repetido por la administración de Biden ya que el 1 de octubre de 2022, EEUU liberaron a Efrain Antonio Campos Flores y Franqui Francisco Flores de Freitas acusados de narcotrafico a cambio de 7 ejecutivos de la empresa CITGO. Estos intercambios de presos pueden ser vistos como una victoria para la dictadura de Maduro

o un avance del gobierno de Biden en las negociaciones con el regimen para supuestamente bajar la presión migratoria y avanzar en conversaciones para las elecciones de 2024 en Venezuela que aun no tienen fecha cierta. Este tema es amplio y es temprano para ver quien es el vencedor en esta historia, pero definitivamente a corto plazo el regimen de Maduro se anota un gol por cuanto es el más debil en la ecuación, su logro de recuperar al testafierro es una fuente de campaña propagandistica, que lo hace ver como que venció al todo poderoso imperio Yankee y ademas generó un pesimo presedente en el cual tener ciudadanos norteamericanos secuestrados como moneda de cambio es buen negocio para las dictaduras, es literalmente negociar con secuestradores, y este modus operandi puede volverse a repetir. Entendiendo que el regimen de Maduro actua como delincuentes y sin ningún apego al derecho internacional y a los derechos humanos, sus practicas apliamente conocidas son la extorsión, la persecución de opositores, la bien probada tortura, que utilizan el dinero de los venezolanos para comprar conciencias, difundir propaganda y apenas destinar migajas para medicinas, alimentos e infraestructura del país, lo que generó como consecuencia la enorme migración de Venezuela que obligo a salir a más de 8 millones de venezolanos a distintos paises. Este pesimo mensaje de Whashington tambien hace pensar que la migración venezolana a sido usada como un arma en la guerra asimetrica que lleva el regimen contra los países democraticos y por supuesto contra Estados Unidos, y esta presión ha hecho efecto, pero la mala noticia para Whashington es que la presión no va a bajar, Maduro no va a cumplir promesas, su trabajo es generar el mayor daño posible y la migración la utiliza el regimen como un arma efectiva. Los venezolanos cada ves llegan a México en peores condiciones, siendo victima de todos los abusos, cobros, vacunas, mordidas y detenciones posibles, mientras el presidente de México Lopez Obrador se lava las manos diciendo que no los persigue que los deja pasar, pero tampoco los protege con su conocida política de “abrazos no balazos” hacia la delincuencia, ni establece un plan ordenado lo que pareciera que al gobierno

mexicano le conviene también la migración masiva y desordenada, en esta omisión.

269 La Educación Multicultural en Polonia: Perspectiva de Estudiantes de América Latina

Zofia Grocka, Universidad Jaguelónica de Cracovia *Bartosz Błażkiewicz, Universidad Jaguelónica de Cracovia*

El proyecto de investigación presentado se centra en las experiencias de los estudiantes de América Latina que estudian en Polonia. Nuestra investigación se basa en entrevistas cualitativas, cuyo objetivo fue comprender la motivación para elegir Polonia como lugar de estudio, los desafíos de adaptación, los beneficios de estudiar en Polonia y el proceso de integración social.

Este proyecto introduce nuevas perspectivas en la literatura académica sobre multiculturalismo y globalización educativa, y promueve el diálogo intercultural y la comprensión entre comunidades a través del mejor conocimiento de las experiencias de los estudiantes de América Latina en Polonia. El objetivo del proyecto no solo era comprender los fenómenos educativos globales, sino también contribuir a mejorar las áreas relacionadas con la integración intercultural en las universidades.

Como resultado, la presentación de los resultados de la investigación puede contribuir a una mejor comprensión de las experiencias de los estudiantes de América Latina que estudian en Polonia, lo que puede tener un impacto significativo en la mejora del proceso de integración intercultural en las universidades y promover el diálogo cultural y la comprensión entre diferentes comunidades.

Este proyecto también tiene un impacto significativo en el desarrollo de políticas universitarias y prácticas docentes, mediante la identificación de áreas que requieren atención y la formulación de conclusiones que pueden contribuir a facilitar y mejorar el proceso educativo para los estudiantes de América Latina en Polonia. Además, el análisis de los resultados de la

investigación puede ayudar en la creación de programas de apoyo e iniciativas de integración dedicadas a estudiantes extranjeros.

Nuestra presentación en la conferencia será una excelente oportunidad para discutir y compartir puntos de vista con otros investigadores y profesionales educativos. Al compartir los resultados de nuestra investigación, esperamos contribuir a una mejor comprensión e inclusión de las necesidades y experiencias de los estudiantes de América Latina en Polonia en el contexto de la educación superior.

2044 Experiencias de activismos comunitarios y femeninos durante la gentrificación de un vecindario migrante en Chicago

Nallely Torres-Ayala, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), México

Se presentan los hallazgos de una investigación que tiene por objetivo "describir y analizar las experiencias comunitarias y femeninas, asociadas a las prácticas artísticas y de resistencia que se articulan en el contexto de gentrificación del barrio de Pilsen, en la ciudad de Chicago, IL." En esta ponencia y desde un enfoque antropológico, se genera un tránsito que lleva desde la comprensión del territorio, sus problemáticas actuales, así como las formas en que estas son enfrentadas, hasta las experiencias y subjetividades colectivas e individuales de las personas que se vinculan a través del barrio y de las artes.

Para lograr la aproximación a dichas experiencias, se presenta un panorama de los procesos históricos y sociales que favorecieron que Pilsen fuera uno de los principales asentamientos de migrantes mexicanos en Chicago, se expone la relevancia que han tenido las representaciones artísticas al interior de la comunidad que lo habita. Se analizan las dinámicas de desigualdad generadas por la gentrificación, que en la actualidad constituye uno de los fenómenos urbanos más problemáticos en los que se encuentran inmersas las grandes ciudades en el mundo. Así como también, a través de la interpretación de las voces de artistas y activistas, se desarrolla

un acercamiento a las experiencias comunitarias y femeninas para conocer las dinámicas de poder y de resistencia presentes en la vida cotidiana de este vecindario. El análisis de las experiencias femeninas cobra sentido a través de la perspectiva interseccional (Hill-Collins, 2000; Viveros, 2016) misma que es empleada para dar cuenta de similitudes que articulan las vidas de las mujeres a través de sistemas de opresión y de las múltiples formas en que resisten a ellos.

Como resultado de la investigación ha sido posible identificar que en un sistema social como el de Estados Unidos, en el que la condición migratoria, étnico-racial, de género y de clase, constituyen el marco de referencia, donde persisten sistemas clasificatorios que derivan en desigualdades; grupos sociales específicos, como es la población organizada de origen migrante, y dentro de esta algunas mujeres, viven inmersas en sistemas de opresión, ante los cuales, generan resistencias cotidianas (Scott, 1985) y formas de expresión de las mismas, como son las creaciones y prácticas artísticas politizadas y críticas.

4E Families and motherhoods in migratory contexts/

Familias y maternidades en contextos migratorios

[Español]

Moderator: Alejandra Villegas, Iberoamericana, Mexico

366 Desterritorialización de la maternidad en México: el papel de las políticas y la gobernanza migratoria

*Gabriela Irina Pinillos Quintero, Lucía Cristina Ortiz
Domínguez*

378 México corredor frontera, cuidados y familias en resistencia

Patricia Itzel Díaz

2043 Resiliencia y ejercicio de ciudadanía en familias migrantes de origen mexicano en

Illinois

Diana Tamara Martínez-Ruíz, Nallely Torres-Ayala

366 Desterritorialización de la maternidad en México: el papel de las políticas y la gobernanza migratoria

*Gabriela Irina Pinillos Quintero, Universidad Iberoamericana-
Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México Lucía Cristina Ortiz
Domínguez, El Colegio Mexiquense*

El objetivo de nuestra ponencia es proponer una discusión en torno a lo que hemos denominado “proceso de desterritorialización de las maternidades”, con base en un análisis sobre: el papel de los Estados latinoamericanos, las políticas migratorias, con un enfoque particular en México, y la influencia de los acuerdos internacionales. Consideramos que la relación de estos elementos puede ser entendida a la luz de un doble proceso de desterritorialización/reterritorialización, la primera entendida como la producción política de la expulsión-atracción de madres migrantes, y la segunda referida a los procesos de reterritorialización como agenciamiento de las mujeres migrantes con hijos/hijas en condiciones precarias. Este es un estudio exploratorio, cuya metodología se basa dos focos de análisis: el primero uno con datos estadísticos a través de STATA, con los que podemos observar las tendencias en el incremento en la migración, y la devolución de madres migrantes y el incremento de niñas, niños y adolescentes migrantes acompañados. El segundo, enfocado en un mapeo y rastreo de las leyes migratorias en México y su vinculación con los marcos de gobernanza migratoria. Concluimos que las políticas nacionales de los Estados que intervienen en la política migratoria entre México, Centroamérica y otros países del Sur con Estados Unidos, definen las maneras de migrar y el perfil de quien lo hace, y qué políticas han producido la figura de la madre migrante; quien, en el tránsito migratorio queda expuesta a procesos agudos de precarización y a mayores riesgos.

378 México corredor frontera, cuidados y familias en resistencia

Patricia Itzel Díaz, Universidad Iberoamericana, México

México es uno de los principales corredores migratorios internacionales, de acuerdo con la Organización Internacional de las Migraciones-ONU (2022) se estima que han sido 11 millones de personas que pasan por el país con la intención de llegar a Estados Unidos, sin embargo, con las actuales políticas migratorias, con la externalización de fronteras y acuerdos binacionales, como el etiquetado “tercer país seguro”, han generado otras dinámicas de los flujos migratorios, como lo es la actual movilidad de espera y atrapamiento por este corredor.

Para esta ponencia se presenta el caso de la Ciudad de México, desde un trabajo en terreno, realizando observación participante en uno de los campamento improvisados (Plaza La Soledad), se comparte la experiencia de la organización entre las familias, siendo los cuidados la actividad que sostiene estos lugares y el camino, con la organización, comunidad y ternura.

Desde 2023 la CDMX ha pasado a ser la segunda localidad con el mayor número de personas migrantes en tránsito, seguidas de ciudades fronterizas como Tapachula o Tijuana. Desde hace varios meses grupos de familias, mujeres con infancias, hombres y jóvenes llegan a la CDMX para continuar su camino lo que implica una espera sin tiempo determinado. Y es que, actualmente el requisito es tener una cita para la solicitud de asilo a EU mediante una aplicación de celular (CBP1) la cual debe ser desde una frontera o localidad sugerida. De acuerdo con las personas migrantes, este trámite es incierto, con un mínimo de resultados positivos con esperas son entre dos hasta nueve meses.

En esta situación de espera obligada las familias en migración se enfrentan a situaciones extremas de vulnerabilidad, como es la falta de espacio de resguardo, de servicios básicos, así como de alimentos y agua. Sin embargo, se han organizado distintos campamentos en zonas de la ciudad, se trata de grupos de entre 40 a 90 familias en espacios abiertos cerca de centrales camioneras o plazas públicas. Es importante distinguir esto como una forma de resistencia ante el régimen de la migración. Por lo

que se busca discutir desde una marco crítico el actual régimen migratorio distinguiendo necropolíticas y cronopolíticas, es decir una gestión desde el desgaste de la vida y dignidad con la vida y el tiempo, distinguiendo que se resiste con la colectividad y cuidados.

2043 Resiliencia y ejercicio de ciudadanía en familias migrantes de origen mexicano en Illinois

Diana Tamara Martínez-Ruíz, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), México Nallely Torres-Ayala, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), México

Esta ponencia se desprende de una investigación que ha tenido por objetivo: identificar y analizar el desarrollo de las actitudes resilientes y las acciones de ciudadanía activa, entre miembros de familias transnacionales mexicanas de estatus migratorio mixto en los Estados Unidos. Entendemos por estatus migratorio mixto, aquellas unidades familiares que están conformadas por miembros indocumentados, residentes legales, ciudadanos estadounidenses y los beneficiarios del Programa DACA (Acción Diferida para los Llegados en la Infancia). Las comunidades migrantes en los Estados Unidos, y particularmente las de origen mexicano están compuestas por familias con esta característica, debido a la complejidad del sistema migratorio sostenido por más de un siglo entre ambos países.

Dicha investigación ha sido desarrollada por un grupo amplio de personas provenientes de distintas universidades mexicanas, misma que ha situado los análisis empíricos en estados con alta intensidad migratoria en ambos países, como son los estados de California, Arizona e Illinois en los Estados Unidos (EU); Zacatecas, Michoacán y Sonora en México (MX).

De manera particular, en esta presentación se exponen los resultados preliminares del proceso de investigación establecido con familias que residen en comunidades de los estados de Illinois en EU y Michoacán en MX; mismo que ha seguido el método etnográfico como eje rector para la realización del trabajo de campo. En el que además de realizar etnografía

multisituada, se han desarrollado entrevistas a profundidad a diversos miembros de familias migrantes dentro de las cuales se exploran las estrategias de integración implementadas por las unidades familiares, el acceso al trabajo, a los servicios públicos, a la educación, la vivienda y a los diversos espacios de recreación y de participación cultural y política.

El análisis de las unidades familiares en Illinois, ha permitido identificar que las familias migrantes organizadas, es decir, aquellas que participan de actividades comunitarias de distinta índole (religiosas, culturales, políticas, etc.) establecen estrategias colectivas para favorecer y preservar la integridad y cohesión del grupo familiar y social al que pertenecen, situación que les ha fortalecido pese a los escenarios adversos que enfrentan en el día a día.

También se ha podido identificar que estas estrategias colectivas se han reforzado durante los últimos años, en los que los propios ciudadanos reconocen un clima político que de manera sostenida, como señalan Abrego et al. (2017) ha ido criminalizando la migración, en el que se han recrudecido las deportaciones y la discriminación racial y étnica en EU. Por lo que se ha podido advertir la presencia de recursos que favorecen el desarrollo de actitudes resilientes a nivel individual y colectivo en los miembros de dichas comunidades (Simpson, 2010) ; así como también, ha sido posible dar cuenta que ante situaciones de adversidad las familias fortalecen su actividad política en su país de residencia y también en sus localidades de origen. Lo que es notoriamente carente en aquellos núcleos familiares que mantienen resistencias de integración a las diversas manifestaciones comunitarias en los lugares de residencia, en las cuales observamos estrategias de fortalecimiento entre sus miembros pero no hacia sus comunidades.

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4F Gender and Migration 1

Moderator: Raj Bardouille, GRFDT, USA

1855 Escaping homophobia and transphobia in Iran: Legal experiences of seeking protection in Turkey, the UK and Canada

Nuno Ferreira

1857 Queering judgments: Re-writing the X, Y and Z judgment of the Court of Justice of the EU

Nuno Ferreira, Carmelo Danisi

1863 Do queer Iranian women need saving? Feminist theory and praxis*

Moirá Dustin

1873 Exploring Queer Identities: Comparative Analysis of Poetic Narratives from Iranian Refugees in Turkey, the UK, and Canada

Nilofar Shidmehr

1855 Escaping homophobia and transphobia in Iran: Legal experiences of seeking protection in Turkey, the UK and Canada

Nuno Ferreira

The homophobia and transphobia inflicted on Iranian queer people is well documented and beyond doubt. Iran queer people thus often seek to escape discrimination, violence and persecution related to their sexual orientation or gender identity by, for example, travelling to Turkey and then possibly seeking to be resettled in another country through the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), or travelling directly to another country. In this presentation, I will discuss the legal experiences of Iranian queer people in Turkey, the UK and Canada. The presentation will draw from findings of the project 'Negotiating Queer Identities Following Forced Migration' (NQIfFM, <https://iranqueerefugee.net/>). NQIfFM adopts a mixed-methods approach – including semi-structured interviews and poetry workshops with refugees and other stakeholders – and analyses the data collected against the background of literature on postcolonial sexual identities, life histories of exile, and trauma-based cultural politics. The presentation will compare the experiences Iranian queer people have with different legal paths (e.g. student visas, work visas, tourist visas), and the international protection system. The discussion will also explore how Iranian queer people navigate the resettlement system facilitated by the UNHCR, as well as different national asylum and migration systems. Findings will unpack individual escape and coping strategies, as well authorities' border control, migration management, and asylum legal techniques and their impact on Iranian queer people.

1857 Queering judgments: Re-writing the X, Y and Z judgment of the Court of Justice of the EU

Nuno Ferreira, University of Sussex Carmelo Danisi, University of Bologna, Italy

The 2013 judgment of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) in the joined cases of X, Y and Z v. Minister voor Immigratie en Asiel marked a turning point in EU asylum law concerning sexual minorities. The decision dealt with key issues such as ‘discretion reasoning’ as a basis for rejecting refugee status, the identification of a Particular Social Group (PSG) in relation to sexual orientation asylum claims, and the role of criminalization in the context of the notion of persecution of LGB (lesbian, gay and bisexual) people. Although the decision was hailed as a significant development for LGB asylum law, we argue that the Court should have approached some aspects differently. More specifically, we assert that the Court should have adopted a different approach to the notion of Particular Social Group (PSG), and should have assessed more carefully the impact of criminalization on the risk of persecution to LGB people, thus moving away from stereotyped views of sexual orientation and LGB communities. We have therefore embarked on a queer re-writing of the original CJEU’s judgment, as a contribution to the Queer Judgments Project (www.queerjudgments.org/). The Queer Judgments Project re-imagines, re- writes and re-invents, from queer and other complementing perspectives, judgments that have considered sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, and sex characteristics (SOGIESC) issues. The research has also intersected the activity carried out in the context of the GenDJus Project (PRIN PNRR 2022, www.gendjus.it), which explores through a combined legal- linguistic methodology the impact of stereotypes, prejudices and bias on women and LGBT communities in judicial reasoning as a denial of human rights. Also from this perspective, our contribution to the Queer Judgments Project reimagines how a more queer and human rights appropriate judgment should read. This entails not only reframing some of the original legal analysis, but also amending some of the terminology and, crucially, reaching different conclusions in some respects. Our work aims to inform not only the next wave of CJEU judgments on asylum claims based on sexual orientation and, possibly, gender identity, but also more generally how human rights-based judicial reasoning

should be framed to avoid the reiteration of subtle forms of stereotypes, prejudice and bias against women and LGB communities.

1863 Do queer Iranian women need saving? Feminist theory and praxis*

Moirra Dustin

This presentation draws on two diverse bodies of feminist and queer scholarship to consider the relationship between theory and activism as it relates to Iranian women forced migrants.

Feminist and gender-focussed scholars dating back to the 1970s have convincingly argued that knowledge is situated. In work such as Abu-Lughod's 'Do Muslim Women need Saving' (the inspiration for the presentation title), Jaggar's "'Saving Amina": Global Justice for Women and Intercultural Dialogue', and Gunning's 'Arrogant Perception, World-Travelling and Multicultural Feminism', they have exposed the problematic saviour narratives that underpin much humanitarian literature but also much feminist theory. This diverse body of work complements the literature on homonationalism and pink-washing, in particular in the way that both feminist and queer theory have problematised a Western-developed liberal human rights framework and the work of western human rights activists and organisations.

This literature provides a powerful and persuasive analysis of women's and LGBTQI+ people's experiences globally, including the experiences of those claiming asylum. Recognition of context, history, heterogeneity and intersections creates a nuanced understanding of the modern world, especially in relation to forced migration, exposing inequality and power imbalances. However, it raises the question of how to effectively develop feminist and queer praxis in the field of forced migration building on the insights in this kind of work. What are the strategic implications for achieving social change? What is the role for those of us who are not 'experts by experience' but who want to contribute to addressing inequality without

perpetuating 'arrogant perceptions' and without entrenching the global divide between victims and saviours?

This presentation explores these questions using data from the ongoing ESRC research project *Negotiating Queer Identities Following Forced Migration: A Comparative Study of Iranian Queer Refugees Living in Turkey, the UK and Canada*. The author is a Co-Investigator on the project. Analysis of fieldwork interviews with queer Iranian women migrants highlights the difficulty of giving voice to their experiences of misogyny, homophobia, transphobia, and/or human rights abuses without depicting them as 'victims' in need of salvation by Western activists and researchers. The presentation seeks alternatives to the 'Saving queer Iranian women' paradigm that better recognise and respect research participants' experiences and identities.

*With thanks to Lila Abu-Lughod, whose 2013 publication 'Do Muslim Women Need Saving?' was an inspiration as well as the basis for my title.

1873 Exploring Queer Identities: Comparative Analysis of Poetic Narratives from Iranian Refugees in Turkey, the UK, and Canada

Nilofar Shidmehr

My presentation focuses on analyzing and contrasting poetic narratives from Iranian queers residing in Turkey, the UK, and Canada, who participated in the research project "Negotiating Queer Identities Following Forced Migration (NQIfFM): A Comparative Study of Iranian Queer Refugees Living in Turkey, the UK, and Canada" (<https://iranqueerefugee.net/>). The analysis examines how participant/poets define their sexual and gender identities, highlighting commonalities and subtle differences based on their respective locations.

The NQIfFM project explores the identity transition processes of Iranian diasporic queers seeking international protection in countries recognized as transition, destination, or resettlement nations. As a creative-writing research scholar, I conducted

poetry/narrative workshops with Iranian queers in these three countries, resulting in the creation of short poetic narratives. The collected poems will be compiled into a booklet as a project outcome.

During my presentation, I will showcase examples of poetry produced in this research project. Subsequently, through the analysis and contrast of these narratives, I will discuss how queer participants express their identities and past/present predicaments using images, metaphor, or wordplay. The poetry illustrates the ways in which poet/researchers articulate their quest for freedom and a fulfilling life, challenging fixed and oppressive modes of identity-making.

4 July 2024, Thursday

10:45 - 12:15

4G Migraciones, Globalización y Transnacionalismo 2

[Español]

Moderator: José Salvador Cueto Calderón, Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa, Mexico

290 Exclusión, violencia y re emigración de familias migrantes de retorno en Sinaloa

Nayeli Burgueño Angulo

306 Resiliencia sociocultural de la familia mexicana migrante transnacional: desarrollo de estrategias ante contextos de adversidad en los Estados Unidos.

José Salvador Cueto Calderón

389 Migración contemporánea: Estado del arte de las políticas públicas de migración aplicadas en México

Olga Maria Ruiz Ballinas, Yuliet Bedoya Rangel

290 Exclusión, violencia y re emigración de familias migrantes de retorno en Sinaloa

Nayeli Burqueño Angulo, Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa

En el contexto de la recesión económica en los Estados Unidos en el año 2008 con la consecuente crisis de los mercados laborales, se presentó un incremento del flujo de migrantes de origen mexicano que regresaron a sus comunidades de origen en México. El regreso de familias migrantes al país se consideró como un fenómeno emergente dadas las características de sus miembros, tratándose de familias con presencia de menores nacidos en los Estados Unidos, denominadas como familias "mixtas". Lo anterior ha venido a despertar el interés por analizar y comprender no solo el contexto en el que se enmarca el fenómeno de retorno contemporáneo, sino de comprender desde la perspectiva de la familia migrante, los retos y condiciones con los que se enfrentan como parte del proceso de reinserción a las comunidades de origen. En este sentido, el presente trabajo tiene como objetivo el estudio de la familia migrante transnacional en retorno "forzado" a la comunidad de origen, reconociendo que se trata de sujetos sociales que median entre circunstancias estructurales y subjetivas, condicionadas por el contexto local al que se llega. La investigación recoge las experiencias de vida de las familias migrantes retornadas en el municipio de Cosalá, Sinaloa, reconociendo que se trata de un proceso de apropiación-reapropiación del espacio social, que significa readecuarse a la dinámica social, económica y cultural, caracterizada por condiciones de marginación, exclusión y violencia. Lo anterior, ha resultado en un proceso de reconfiguración de la familia migrante en donde el retorno no representa la fase final de la migración, sino que el propio contexto de vulnerabilidad al que se enfrentan, conduce a la re-emigración de lo jóvenes retornados. Los resultados de la investigación, nos señalan que si bien la re-emigración obedece a condiciones de exclusión en el retorno, estas condiciones continúan presentes en la re-emigración de estos jóvenes, de acuerdo a las características

de re-inserción en el país destino, determinadas por contextos de ilegalidad.

306 Resiliencia sociocultural de la familia mexicana migrante transnacional: desarrollo de estrategias ante contextos de adversidad en los Estados Unidos.

José Salvador Cueto Calderón, Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa

La presente propuesta centra su análisis en la familia migrante mexicana transnacional, compuesta por miembros de estatus migratorio mixto, es decir, que no todos los miembros de la familia cuentan con una situación migratoria de tipo regular, sino que también se compone de miembros no autorizados para residir en aquel país; además de que llevan una vida compartida entre los Estados Unidos y México. La investigación pretende analizar cuáles son las estrategias que estas familias desarrollan frente a un contexto de adversidad, debido al vulnerable estatus migratorio de alguno de sus miembros, ante el enrarecido clima xenófobo y nativista que pone en peligro la permanencia y la unidad familiar. El estudio se lleva a cabo centrándose en aquellas familias que residen en el área metropolitana de Phoenix, Arizona. Para ello, hacemos uso del concepto de “resiliencia sociocultural”, como la herramienta de análisis que nos permite acercarnos a los elementos subjetivos con los que cuentan las familias transnacionales y que forman parte del proceso de desarrollo de actitudes resilientes utilizadas como recursos de supervivencia. La metodología de la propuesta es de corte cualitativo y está basada en entrevistas semi-estructuradas y de profundidad, aplicadas en familias mexicanas transnacionales que habitan en el área metropolitana de Phoenix, Arizona, a través del rescate de sus narrativas y trayectos de vida. El análisis empírico nos muestra dos escenarios como estrategias que las familias llevan a cabo para la supervivencia de la unidad doméstica: aquellas que ponen en práctica elementos socioculturales generadores de resiliencia en Phoenix, Arizona; y aquellas que optan por hacer uso de su transnacionalidad para retornar a la comunidad de origen en México y garantizar su reproducción familiar. Identificamos los

elementos socioculturales de las familias migrantes transnacionales como un cúmulo de recursos aplicados en distintos campos socioculturales de los que emanan dichas estrategias que garantizan superar la adversidad en el contexto antiinmigrante que se presentan los Estados Unidos.

389 Migración contemporánea: Estado del arte de las políticas públicas de migración aplicadas en México

*Olga Maria Ruiz Ballinas, Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas/
Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León Yuliet Bedoya Rangel,
Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León*

La historia contemporánea de México nos muestra dinámicas poblacionales que se han ido transformando y que requieren especial atención dentro de la gestión pública. Es el caso de la migración internacional, un fenómeno que requiere aplicación de políticas públicas eficientes que generen un impacto social significativo.

En México, las zonas fronterizas son las que experimentan los mayores flujos de migrantes. Tapachula, en el estado de Chiapas, es un claro ejemplo de ello, reconocido como punto de tránsito, de estancia temporal y de destino con una gran diversidad de perfiles migratorios tanto por sus lugares de origen como por la situación administrativa que atraviesan las personas en espera para cruzar a los Estados Unidos (Organización Internacional para las Migraciones, 2021). En este contexto, las políticas públicas migratorias se han desarrollado bajo esquemas internacionales y nacionales, pero no se han regionalizado de acuerdo con los contextos sociales que viven los municipios fronterizos en México (Canto, 2011; Castillo y Toussaint, 2015; Miranda, 2023). Por lo anterior, es importante identificar los elementos considerados en la formulación de políticas migratorias locales, así como comprender cómo se evalúan y cuáles son los resultados obtenidos al implementarlas.

Esta ponencia presentará los orígenes y condiciones en que se han desarrollado las políticas públicas en México, con especial atención a la última década, así como la identificación de los

factores que han contribuido a su implementación y ejecución, lo cual permitirá identificar los puntos frágiles de las políticas públicas actuales.

Para alcanzar los objetivos de esta investigación, se establecerá un diálogo con la producción académica, informes y reportes que proporcionen una visión clara de la aplicación y el impacto de la política pública migratoria en México. Se espera que este ejercicio contribuya a exponer el progreso alcanzado en las políticas de migración y a explicar su estado actual.

4H Economics, Work and Migration 1

Moderator: Daniel Malpica, Sonoma State University, USA

1837 They Just Come to Take Our Jobs: Day Laborers Working in the Streets of California Cities

Daniel Malpica

274 The impact of immigrants' skills on firms' productivity in Chile

Alessandra Anna Palazzo, Carlos Madeira

1839 Cross-strait mobility of semiconductor human resources in East Asia

Yumiko Nakahara

374 Brain-Waste Among Highly-Skilled Mexpatriates: Experiences Of [Under]Employment Among Tertiary-Educated Mexicans In The United States

Zazil-Ha Baruch

1837 They Just Come to Take Our Jobs: Day Laborers Working in the Streets of California Cities

Daniel Malpica

In neighborhoods throughout California, immigration has certainly remained the focus of much attention and controversy. Day laborers visible at street corners, storefronts or parking lots

across the golden state, have emerged at the center of this controversy. To many Americans, they regard day laborers as competitors for jobs or more often as “illegal aliens” loitering on street corners and leering at women, threatening civility and social order. Through ethnographic research, I want to challenge this perception. Drawing on three years of fieldwork this study examines why there has been a growth of day labor sites. This study seeks to fill the lack of research in this area by providing a detailed analysis of day labor phenomenon. Some specific questions that will be addressed are: Who are the day laborers? Where do they come from? How do day laborers contribute to the local economy? How do they know about the informal labor market? How is the hiring done? What are the benefits of the worker centers for day laborers? The overall research project challenges perceptions about day laborers. These questions are explored in depth in a case study of The Graton Day Labor Center in Northern California.

Keywords: informal economy; undocumented workers; public places; anti- immigrant sentiment; Latinos in the US

274 **The impact of immigrants' skills on firms' productivity in Chile**

Alessandra Anna Palazzo, University of Maryland, College Park Carlos Madeira, BIS Mexico and Banco Central de Chile

The number of international migrants has tripled in the past 50 years, with an estimated 184 million individuals in 2023 lacking citizenship in the country in which they live. This surge has sparked intense political debates regarding its impact in the receiving countries. While migration has gained significant attention in the economic literature, which primarily focuses on its impact on wages and employment of native workers, its implications for firms' outcomes and production methods remain relatively understudied. This research gap can be attributed, in part, to the challenges associated with linking firm-level data with workers' characteristics, in particular nationality. Understanding this effect is critical for several reasons. Firstly, the allocation of immigrants across firms can influence the

(mis)allocation of resources and exacerbate inequality within the receiving country. Secondly, firms play a pivotal role in the wage adjustment process for native workers.

This paper investigates the impact of an immigration shock on firms' outcomes in Chile. Chile has become a prominent destination for migrants, with foreign-born individuals now comprising 9 percent of the population, substantially increasing from 1 percent in 2010. The primary cause of this surge is the Venezuelan crisis and the massive emigration it has generated since 2015. Today, around 450,000 Venezuelans are in Chile, constituting the most extensive migrant presence in the country. A secondary contributing factor is the influx of individuals from Haiti, spurred by the aftermath of the devastating 2010 earthquake. One particularly intriguing aspect is the diverse range of education levels among immigrants, notably with a significant proportion of Venezuelan immigrants holding university degrees, in contrast to immigrants from Haiti. The paper aims to address the question: How did this influx of workers with varying skill levels affect firms and native workers (through firms)?

This question is highly timely and relevant in this context. Unlike other Latin American countries experiencing similar influxes of immigrants, most immigrants in Chile work in the formal sector. We use confidential administrative data provided by the Central Bank of Chile, which allows us to observe the universe of formal firms and workers in Chile. Crucially, we can identify and connect workers to their respective firms and observe information on worker characteristics such as nationality and education level. Our analysis exploits the variation in the number of high-skilled and low-skilled immigrants across firms, municipalities, and years. To address the potential endogeneity of immigrants' location choices, we adopt an instrumental variable approach. Specifically, we employ the shift-share instrument, which exploits historical settlement patterns of immigrants to predict current ones.

First, we examine firms' capital accumulation and technological adoption. A rise in low-skilled immigrant inflows can lead firms to shift production towards more labor-intensive methods, negatively impacting capital accumulation. Conversely, firms may transition to more capital-intensive methods if immigrants contribute to innovation and technology adoption, as in the case of highly skilled immigrants in STEM sectors. Secondly, we analyze how changes in firms' production affect workers and whether they exacerbate or reduce the wage gaps between low-skilled and high-skilled workers, and between native and foreign workers. Wage inequality across workers is a crucial aspect of the ongoing debate concerning the impact of immigration. We contribute to this debate by examining the impact through the lens of the firm. Finally, we assess the impact of an influx of foreign workers with varying skill levels on firms' labor productivity. While the shock may influence productivity equally across skill levels, it can also exhibit a skill-biased nature. Understanding this relationship is of particular interest.

1839 Cross-strait mobility of semiconductor human resources in East Asia

Yumiko Nakahara, Kyushu Sangyo University, Japan

Semiconductors are indispensable for modern people to lead civilized lives. In addition to ICT equipment, they are used in automobiles, home appliances, and even weapons. Semiconductors determine the shape of international politics, the structure of the world economy, and even the balance of military power (Miller, 2022, p.273). In the modern world, such semiconductors are considered a more valuable resource than petroleum.

In the semiconductor industry, a phenomenon Miller termed “Taiwanization” occurs (2022, p.297). That is, Taiwanese companies have become extremely important actors.

Furthermore, the difference in technological capabilities between Taiwanese and Chinese companies is extremely large. As a result, Chinese semiconductor companies are poaching a

large number of human resources from Taiwanese ones, which has become a major problem in Taiwan.

Therefore, we analyze the background of this issue and its impact on the Taiwanese labor market and competitiveness of the industry, including the policies of China and Taiwan, the technological difference(s) in the semiconductor industry between the two countries, and the supply and demand of semiconductor human resources.

The possible results are as follows.

The Chinese government has set a national policy aimed at increasing semiconductor self-sufficiency and is investing large amounts of funds to foster the industry. As a result, the technological capabilities of China's industry are already at the world's most advanced level in terms of semiconductor design; however, in terms of manufacturing, they are currently two to three generations and four to five years behind Taiwan. Therefore, Chinese companies are trying to poach a large number of human resources by offering extremely high salaries and favorable treatment.

In response to such treatment, many human resources, including engineers, general managers of factories, and top management are crossing the strait. The number of these human resources is said to already exceed three thousand people.

The Taiwanese government and companies are concerned about this situation because it will lead to the shortage of semiconductor human resources in Taiwan and technology leakage from Taiwan to China. Thus, they are trying to stop this movement. The government revised the Trade Secrets Act, making it possible to impose criminal penalties (including imprisonment for up to 10 years) for leaking secrets overseas. As for measures taken by Taiwanese companies, for example, TSMC (Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Corporation, which is the largest semiconductor manufacturer in Taiwan that leads the world in semiconductor production in terms of both quality and quantity) has introduced a mentor system and raised salaries to secure excellent human resources. However, other Taiwanese

companies seem to find it difficult to offer better treatment than Chinese companies, especially in terms of very high salaries. Thus, there seems to be no way to stop this movement.

If things continue as they are, Taiwan could face a shortage of semiconductor human resources and technology leakage, which could affect the competitiveness of its industry.

374 "Brain-Waste Among Highly-Skilled Mexpatriates: Experiences of [Under]Employment Among Tertiary- Educated Mexicans in The United States"

Zazil-Ha Baruch, FULBRIGHT U.S. SCHOLAR - CINVESTAV, MEXICO

This is a qualitative study that captures the lived-experiences of tertiary- educated Mexican immigrants (MeXpatriates) in securing and maintaining employment in the United States (U.S.), as well as the meaning that these actors make of these experiences. In-depth open-ended interviews were conducted with Mexicans who earned higher education diplomas in Mexico and settled in southern Arizona. By implementing a Hermeneutic (Interpretive) Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) and using the lens of Bourdieu's Reconnaissance of Capitals, this study allows to better understand how the brain waste phenomenon (unemployment/underemployment) functions among these immigrants in the U.S. This study's results show that Tertiary- educated MeXpatriates do not necessarily arrive in the United States with a meticulously outlined migration plan or the intention of permanently settling in this country. Also, it consistently reveals the existence of a broad range of migration stories and the recurrent reliance of these MeXpatriates on family legal migratory status to complete their legal migration process to the U.S. It highlights the presence of intense emotional bonds with their partners and relatives and the belief in a positive future after relocating from Mexico to the U.S.

Interviewed MeXpatriates also informed that tertiary-educated MeXpatriates in the U.S. are not subject to involuntary unemployment as these individuals become employed upon actively seeking jobs. However, as part of their migratory

pathway, these MeXpatriates frequently experience underemployment (brain waste phenomenon).

According to these participants, the three major conditionals fostering underemployment among tertiary-educated MeXpatriates in the U.S. are: 1) Limited English language proficiency, 2) Unfamiliarity with the U.S. labour market & tertiary education, and 3) An underdeveloped social capital.

The unprecedented contribution of this study is the identification of four underemployment scenarios within tertiary-educated MeXpatriates' employment experiences in the U.S.: a) "High physical labor" (e.g., housekeeping, food preparation), b) "Office labor" (e.g., front-desk receptionist, call center representatives), c) "Experienced labor" (e.g., entry-level international business jobs), and d) "Professional labor" (e.g., educator). This study also revealed the rationalization of underemployment as part of the adjustment to a new country and a necessary component of the migration Mexico – U.S. Although underemployed, participants perceived their U.S. earnings as superior to potential earnings in Mexico, leading to gratitude for employment and its associated benefits.

To conclude, this study suggests a potential relationship between the migratory routes undertaken by these MeXpatriates (e.g., family visa) and their underemployment experiences. It also confirmed social, linguistic, and social capital's roles in shaping employability outcomes as tertiary-educated MeXpatriates in this study frequently relied on their bilingualism and their social connections to secure jobs in the U.S. labour market.

This study advocates for investing in training programs specifically designed for highly-skilled Mexican immigrants, which not only focus on general English language skills but also include U.S. labour market introduction, cultural immersion, industry-specific terminology, and communication strategies to facilitate MeXpatriates' fair integration into the U.S. labour market.

4I Migration, Space and Place 2

Moderator: Caroline Breeden, University of Cambridge, UK

- 360 They survived the Darien Gap, will they survive in NYC? The relevance of informal support networks for women asylum seekers from Central and South America**

Grace Laria, Luisa Fernanda Sandoval Cortes, Marciana Popescu, Dana Alonzo

- 116 Circumventing Protections: The Origin Story of Border Externalization in the United States**

Reagan Hillary Orloff

- 203 Mutable proximities: histories and spaces of control and containment in the legitimisation of state violence at sea**

Caroline Breeden

- 2018 Land in the Time of Migration: The Unintended Consequences of Land Reform in the Northern Triangle**

Taft Crowley

- 360 They survived the Darien Gap, will they survive in NYC? The relevance of informal support networks for women asylum seekers from Central and South America**

*Grace Laria, Fordham University School of Social Service
Luisa Fernanda Sandoval Cortes, Fordham University School of Social Service
Marciana Popescu, Fordham University School of Social Service
Dana Alonzo, Fordham University School of Social Service*

One of the most dangerous migration routes from Central and South America to the United States goes through the Darien Gap between Colombia and Panama (Miraglia, 2016). In 2023, over 520,000 migrants crossed the Darien Gap, doubling the number from the previous year; of these, 36 % were women (UNHCR, 2024), and over 20% were children (Roy, 2024).

Women migrants face complex challenges during their migration journeys, included but not limited to exposure to disease, gang violence, sexual and gender-based violence, and escalated risk of human trafficking. At the Darien jungle, one in four women reported they had experienced harassment, sexual violence, and abuse during their journey (IOM, 2019). Two out of every ten women and girls reported having been subjected to gender-based violence while crossing the Darien Gap (Kerf et al., et al., 2023). Yet despite these challenges, and often motivated by the hope for a better life, they continued their journey, crossing the US border in record numbers.

Since 2022, over 175,000 migrants and asylum-seekers have arrived in New York City (NYC Comptroller Office, 2024), most coming from Venezuela, Ecuador, Haiti, Northern Central America, and Southern Mexico (Freeman, 2023). Initially welcomed by Mayor Eric Adams' administration but increasingly framed as a burden on the city of New York, migrants have struggled to navigate the complex networks of resources and services while being shuffled between city-administered emergency shelters. Women migrants continued to experience a prolonged and traumatic displacement process, although many considered NYC as a safe destination. Access to resources and services is critical to their survival and integration. Women migrants tend to under-utilize social services because of added individual and structural barriers to accessing service ecosystems (Bui, 2003). It is, therefore, crucial to analyze the help-seeking behaviors of women migrants to formulate policy and programmatic responses.

Using a narrative research framework, we conducted four in-depth interviews with asylum-seeking women from Venezuela and Peru. Their stories demonstrate that migration does not end simply with crossing a border but rather continues via the movements of women migrants as they traverse both safe and vulnerable spaces seeking services and social connection. Their narratives indicate a strong reliance on informal networks of mutual support, such as friends and neighbors, to identify and obtain necessary resources, rather than formal institutions like

city agencies, often inaccessible and hostile to migrants. The utilization of informal networks by women migrants seems to facilitate their access to formal resources like non-profit organizations that further connect them with services and promote their integration.

Implications of this study and further research will focus on how cities responding to the influx of migrants can improve access to services by 1) Training staff to provide culturally competent, trauma-informed care in formal network spaces, 2) Recognizing the patterns of informal support among migrant women and tapping into existing mutual aid networks to enhance resource navigation and 3) Utilizing the expertise of women who have navigated relevant systems to orient new arrivals to the resource landscape and how to access services effectively.

116 Circumventing Protections: The Origin Story of Border Externalization in the United States

Reagan Hillary Orloff, Iberoamericana University, Mexico

In recent years, the political strategy of border externalization has become arguably the most popular form of migration containment across the global north. My paper aims to understand how border externalization began and how it became ingrained in political consciousness, by concentrating on its origins in the United States, the country that arguably established the world's first border externalization agreement in 1981.

This identified 'externalization origin' is the 1981 Migrant Interdiction in the High Seas executive order by President Ronald Reagan. This order circumvented asylum protections by finding a legal 'loophole': if an asylum seeker is intercepted before they reach the territorial border of a country, that country's obligation of non-refoulement does not trigger, and they can be expressly returned to their origin country without asylum due process. This 'loophole' was the foundation for border externalization: destination countries enforcing

migration control measures outside their territorial borders to evade asylum procedural obligations.

A curious part to this story is that the very law that this 1981 externalization measure evaded was passed only one year prior. In 1980, the United States Congress passed the progressive and bipartisan Refugee Act of 1980, the country's formal adoption of the UN's definition of 'refugee' and its outlined protections.

From this context emerges the question: what occurred from 1980 to 1981 that reversed sentiment toward refugee protections and formed the ideal conditions for the first externalization project to be realized? The legal loophole that the Reagan administration found to evade asylum obligations – a pillar of border externalization – did not occur in a vacuum. In fact, various factors were at play in the year between 1980 and 1981 that created the ideal environment for such an evasion of asylum rights to be exercised. This paper argues that there was a combination of five factors in that period that contributed to border externalization's conception: the Refugee Act of 1980, the Mariel Boatlift, the 1980 wave of Haitian immigration, the presidential elections of 1980, and of course, the 1981 migrant interdiction order.

This investigation employs the theoretical framework of historical institutionalism, particularly drawing upon the concepts of critical juncture and path dependency. There was a critical juncture that formed in the year from 1980 to 1981 that resulted in border externalization and defined a 'before' and 'after' in migration control history: a world before border externalization, and a world after. This new course set in motion by the critical juncture is called path dependency. Path dependency refers to how a critical juncture creates a long-term causal effect, a historical legacy, in which its 'after' becomes ingrained in institutional consciousness. Every U.S. presidential administration since 1981, both Republican and Democrat, has implemented some form of border externalization, up to today. And, as we know, countries across the global north have adopted this strategy as well.

Each of the five factors of the critical juncture is analyzed using archival research. It analyzes U.S. presidential archives from the start of Jimmy Carter's presidency in January 1977, to his election defeat in November 1980 to Ronald Reagan, to Reagan's implementation of the externalization order in September 1981. It also draws upon foreign relations communications between the U.S. and Haiti, Cuba, and Mexico within this time frame and presidential campaign archives from the 1980 election.

This paper offers an important contribution to the field of migration studies in that: it clarifies the definitional criteria of border externalization, explains how this pervasive strategy found its start, and illuminates how it became ingrained in the migration-containment framework and evolved into the advanced, 'effective' protection circumvention seen today.

203 Mutable proximities: histories and spaces of control and containment in the legitimisation of state violence at sea

Caroline Breeden, University of Cambridge

Using the sea as a conceptual and analytical tool, this paper draws on the idea of proximity and distance in the making of the 'other' (Ahmed 2000) to develop the concept of mutable proximities through which border violence in the Mediterranean Sea conducted by the European Union and member states is legitimised. In both spatial and temporal terms, 'mutable proximities' highlights the immobility, containment and control of racialised bodies, particularly at sea, that sits on a continuum of anti-blackness which underlines the ongoing imperial project of the European Union. This opens up ways of thinking about the border as a shifting and moving juridical space (Mawani 2018) in which violent acts of surveillance and border control are not only justified but also dissolved of any political responsibility. A particular account of the sea - a sanitised, depoliticised, ahistorical projection of the state - is demonstrated using visuals from a Frontex promotional video, highlighting the use of surveillance and border management as key mechanisms that produce and sustain this racial violence (Browne 2015). As a concluding discussion, recognising the sea as a political space

integral to the control of mobility but also a potentially subversive power brings to the forefront the multiple connections between technologies of containment and control across time.

2018 Land in the Time of Migration: The Unintended Consequences of Land Reform in the Northern Triangle

Taft Crowley, University of California Santa Barbara, USA

Migration to the United States from the Northern Triangle states of Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador has reached record levels in the past decade. Migration varies with opportunity: the opportunities available in the sending and receiving countries coupled with the economic and physical ability to migrate. Land reforms in the Northern Triangle are assumed to reduce migration by providing a material incentive for new landowners to stay in their home countries; however, the quality of land and the ownership arrangements instituted under the reforms often fail to create the intended opportunities at home. For example, contrary to reforms' intent, land often becomes a source of collateral to facilitate migration journeys. Yet, the literature has not addressed how land reform policies vary in their impact on migration. In this prospectus, my argument is twofold. Most land reforms have not been effective at addressing domestic conditions driving migration. Specifically, private land reforms rather than communal or quasi communal reforms increase the collateralization of plots and the risk of expropriation thereby increasing the likelihood of migration. I posit that land ownership politics in these states and divergent policy choices help to explain different migration outcomes.

4 July 2024, Thursday

10:45 - 12:15

4J Integration 3

Moderator: Diana Piloyan, Iberoamericana University, Mexico

48 Basic Psychological Factors for Social Criteria for Immigrant Acceptance in Russia

Elizaveta Komyaginskaya, Dmitry Grigoryev, Albina Gallyamova,

372 Unveiling Illusory States: Exploring Societal Issues Behind Facades of Functionality

Hansel Alejandro Aguilar Avila

139 Implications of Intergroup Ideologies for Social Criteria for Immigrant Acceptance in Russia

Dmirtry Grigoryev, Albina Gallyamova

349 On mediating differences: an emergent identity of sameness in a South African migrant community

Odette Murara

48 Basic Psychological Factors for Social Criteria for Immigrant Acceptance in Russia

Elizaveta Komyaginskaya, Dmitry Grigoryev, HSE University, Russian Federation Albina Gallyamova, HSE University, Russian Federation ,

This research presents an in-depth analysis of social markers of acceptance, a concept central to understanding the demands put onto immigrants by host societies. Particularly, it investigates the predictors of these markers, focusing on stable factors like perceived diversity norms and deprovincialism, and explores the mediation role of relative deprivation and autochthony beliefs in shaping these factors.

This investigation aims to unravel the dynamics influencing the formation and change of social markers of acceptance. Moving beyond traditional focuses on social identity and perceived threats, it underscores the impact of individual characteristics and societal norms on setting criteria essential for immigrants to assimilate into society.

Involving 1,009 predominantly Russian participants, this study found out that perceived diversity norms and deprovincialism not only positively correlate, reinforcing group norm theory, but also distinctly impact different acceptance markers.

The examination of social markers of acceptance is highly relevant in the Russian context, characterized by its diverse multicultural and multi-ethnic composition. It provides crucial insights into Russian societal attitudes towards immigrants, an increasingly important issue due to demographic changes and the intersection of regional and national identities within Russia's federal structure. This intersection adds complexity to understanding social acceptance in the country.

By identifying critical predictors of migrant acceptance like perceived diversity norms and deprovincialism, the results of this study can potentially assist in informing policy and social program development aimed at fostering integration and social cohesion. It underscores the importance of fostering inclusive environments and reducing ethnocentric biases, which are essential for the successful integration of immigrants. The findings can guide the development of targeted interventions aimed at promoting tolerance, understanding, and positive intergroup relations.

372 Unveiling Illusory States: Exploring Societal Issues Behind Facades of Functionality

Hansel Alejandro Aguilar Avila, George Mason University

This paper delves into the concept of illusory nations, a term coined to describe countries that project an image of functionality and stability but harbor underlying societal issues that challenge this facade. Through a multidisciplinary approach encompassing sociology, political science, and cultural studies, this study aims to unravel the complexities of illusory nations and shed light on the realities obscured by superficial appearances.

Drawing on a comparative analysis of case studies from various regions, the paper examines how factors such as political

governance, economic disparities, social inequalities, and cultural narratives contribute to the creation and perpetuation of illusory nations. By critically analyzing the discrepancies between public perceptions and ground realities, this research seeks to uncover the hidden challenges that these nations face, including but not limited to corruption, human rights violations, marginalized communities, and environmental degradation.

Furthermore, this paper discusses the implications of recognizing and addressing illusory nations, both domestically and internationally. It explores the role of civil society, media, and global governance mechanisms in fostering transparency, accountability, and sustainable development within these nations. Through an exploration of potential solutions and best practices, the paper aims to contribute to ongoing discussions on statehood, governance, and societal well-being in an increasingly interconnected world.

Keywords: Illusory nations; Societal issues; Governance; Transparency; Accountability; Sustainable development

139 Implications of Intergroup Ideologies for Social Criteria for Immigrant Acceptance in Russia

Dmirtry Grigoryev, HSE University Albina Gallyamova, HSE University

In this study, we investigated the associations between civic and ethnic markers of national identity and attitudes towards various interethnic ideologies among ethnic Russians. Our survey included 1,009 participants, predominantly ethnic Russians, and examined their preferences for a spectrum of interethnic ideologies such as multiculturalism, interculturalism, transculturalism, segregationism, polyculturalism, colorblindness, omniculturalism, assimilationism, and exclusion. The analysis highlighted significant associations between participants' ethnic and civic identity markers and their attitudes towards these ideologies. The ethnic marker was found to associate with preferences for interculturalism, assimilationism, and exclusion. This suggests an association with societal preferences where cultural differences might be

minimized. Notably, an association with less preference towards multiculturalism was observed with the ethnic marker, indicating possible reservations towards maintaining distinct cultural identities within a single society. Associations for the civic marker suggested a different pattern of preferences. Associations with preferences for inclusive and integrative approaches like transculturalism, alongside exhibiting associations with opposition to segregationism were noted. Additionally, associations with preferences for interculturalism and assimilation were observed, alongside associations indicating opposition to omniculturalism. This pattern suggests a nuanced set of associations that might reflect a balance between openness to cultural diversity and a tendency to maintain majority group preferences. The observed associations between ethnic and civic markers and interethnic ideologies suggest how individuals' self-perceptions in terms of their national affiliations might be associated with their attitudes towards cultural diversity. Those associating more strongly with an ethnic lens might show preferences for preserving cultural uniqueness and exhibit reservations towards blending or integrating different cultural identities. In contrast, those with a stronger association to civic markers might show a more positive association with cultural diversity, yet with an inclination towards maintaining majority group preferences. This study contributes to the broader understanding of how national identity markers are associated with attitudes towards interethnic ideologies. It underscores the importance of recognizing the complex web of associations that influence individuals' attitudes towards cultural diversity. Acknowledging these associations can inform more nuanced approaches to social integration and cohesion, aiming to foster a society that respects cultural uniqueness while navigating the preferences and attitudes of its diverse population.

349 On mediating differences: an emergent identity of sameness in a South African migrant community

Odette Murara, University of Calgary

In a space where there is absence of formal responses to migration, immigrants find their own ways of living, negotiating their marginalized presence and belonging. This proposed paper focuses on transnational migrants from the Great Lakes Region residing in Cape Town, South Africa. In South Africa, there are no refugee camps as compared to other Southern African countries such as Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Malawi that host migrants from war-torn countries. Consequently, Great Lakes Region migrants whose majority are refugees live in the neighborhoods with local South Africans. The general assumption is that South Africans hold on their history of social exclusion, which has resulted in the negative attitude towards the 'other', more particularly towards the African migrants, which might pose threats to and of belonging, inclusion and exclusion. This paper shows how differences that exist between migrants and locals have been ordinarily mediated through socio-economic spaces that migrants create in their localities, as South Africans appreciate and appropriate the cultural practices that these migrants confer. The paper draws from an ethnographic study done on Great Lakes Region migrants and local South Africans residing in a township in Cape Town, which employed life histories, interviews and participant observation through 'deep-hanging out' in their local social spaces.

4 July 2024, Thursday

12:45 – 14:00

Roundtable 2: “Labor integration of Migrant Workers”

Sponsored by IOM

Chair: Laura Canche (International Organisation for Migration)

Invited Speakers:

Fabio Jimenez (IOM)

Pedro Paulo Orraca (COLEF)

Pedro Casasalatriste (Amcham)

4 July 2024, Thursday

14:15 - 15:45

5A Irregular Mexican Migration Patterns in the US/

Patrones de Migración mexicana irregular en EUA

[Español]

Moderator: Samantha Mino, Iberoamericana, Mexico

276 La paradoja de la salud “indocumentada”. Sistema de salud transnacional de comunidades migrantes originarias de Cosalá, Sinaloa, México, asentadas en el sur de California

Ismael García Castro, Alicia Medina Herrera, María José Grisél Enríquez Cabral

286 Los límites de la “ilegalidad”. La mano de obra migrante en California

Isaac Moisés García Puertos

351 El uso y pago de intermediarios en el cruce hacia Estados Unidos por parte de los flujos migratorios poblanos, 1999-2023

Rocío del Carmen Osorno Velázquez, Juan Bermúdez Lobera

276 La paradoja de la salud “indocumentada”. Sistema de salud transnacional de comunidades migrantes originarias de Cosalá, Sinaloa, México, asentadas en el sur de California

Ismael García Castro, Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa Alicia Medina Herrera, Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa, Mexico María José Grisél Enríquez Cabral, Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa

Las naciones desarrolladas presumen contar con sistemas de salud de primer nivel y calidad. Sin embargo, muchos de los beneficios económicos y sociales que gozan los ciudadanos de esos países, se sostienen, en buena medida, en sistemas de

explotación de una enorme población trabajadora inmigrante y, particularmente, en la que recae en millones de inmigrantes irregulares, indocumentados o “ilegales”, como son peyorativamente llamados en algunos de esos países. Este es el caso de Estados Unidos, donde millones de trabajadores indocumentados, cuya vulnerabilidad, en materia de salud se puede considerar una determinante de exclusión e inequidad social, que afecta aún más gravemente a las mujeres, las personas mayores y los infantes.

El presente trabajo, aborda el análisis de la paradoja que significa el asumir los riesgos y las vulnerabilidades en materia de salud que enfrentan las comunidades migrantes transnacionales mexicanas, que se asientan en Estados Unidos, en busca de su sobrevivencia económica, particularmente de la población con estatus migratorio irregular, teniendo como estudio de caso a inmigrantes originarios de la comunidad de Cosalá, un pueblo de la sierra de Sinaloa en México, con lugares de destino en localidades del sur de California. El estudio contempló la realización de trabajo etnográfico y aplicación de entrevistas a profundidad a médicos, pacientes y proveedores de medicamentos, que conforman lo que hemos denominado un “sistema de salud indocumentado.” A pesar del reconocimiento internacional sobre la importancia de la Salud, el ejercicio de este derecho humano, particularmente el acceder a servicios y suministros en esta materia, está fuertemente restringido para las comunidades migrantes, y especialmente para la población con estatus migratorio irregular, agudizando sus condiciones de riesgo y vulnerabilidad. Numerosas investigaciones ponen de manifiesto la existencia de un grave problema de equidad en la salud de las poblaciones migrantes indocumentadas. Entre los factores que exacerban las condiciones de vulnerabilidad de esta población, destacan: la carencia de seguridad social e insuficiencia de servicios públicos de salud en los lugares de origen, la irregularidad de los procesos migratorios y, particularmente, su condición de estatus indocumentado en los lugares de destino, restringiéndose el acceso a sistemas formales de salud. Con el

paso del tiempo, la situación de riesgo y vulnerabilidad tiende a complicarse, de no disponer de redes de apoyo como las que se describen en este trabajo. En la condición de adversidad antes descrita, la existencia de un “sistema de salud indocumentado”, se convierte en la diferencia entre la vida y la muerte para muchas personas migrantes, particularmente en circunstancias como el de la Pandemia del Covid 19. Los testimonios que hemos recogido así lo confirman.

286 Los límites de la “ilegalidad”. La mano de obra migrante en California

Isaac Moisés García Puertos, Universidad Iberoamericana

La historia de California está íntimamente ligada a la migración; no podría entenderse su boyante economía sin la mano de obra migrante que desde el siglo XIX ha nutrido diversas áreas de su economía, siendo la agricultura la principal, al menos en la región conocida como el Valle de Salinas, una de las más ricas y con mayor producción a nivel mundial, que le ha valido el sobrenombre de “La Ensaladera del Mundo”. El Programa Bracero en el marco de la Segunda Guerra Mundial incentivó la migración al Valle de Salinas, en gran medida de forma documentada. El término de este programa no terminó con esta tendencia, al menos lo que desde el aparato legal norteamericano se entiende como migración “legal”; una persona que cuenta con un documento de identidad y una oferta de trabajo de un empleador. Estos aspectos se vieron reforzados con la entrada en vigor de I.R.C.A. en la década de los 80, lo cual cimentaría la dinámica migratoria que hasta el día de hoy se mantiene: en el Valle de Salinas, California, en la industria agrícola no existen trabajadores que tengan una estancia irregular o indocumentada. Esta afirmación corresponde a la propia visión que el sistema laboral migrante (Paret, 2014) impone sobre la persona trabajadora de la industria agrícola, la cual exige la presentación de documentos que prueben su “legalidad”, sin importar que éstos sólo sean una farsa que permite la inclusión diferenciada (De Genova, 2013) de dicha persona. En la práctica, estamos ante una “legalidad ilegal”

(Wiesner & Basok, 2020) que no otorga derechos como la salud o la educación, o al menos no de forma completa. Más allá de un estado liminal ante el propio Estado, los límites de la “ilegalidad” repercuten también en otras esferas de la vida migrante, ya que esta ambigüedad en el estatus migratorio lleva a las personas que lo experimentan a utilizar diversas estrategias para minimizar el hecho de ser un inmigrado con documentos que parecen enfocados a su explotación. Pero es esta misma ambigüedad la que permite en ciertas condiciones sacar provecho de ella, pero no sin un costo; la tensión y el conflicto con otros grupos de inmigrados que ven con recelo y desconfianza estas estrategias, ya que para ellos su estatus migratorio completamente “legal” les cierra el acceso a ellas. Los límites de la “ilegalidad” son muy difusos en la industria agrícola californiana, y son así no por un descuido o defecto de su sistema laboral, sino porque este funcionamiento garantiza que siempre haya suficiente mano de obra disponible, ya que no se explica de otra forma que sin importar cómo se cruce la frontera, en el Valle de Salinas se tiene garantizado el acceso a los documentos necesarios para trabajar; sólo para eso, para trabajar.

351 El uso y pago de intermediarios en el cruce hacia Estados Unidos por parte de los flujos migratorios poblanos, 1999-2023

Rocío del Carmen Osorno Velázquez, Consultora independiente, México
Juan Bermúdez Lobera, Unidad de Política Migratoria, Registro e Identidad de Personas

En los años recientes se observa un incremento del flujo migratorio de personas repatriadas

de origen poblano desde Estados Unidos hacia México, pues en 2019 se contabilizaron 12 394 eventos de devolución desde aquel país mientras en 2022 se dio un total 21 086 eventos, esto significó un incremento del 70%.

Este tipo de flujos se ha caracterizado por ser en su mayoría cruces irregulares asociados a las políticas migratorias estadounidenses. Éstas últimas distinguidas por su carácter

punitivo y de control, lo que ha derivado en el uso y pago de intermediarios, coyotes o polleros para realizar el cruce hacia Estados Unidos.

Por ende, con el fin de contribuir a su estudio, esta ponencia tiene como objetivo examinar la evolución histórica de este fenómeno en el estado de Puebla entre 1999 y 2023, destacando el uso y costo que han realizado las y los poblanos en su intento por cruzar hacia Estados Unidos.

Para ello se utilizarán los datos de la Encuesta sobre Migración en la Frontera Norte de México (Emif Norte), la cual contiene una serie de preguntas para identificar el uso o no de coyote, de la cual utilizaremos la información de las personas nacidas en Puebla de 18 años o más, que se encontraban recientemente cruzando hacia aquel país pero que fueron aprehendidas por las autoridades migratorias de EUA y entregadas a las autoridades migratorias de México a fin de conocer sus particularidades y puntos de atención para la entidad.

5B African Migration and Migration in Africa 2

Moderator: Sunday Israel Oyebamiji, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

19 Globalization And Digital Media Technology Influence on Migratory Decisions

Glory Okereke

72 Post-Covid Mobility: West African Migration Crisis and the Place of AU and ECOWAS

Sunday Israel Oyebamiji, Jimoh Musa Yusuf

80 Migration Drivers of Sub-Saharan Africans in Morocco: Is Mixed Migration Voluntary?

Stacey Wilson-Forsberg, Abderrahman Beggar

2019 Opportunities and Constraints for African Small Business Ownership in Ankara, Turkey

Olgu Karan

19 Globalization And Digital Media Technology Influence on Migratory Decisions

Glory Okereke

Using a case study methodology, the research delves into the nuanced relationship between globalization, digital media technology, and the decision-making processes of Nigerians contemplating migration. The aim is to analyze the influence of information types provided on digital media platforms on Nigerians' migration decisions. The research involves an in-depth exploration of social media platforms that specialize in disseminating information about opportunities abroad, employing open-source data from both social media users and travel consultancies. As social media platforms become increasingly accessible, they have emerged as a critical source of information for younger individuals considering migration, setting them apart from their older counterparts who primarily seek information from sources outside of social media. This study underscores the indelible impact of digital technology and social media on migration patterns and migrants' experiences in the 21st century. By revolutionizing migration networks and fostering connection and engagement within diasporic communities, these digital tools present both significant opportunities and challenges within the context of an increasingly globalized world.

72 Post-Covid Mobility: West African Migration Crisis and the Place of AU and ECOWAS

*Sunday Israel Oyebamiji, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa
Jimoh Musa Yusuf, University of Abuja, Nigeria*

Migration can be beneficial for both the migrants and the host countries. However, it is important to note that these benefits can only be realized if the economic gap between the two

countries is reduced. Otherwise, the lack of economic development may be a major factor for increased migration, leading to an unsustainable situation in which migration is a necessary but ultimately ineffective solution. It is specifically unemployment, poverty, persecution based on political affiliation and sexual orientation, as well as ethnoreligious conflicts that have prompted West African migrants to migrate to developed countries, referred to by the Organization of Economic Development Countries (OECD). West African youths who are educated have fallen victim to the pull factors associated with brain drain since they are able to benefit from better conditions of living in their host countries. Over the past few decades, approximately 33% to 55% of educated African youths from countries such as Angola, Burundi, Tanzania, Kenya, Nigeria, Uganda, Sierra Leone, Mozambique, and others have migrated to OECD countries in search of better opportunities. As a result of the Covid 19 pandemic and the persistent rise in poverty and unemployment rates, West African youths have been migrating to OECD countries, particularly in Europe. Nonetheless, the main objective of this paper is to assess how regional organizations like the African Union can cooperate with ECOWAS to provide framework mechanisms for regulating West African migration that will reduce the risk of human loss and enhance continental dignity in the region. In this paper, we interrogate the stance of the African Union on curtailing West African youth migration in the wake of Covid 19. This paper examines the post-covid migration of West African youths to OECD countries using the migration databases of the International Organization for Migration, the African Union, and the ECOWAS Commission.

80 Migration Drivers of Sub-Saharan Africans in Morocco: Is Mixed Migration Voluntary?

*Stacey Wilson-Forsberg, Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada
Abderrahman Beggar, Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada*

Over the past decade, Morocco has evolved from a country of emigration, to one of transit, and now a receiving state for

migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa. People follow the trans-Saharan route from West Africa and the Sahel to Morocco where they hope to make the “final jump” to Spain via Ceuta and Melilla, the Strait of Gibraltar, or the Canary Islands. However, restrictive systems of externalized border management by the European Union (EU) have caused that “final jump” to become increasingly more perilous, effectively stranding irregular migrants in Morocco. This paper will present an overview of why people would risk such a perilous migration. It is based on detailed life story interviews conducted in October 2021 and March 2022 with 36 Sub-Saharan African migrants across Morocco and the Moroccan Sahara. The paper will demonstrate that the motives behind Sub-Saharan Africans’ decisions to leave their communities and migrate are varied and messy. The explanation that economic migrants leave to improve their standard of living and forced migrants flee violence and persecution is simplistic and detrimental to the life chances of these people. While a small number of our participants are unequivocally refugees under the 1951 Refugee Convention, for most “a well- founded fear of being persecuted,” as per the 1951 definition of “refugee” is not as straightforward. Nor is poverty itself a migration driver since it is well recognized in the literature that the poorest can rarely migrate because resources are needed to do so, especially for international migration. The paper will argue that the most common migration driver, according to our research, is family disintegration.

2019 Opportunities and Constraints for African Small Business Ownership in Ankara, Turkey

Olgu Karan, Başkent University, Turkey

Although Africans in Turkey are relatively few compared to the Syrian, Afghan, Iraqi, and Iranian populations, they rank fifth largest group. Many of them reside in Ankara for education, health tourism, and investment in various trades. Africans from various countries, mainly Somalians, established restaurants, cafes, markets, boutiques, hairdressers, and barbers on Sümer 1-2 streets in Kızılay and Keçiören. By utilising

Pierre Bourdieu's field theory, this study aims to answer the question of what opportunities and constraints are for African entrepreneurship in Ankara, Turkey. Based on the interviews with store owners on Sümer Street and in Keçiören and local Turkish nationals, it was found that African-owned businesses in two different districts of Ankara are differentially regulated. While companies in Keçiören are welcomed and lightly regulated, business owners of African origin were forced to shut down their businesses on Sümer Street in Kızılay. In large numbers, African-owned businesses in Kızılay attracted the African community to socialise in the capital's centre. The symbolic importance of Kızılay as the heart of the Turkish Republic and representing Turkish identity was thought to be under attack by its new neighbourhood residents. Accordingly, it did not take long to trigger reactionary nationalist attitudes towards the African community, who were forced to move to the city's outskirts and even leave the country.

5C Integration 4

Moderator: Gizem Karaköse, Uniwersytet Mikołaja Kopernika, Poland

**1803 Joining the Russian Community:
Understanding the Components of National
Identity and Social Criteria for Immigrant
Acceptance in Russia**

Albina Gallyamova, Dmitry Grigoryev

**1825 Unveiling Perceptions: Exploring Immigrant
Stereotypes in Istanbul, Türkiye**

Gizem Karaköse

**1845 Integrating Venezuelan Migrants in Peru:
The Role of Civil Society Organisations**

Agnieszka Olter-Castillo

**1884 Venezuelan Migration Dynamics: Coping
Strategies and Integration Challenges**

*Agnieszka Olter-Castillo, Marcin Stonawski, Jan
Brzozowski, Silvana Gomez; Katarzyna Górską;
Karolina Sobczak-Szelc*

1803 Joining the Russian Community: Understanding the Components of National Identity and Social Criteria for Immigrant Acceptance in Russia

Albina Gallyamova, Dmitry Grigoryev, HSE University, Russia

The study delves into the crucial role of host society acculturation expectations in the intricate processes of mutual acculturation and adaptation arising from intercultural interactions. It introduces a unique approach to understanding host society acculturation through the lens of social acceptance markers. These markers are essentially socially constructed benchmarks that are indicative of the successful integration of immigrants into the wider societal fabric. The primary objective of this research was to pinpoint and analyze the specific social markers of national identity that are perceived by Russians as essential for the successful inclusion of immigrants into Russian society. Additionally, the research aimed to thoroughly investigate the relationship between these social markers and the overarching attitudes of the host population towards immigrants. Furthermore, it sought to examine the impact of how immigrants are perceived in terms of their societal status on these relationships.

In order to achieve these goals, the study employed a comprehensive survey methodology, engaging a sample of 1,009 participants, predominantly identifying as ethnic Russians. The findings from this survey were quite revealing. They underscored that civic elements of national identity, especially the observance of laws and regulations, were esteemed as being of paramount importance and relatively easy for immigrants to adopt. In stark contrast, ethnic elements of national identity were viewed as being of minimal importance and less accessible for immigrants. Additionally, the study identified socioeconomic and sociocultural markers as occupying a middle ground in terms of their perceived importance and accessibility. These

observations are in line with the broader concepts of socioeconomic adaptation, which is closely linked to the status of immigrants and relevant socioeconomic markers, and sociocultural adaptation, which is associated with the level of intercultural competence and sociocultural markers of immigrants. A particularly intriguing finding of the study was the observation that immigrants perceived to be of higher societal status seemed to encounter less rigid intergroup boundaries. This finding suggests a tendency among the Russian populace to favor a national identity rooted in civic values and a more inclusive, liberal approach to citizenship, as opposed to a more exclusionary, ethnically oriented model. The research also brought to light the significant role played by the perceived status of immigrants in shaping the acculturation expectations of the host society.

From a practical standpoint, the implications of this research are substantial. It recommends a strategic emphasis on social and educational programs that promote adherence to legal norms and civic responsibilities among immigrant populations. This approach is advised as a precursor to the adoption of anti-discrimination policies within the host society. Ultimately, the insights gleaned from this study offer a more detailed and nuanced comprehension of the dynamics between national identity, the process of integrating immigrants, and the prevailing attitudes of the host society in the Russian context. This enhanced understanding is pivotal for formulating effective policies and interventions aimed at fostering harmonious intercultural relations and successful integration of immigrants in Russia.

1825 Unveiling Perceptions: Exploring Immigrant Stereotypes in Istanbul, Türkiye

Gizem Karaköse

Public attitudes towards immigrants are important for immigrant-receiving countries to form a well-integrated, harmonious society. Türkiye is gradually evolving into one of the immigrant-receiving countries with rising immigrant

populations, especially in recent years. Immigration started to influence various areas, as the interaction between immigrants and Turkish society became more possible in everyday life. However, existing stereotypes and prejudices impact immigrant's post-immigration process. It's especially visible in their daily life experiences, integration process and psychological well-being. In this study, we aim to investigate the stereotypes related to immigrants, and their effect on the public perception in Türkiye. Our sample cohort comprises native Turkish citizens residing in Istanbul. The questionnaire is based on the qualitative methodology, and consists of 10 questions focusing on demographics, stereotypes, and comprehension of the term "immigrant". The questionnaire does not refer to any specific immigrant group to avoid bias. With the open interpretation, we aim to leave the categorisation of the perception towards specific immigrant groups for the further stages. Therefore, the gathered data will be supported by the existing literature that it's presented previously (Avrupa Siyasal ve Sosyal Araştırmalar Enstitüsü, 2017; Bayram&Şengül, 2023; Çakın, 2020; Duman, 2022; Gülsoy&Kanbir, 2023; Şengül, 2022) on immigrant stereotypes and public perception in Türkiye. This study seeks to examine perception while acknowledging the individual characteristics and experiences' influence on perception. It also aims to list the stereotypes affiliated with the immigrant community in Turkish society. With this categorization, we offer to map the underlying problems in prejudicial behaviours and discriminative acts. Therefore, our study stimulates a deeper understanding of immigrant integration in Turkish society by investigating the correlations.

1845 Integrating Venezuelan Migrants in Peru: The Role of Civil Society Organisations

Agnieszka Olter-Castillo, University of Warsaw, Poland

In recent years, Venezuela's significant population outflow has notably transformed the country into one of emigration, with Peru becoming a major recipient of these migrants. This article delves into the collaborative process of integrating Venezuelan

migrants and refugees into Peruvian society, particularly focusing on ensuring decent employment conditions. Employing a qualitative, cross-sectional explanatory case study method, using insights from semi-structured interviews, this research focuses on the situation in 2022. The findings underscore the pivotal role of civil society organisations (CSOs) in the co-production process. CSOs are instrumental in fostering collective mechanisms and communication channels, aiding in the identification and mitigation of prevalent challenges and vulnerabilities faced by the migrants. Additionally, they are adept at pinpointing specific needs and potential solutions, thereby enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of the services offered. This research marks a theoretical advancement by illustrating how organised migrant-centric civil society in mass migration contexts play a pivotal role in facilitating information exchange, bridging gaps between migrants and relevant agencies.

1884 Venezuelan Migration Dynamics: Coping Strategies and Integration Challenges

Agnieszka Olter-Castillo, University of Warsaw, Poland Marcin Stonawski, Cracow University of Economics (CUE), Poland Jan Brzozowski, Jagellonian University, Poland Silvana Gomez;

Katarzyna Górską; Karolina Sobczak-Szelc, Cracow University of Economics, Poland;

Jagellonian University, Poland; University of Warsaw, Poland

This study delves into the recent, unprecedented exodus of Venezuelans, triggered by a convergence of economic decline, political instability, and a collapsing healthcare system (Mazuera-Arias et al., 2020). As of November 2023, the global count of Venezuelan migrants and refugees has surged to 7.72 million (R4V, 2023). Our research adopts an interdisciplinary, mixed-methods approach to examine the coping and adaptation strategies of Venezuelans across various geographic contexts: within Venezuela, in nearby host countries such as Peru, and in more distant destinations like the US and Europe. The primary

aim of this research is to develop a nuanced understanding of the Venezuelan migration process. We investigate whether current coping mechanisms facilitate long-term settlement in proximate locations or merely act as temporary solutions for survival, while migrants accumulate resources for further movement to countries like the US or Europe. Employing a combination of quantitative (surveys) and qualitative (in-depth interviews) methodologies, our interdisciplinary approach captures varied experiences across different spaces. We present preliminary findings from in-depth interviews conducted with experts in Peru (11), Venezuelan migrants in Europe

(31) and Peru (30). Our focus is on the barriers to integration, alongside the adaptation and coping strategies. Notably, these strategies vary significantly between Europe and Peru. In Peru, the primary challenges revolve around legalising migration status, accessing formal employment, and obtaining social services, exacerbated by negative portrayals in the local media. In contrast, Venezuelan migrants in Europe face obstacles like language barriers, under- skilled employment, and cultural differences. Hence, the coping and adaptation strategies in these locations differ significantly. Additionally, our interviews with Peruvian neighbours of Venezuelan migrants in Peru (30) provide insights into how local media influences the host society's perceptions of these migrants.

4 July 2024, Thursday

14:15 - 15:45

5D Migration, Law and Policy 3

Moderator: Ülkü Sezgi Sözen, Universität Hamburg, Germany

11 Land of the Free? The Formidable Fiscal Barriers Americans Face When They Try to Live Outside the United States

Laura Snyder, John Richardson

14 Assailing Asylum: Affirmative and Defensive Asylum Grant Rates in the United States, 1980-2023

Vicente Celestino Mata, Bryan L. Sykes

38 Beyond Boundaries: Examining the Impact of Texas SB4 and Border Militarization on Human Rights and Transborder Relations

William F. Arrocha

232 Migration crisis and legal protection of refugees and asylum seekers on the example of the Republic of Italy

Agnieszka Gloria Kamińska

11 Land of the Free? The Formidable Fiscal Barriers Americans Face When They Try to Live Outside the United States

Laura Snyder, Association of Americans Resident Overseas (AARO)
John Richardson, Association of Americans Resident Overseas (AARO)

Most countries have two tax systems, one based on residence and the other based on source. The United States also has a third system which taxes the worldwide income of Americans who do not live in the United States. While a handful of other countries also tax their nationals living outside the country, none do so in the same punishing manner. The United States imposes penalizing ongoing taxation on nearly all income that is

“foreign” to the United States. The fact that the United States does this is problematic for many reasons: - Emigrants from the United States (those who reside outside the country on a long-term basis) have considerable difficulty planning for retirement, investing, owning a small business, holding title to their home and other family assets, opening and maintaining financial accounts, and holding certain positions of employment and community service in the countries where they live. These activities are local to them but “foreign” to the United States. Even the welfare payments American emigrants receive from their country of residence (maternity/family benefits, unemployment, disability, pension...) are subject to taxation by the United States; - The individuals subject to this regime are identified by their nationality (citizenship). This violates multiple international human rights instruments (as well as the U.S. Constitution), which prohibit discrimination based on nationality/country of origin; - The regime drives American emigrants to renounce U.S. citizenship, as the only means to escape the penalizing policies. This occurs in violation of international human rights instruments which establish citizenship as a human right. (And when they do renounce, they are subject to a penalizing exit tax); - In essence, the regime punishes emigration. This occurs in violation of multiple international human rights instruments which provide that “everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country;” - The reach of the regime extends beyond the borders of the United States. In doing so, it violates the sovereignty of the countries where American nationals live. It does this by overriding not only the fiscal and monetary policies of those countries, but also their banking, data protection, retirement planning, savings and investment, welfare, succession planning, and business and entrepreneurship policies; - The regime siphons capital from other countries. This occurs because, by penalizing investments in American emigrants’ countries of residence, they are encouraged to instead invest in the United States; and - The regime erodes the tax bases of the countries where American

emigrants live. This occurs via the payment of tax to the United States. The funds were generated in the American emigrants' countries of residence and using the resources of those countries. The tax payments are the transfer of resources from those countries to the United States. Ultimately, while Americans may be physically free to live outside the United States, they are not fiscally free to do so.

14 Assailing Asylum: Affirmative and Defensive Asylum Grant Rates in the United States, 1980-2023

Vicente Celestino Mata, Bryan L. Sykes, Cornell University

Since the passage of the Refugee Act in 1980, over 3.5 million asylum petitions have been submitted for adjudication. The primary objective of asylum policy is to offer a “safe haven” for individuals whose lives are in danger in their home countries (through persecution and/or torture), and individuals from countries where human rights violations are prevalent should have an increased likelihood of having their asylum requests approved. Yet, to date, little research has examined, systematically, historical and contemporary asylum approval rates and their distribution over time, across countries, and between asylum claims. In this paper, we leverage data from multiple administrative sources to examine how changing states of exception and exclusionary categories embedded in U.S. asylum policy have affected affirmative and defensive asylum grant rates between 1980-2023. We find that 1-in-4 asylum petitions have been granted in the last four decades despite claims of well- founded fear of persecution or torture. Our findings draw attention to administrative decision-making about asylum claims within the context of polarized public opinion and political discourses about immigration.

38 Beyond Boundaries: Examining the Impact of Texas SB4 and Border Militarization on Human Rights and Transborder Relations

William F. Arrocha, Middlebury Institute of International Studies

Employing an interdisciplinary approach, this paper critically assesses the repercussions of Texas Senate Bill 4 (SB4) and the escalated militarization of the US-Mexico border under Governor Abbott's tenure through Operation Lone Star. Within this analysis, we scrutinize SB4 through the lens of immigration federalism, elucidating the frictions between state and federal jurisdictions. Furthermore, we delve into SB4's exacerbation of criminalizing irregular migration, particularly in communities along the Texas border with Mexico, notably the majority of Latino residents residing within the 50-mile zone. By banning sanctuary cities, enforcing practices that effectively endorse racial profiling by local law enforcement, and intensifying border militarization, Governor Abbott has significantly disrupted the balance of power between state and federal governance. In this context, we seek to examine the complex interplay between legislative actions, political discourse, and transnational dynamics. Moreover, we will scrutinize how this expression of immigration federalism impacts transborder relations, exacerbating the humanitarian crisis at the US-Mexico border.

In conclusion, while acknowledging the complex challenges posed by the need to bolster border security and manage the ongoing influx of irregular migration at the U.S.-Mexico border, this paper advocates for a human-rights-centered approach from states and their respective state and federal governments. Moreover, we assert that the continued criminalization of irregular migration, coupled with the securitization of immigration, serves only to exacerbate border insecurity and the humanitarian crisis on both sides of the border. These approaches further strain transborder relations and hinder efforts to address the root causes of migration effectively. Therefore, although not expected from the Abbott government, policymakers must prioritize human rights and collaboration in their border management and migration policy approach. By doing so, they can work towards sustainable solutions that uphold the dignity and rights of all individuals involved while fostering cooperation and understanding between nations.

232 Migration crisis and legal protection of refugees and asylum seekers on the example of the Republic of Italy

Agnieszka Gloria Kamińska, Jagiellonian University, Poland

The intersection of migration crises and the legal proceedings for obtaining refugee status and asylum seekers' protection in Italy underscores critical imperatives in safeguarding migrants' rights. A substantial influx of migrants, primarily originating from African nations, converges upon Italy via land and sea routes, driven by aspirations for improved livelihoods. These demographic faces heightened vulnerabilities, including exploitation, trafficking, and abuse, necessitating robust legal safeguards. Rooted in international legal instruments, such as the 1951 Refugee Convention and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), is the mandate for equitable access to protection and assistance for all migrants. States bear a legal obligation to ensure that policies and practices concerning migration crises and refugee determinations comply with these legal frameworks. This entails the implementation of gender-sensitive protection mechanisms, the eradication of discrimination and violence, and the inclusion of migrant voices in decision-making processes. The aim of the article is to illustrate the ability to fairly and transparently establish and enforce the legal protection of migrants, which requires coordinated efforts with the participation of government bodies, international human rights organizations and migrant rights entities.

5E Wellbeing and Migration 2

Moderator: Alicia Rusoja, University of California, Davis, USA

344 Implications of migration on the general subjective well-being of individuals: a longitudinal perspective

Ilze Koroleva, Inta Mierina, Aleksandrs Aleksandrov

54 The perceived benefits of frequenting a community organization promoting

**academic perseverance on the positive
development of adolescents from
immigrant and disadvantaged backgrounds**

*Sofiane Kankeu, Kristel Tardif-Grenier, Christine Gervais,
Mélima Goulet*

**59 Improving the Delivery of Healthcare
for Spanish Speaking Immigrants from
Mexico, Central America, and South
America Benjamin Hirsch Levy III**

**381 Migration to Tijuana During the Covid-19
Pandemic**

Nancy Rios-Contreras

**2046 The Wider Impact on Communities in
Formal and Informal Settlements: on the
U.S.-Mexico border**

Andrea Carolina Batarse

**344 Implications of migration on the general subjective well-
being of individuals: a longitudinal perspective**

*Ilze Koroleva, University of Latvia Inta Mierina, University of Latvia
Aleksandrs Aleksandrov, University of Latvia*

When deciding to emigrate, most people expect to increase their quality of life and happiness, not just income. Thus, we argue, from a theoretical perspective, migration decision-making can be encompassed within a utility- maximising framework (as oftentimes assumed), but capturing utility by subjective judgements of satisfaction rather than monetary income. In this study we use quantitative data from two waves of a large-scale longitudinal survey of Latvian emigrants (2014 1 -2019 2) to identify the determinants of SWB and explore the impact of different factors (such as changes in family status, employment, health etc.) on changes in life satisfaction over time. Our study shows that emigrants tend to report an improvement in life and an increase in satisfaction following emigration, however, the data did not support the common assumption, that the longer migrants live in the host country, the easier their lives will

become, quite the contrary- satisfaction with life decreases. We offer explanations for why this might be the case. Interestingly, controlling for other variables, economic factors lose importance in the final models, while a set of social factors retains significance. This paper was prepared within the project "Reception of migrants under conditions of uncertainty: governance and local level inclusion"(Nr. lzp-2023/1-0227).

54 The perceived benefits of frequenting a community organization promoting academic perseverance on the positive development of adolescents from immigrant and disadvantaged backgrounds

Sofiane Kankeu, Université du Québec en Outaouais (UQO) Kristel Tardif-Grenier, Université du Québec en Outaouais, Canada Christine Gervais, Université du Québec en Outaouais, Canada Mélissa Goulet, Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada

The number of immigrants admitted to Quebec (Canada) is significant and is expected to increase over the years (ISQ, 2023). Among them is a large proportion of adolescents (Réseau réussite Montréal, 2020). Due to their migratory journey, these youths must deal with additional challenges, along with a developmental period filled with changes. However, despite such challenges, these youths can also experience positive development. According to Lerner's theory of Positive Youth Development (PYD), adolescents develop six types of skills that promote successful adaptation (Lerner et al., 2005): confidence (positive belief in one's worth and efficacy (Lerner, 2009)); competence (ability to deal with challenges / cognitive, psychical and social skills (Lerner, 2009)); character (standards of behavior that promote social functioning in societies/morality and values (Lerner, 2009)); contribution (active participation in community and society (ICAN, 2018)); connection (positive relationships; family members, peers, communities (Lerner, 2009)); and caring (sense of sympathy and empathy for others (Lerner, 2009)). Positive development is promoted by a set of relational and organizational strategies inherent in different physical and social environments, including community

organizations (Jones et Deutsch, 2011). Indeed, community organizations provide key features to promote PYD, for instance, opportunities for learning and bonding with peers and non-parental adults. How attending a community organization promotes the positive development of adolescents from immigrant backgrounds in disadvantaged areas, according to their own perception, remains unclear because this population is typically studied through a deficitary approach, i.e. centered on their challenges and difficulties. The present study aims to document, through the PYD theory lens, the experience of adolescents from immigrant backgrounds in disadvantaged areas frequenting a community center. More specifically, the study focuses on the perceived benefits of their frequentation on their positive development. It also aims to identify the practices and activities that promote such development. In 2023, a total of 10 individual semi-structured interviews were conducted with adolescents attending a community organization supporting academic perseverance. The adolescents interviewed were 6 girls and 4 boys aged between 13 and 17 years old. Among them, there were 7 first generation immigrants (born outside of Canada) and 3 second generation immigrants (born in Canada, with at least one parent born outside Canada) (ISQ, 2023). Subsequently, the interviews were subject to thematic content analysis. Results showed that youths perceived benefits with respect to the six dimensions of PYD, more specifically on competence, confidence and connection. Several adolescents mentioned that frequenting the community center helped them improve their academic results and their study methods (competence). They also reported enhanced opportunities to interact with friends and socialize (connection), as well as an increase in their confidence to succeed academically (confidence). Adolescents indicated that these benefits are due to study periods, sports, and cultural activities, as well as the interpersonal skills of employees and volunteers. While adolescents from immigrant backgrounds in disadvantaged environments are generally queried about the challenges that they face, results of this study identify how they develop their

strengths and capacities. The study also provides a better understanding of the practices and activities that contribute to their development in order to be able to equip other organizations of a similar ilk.

59 Improving The Delivery of Healthcare for Spanish Speaking Immigrants from Mexico, Central America, and South America

Benjamin Hirsch Levy III, University of Chicago, USA

Over the past 10 years, the American healthcare system has continued to adapt to large number of Spanish speaking immigrants moving to the United States. Philanthropic nonprofit hospitals and clinics in the United States have improved healthcare delivery for this rapidly expanding patient population. Several Internal Medicine and Gastroenterology clinics (in Chicago and nationally) serving patients from Mexico, Central America, and South America have developed the following strategies to improve healthcare navigation and patient communication. It is important to provide “After Visit Summaries” in both Spanish and English so that patients can understand medication prescriptions plus know how to schedule imaging studies and procedures. During clinic and hospital visits, medically certified Spanish interpreters should be used to facilitate accurate communication and to help physicians obtain thorough medical histories.

Similarly, consents should always be obtained using a certified Spanish interpreter. It is important for hospitals to be culturally sensitive by allowing family visits. Whenever possible, physicians should make sure they are prescribing medications that their patients can afford. Certain hospitals and pharmacies have access to discounted medications for vulnerable patient populations. These discounted medications should be published and easily accessible to physicians and advanced care providers such as Physician Assistants and Nurse Practitioners.

When possible, it is helpful to pair Spanish speaking physicians with patients to improve communication so that prescriptions

can be more easily translated into Spanish for at-home reference and to help build rapport. Many medical societies provide medical information in Spanish, so it is important to have these brochures available to patients. Outpatient surgical/endoscopy centers should provide Spanish procedure information in both printed and online formats.

To increase patient understanding, hospitals and surgical/endoscopy centers can provide Spanish videos to patients to help with the consent process. Great care should be taken to fully explain procedures and potential complications in a comfortable, relaxed setting. Physicians should spend extra time explaining the importance of preventative medicine and explaining the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force screening guidelines. Hospitals and clinics should indicate upon check-in that U.S. medical facilities are safe spaces and that patients should not worry about their citizen status.

From a Gastroenterology perspective, it is important to test for H pylori and to obtain hepatitis serologies. Patients should be immunized for Hepatitis A and Hepatitis B. HPV vaccines (Gardasil) should also be provided for adolescents and adults up to age 45. Routine mammograms, pap smears, and STI (sexually transmitted infection) testing should also be provided. Older male patients should be screened for prostate cancer.

Hospitals should provide chaplains (Catholic if requested) for very sick patients especially to help with end of life/palliative/hospice care. Chaplains frequently improve patient and family experiences during stressful times.

When possible, hospital and clinic marketing teams should allow immigrant communities to know about sliding scale discounted healthcare programs and free care opportunities. There are many physicians and nurses who volunteer at free clinics around the United States.

381 Migration to Tijuana During the Covid-19 Pandemic

Nancy Rios-Contreras, Chapman University

During the Covid-19 pandemic, government entities implemented stay-at-home orders, but organized crime and violence forced many families to leave their homes. As the disaster literature develops social vulnerability, resiliency, and capacity-building frameworks, this research aims to understand how migrants in transit through Latin America adapt and cope with pandemic conditions. Using a Border PAR [participatory action research] methodology, this study includes semi-structured interviews with 102 individuals over the age of 18, field observations, and photography to capture lived experiences and active migration in Tijuana. Perceptions of violence shaped how migrants in transit adapted to the pandemic. The findings indicate belief in the virus depends on local mass deaths, financial hardships, and the reinforcement of gender roles. A fear of contagion impacts insights into transit and shelter relief. A past or vicarious experience with violence in the country-of-origin fuels perceptions of healthcare violence and creates barriers in testing, vaccinations, and medical treatment. Ultimately, a socio-cultural capacity grounded in natural remedios [remedies] supports symptom relief and healing. Responding to disasters with a trauma-informed, culturally-sensitive practice can support the well-being of border-impacted migrant communities.

2046 The Wider Impact on Communities in Formal and Informal Settlements: on the U.S.-Mexico border

Andrea Carolina Batarse, Mexico

The following research adds to the larger corpus that interrogates the impacts of shelter and settlements assistance on health outcomes of vulnerable communities. This work augments the body of evidence linking shelter and settlements to non-shelter outcomes. Spatial analysis of formal and informal settlements located in violent urban spaces visualize play and public space accessibility as proxy health indicators for child migrant well-being and happiness, as well as community stability. Mapping methodologies augmented by interview analysis highlight the positive impacts of shelter and settlement

assistance on health outcomes of migrant populations and the obstacles that can impede them. Case studies are drawn from formal and informal settlements located along the U.S.-Mexico border in Reynosa. Reynosa, Tamaulipas, Mexico: Plaza de la República ("The Plaza"), Senda de Vida II and the Rio Camp through project-based research.

5F Mesa de Trabajo: ¿Migrar es la Opción para luchar e ir tras una Mejor Vida en Familia? [Español]

Moderator: Angélica Ojeda García, Universidad Iberoamericana, México

192 ¿Migrar es la Opción para luchar e ir tras una Mejor Vida en Familia? *María Elena Rivera Heredia, Guillermo Yrizar Barbosa, Angélica Ojeda García; Gabriela A. González Ruiz; Elena Ayala Galí, Iris Rubí Monroy Velasco; Rosalinda Guadarrama Guadarrama*

4 July 2024, Thursday

14:15 - 15:45

5G Book Launch - Presentación de libro

Moderator: Jeffrey H. Cohen, Ohio State University, USA

Book launch - Presentación de libro by several authors

"México ¿un país de refugiados? Desplazamiento, Inserción e Integración"

Rodolfo Cruz, Carlos Samuel Ibarra and Dolores Paris

"Las migraciones de México y Centroamérica y el reto de las políticas públicas y la cooperación internacional en el siglo XXI."

Rodolfo García Zamora y Selene Gaspar Olvera

“Crisis y Migración – Experiencias y desafíos en el Sur Global – Vol. II”

Carlos Alberto González Zepeda, Jessica A. Ordóñez Cuenca, José Salvador Cueto-Calderón, Pascual G. García-Macías

4 July 2024, Thursday

14:15 - 15:45

5H Gender and Migration 2

Moderator: Raj Bardouille, Global Research Forum on Diaspora and Transnationalism (GRFDT), USA

- 336 Violence towards Lesbian, Bisexual, and Queer (LBQ) Migrants Women from Venezuela in Quito, Ecuador during 2023, from the “My Home Away From Home” experience of Diálogo Diverso**

Adriana Sofía Brito, Alvear Olmedo María Gabriela Alvear, Carrión Torres Paula Yessenia, Pazos Argoti Karen Elizabeth, Yerovi Proaño Sebastián

- 60 Perceptions of sustainable careers among female refugees in relation to demographic variables and length of stay in the host country**

Rūta Čiutienė, Asta Savanevičienė, Meda Andrijauskiene, Natalija Mažeikienė; Gita Šakytė-Statnickė; Rūta Salickaitė-Žukauskienė

- 135 Life in rural Spain as an immigrant domestic worker, Diverse testimonies from Teruel**

Héctor Goldar Perrote

- 336 Violence towards Lesbian, Bisexual, and Queer (LBQ) Migrants Women from Venezuela in Quito, Ecuador during**

2023, from the “My Home Away From Home” experience of Diálogo Diverso

Adriana Sofía Brito, Diálogo Diverso, Ecuador Alvear Olmedo María Gabriela Alvear, Diálogo Diverso, Ecuador Carrión Torres Paula Yessenia, Diálogo Diverso, Ecuador Pazos Argoti Karen Elizabeth

Yerovi Proaño Sebastián, UIDE, Ecuador

Diálogo Diverso, Ecuador

LBQ representations include lesbian, bisexual, and queer women, whether cisgender, trans, or intersex. Within this spectrum, different intersectionalities are located, such as migration. The objective of the study is to analyze the situation of violence and discrimination experienced by lesbian, bisexual, trans and queer migrant women from Venezuela living in Quito, Ecuador, during 2023, from the experience of My Home Away From Home of Diálogo Diverso. As of November 2023, according to the R4V Platform, there were more than 7 710 887 Venezuelan migrant citizens in the world, of which 6 527 064 are in Latin America and the Caribbean. According to Diálogo Diverso and IOM Ecuador (2020), 43% of this population has experienced violence, with the trans and LBQ population being the most vulnerable. LBQ women have been forced to suffer physical and sexual violence, or to perform sex work for subsistence, in transit or upon arrival in the host country.

Migration refers to a "person who moves away from his or her usual place of residence, either within a country or across an international border, temporarily or permanently, and for various reasons" (International Organization for Migration, n.d.). Johan Galtung analyzes three types of violence: cultural, structural and direct. Cultural violence involves norms and beliefs that justify violence, such as stereotypes. Structural violence encompasses social, economic and political conditions that produce inequality and marginalization within society. Direct violence, the most visible form, includes physical or verbal acts (Galtung, 2016). In the context of migration, these forms of violence often intersect and manifest themselves in the form of stigmatization, restrictive immigration policies, barriers

to accessing rights, and xenophobic attacks. Judith Butler sees gender as a repeated performance shaped by cultural and discursive practices (Butler, 1990). Another relevant concept to analyze is sexual orientation, which refers to "an enduring, inherent or immutable emotional, romantic or sexual attraction to other people" (The Human Rights Campaign, n.d.). From this point of view, migration exacerbates the pre-existing vulnerabilities of marginalized groups, specifically LBQ women.

The research methodology was based on a triangulation of quantitative and qualitative instruments. From the quantitative perspective, the database of the Diálogo Diverso Foundation was reviewed during the study period. In addition, interviews were conducted with migrant LBQ women in Quito and with professionals from the Diálogo Diverso program. Finally, a review of the literature and existing policies in Ecuador with respect to this specific group was carried out.

The results show that LBQ women in Quito experience violence and discrimination due to their gender (being a woman), and this is increased due to their sexual orientation and national origin. In the public space, some LBQ women have experienced physical and psychological violence due to their aesthetics and appearance. Couples of women, in turn, have experienced sexist comments and actions, which invalidate their relationship. In health, they experience gynecological-obstetric violence. Patriarchy and heteronormativity are discourses that influence the representation of LBQ women, who are forced to hide their sexual orientation or gender identity to avoid being violated.

60 Perceptions of sustainable careers among female refugees in relation to demographic variables and length of stay in the host country

Rūta Čiutienė, Asta Savanevičienė, Kaunas University of Technology, Lithuania Meda Andrijauskiene, Kaunas University of Technology, Lithuania Natalija Mažeikienė; Gita Šakytė-Statnickė; Rūta Salickaitė-Žukauskienė, Kaunas University of Technology, Lithuania

The number of refugees is increasing worldwide and at the same time in Europe and Lithuania. The large-scale Russian invasion of Ukraine resulted in the fastest outflow of refugees since the Second World War, with over 16% of the global refugee population, estimated at 36 million, being Ukrainian. Most of them are women of various ages, education, profession or marital status. According to the Migration Department of Lithuania, the share of women refugees is around 85% in Lithuania. A significant number of these women stay in the host country for a longer period of time, planning their careers here while confronting both personal and contextual challenges. Employers, on the other hand, also face difficulties of aligning interests and ensuring a dialogue that would allow for career and value creation for both parties. However, the condition of the refugee determines the transformation of expectations and needs. There is a lack of knowledge on how refugee women perceive their sustainable career.

The concept of a sustainable career is often associated with human resource management policies (De Vos et al., 2017), aging and motivation (Akkermans et al., 2016), and employability (Veld et al., 2016). It has been studied in various contexts, including sustainable careers during the COVID-19 pandemic (Zyberaj et al., 2022; Zhou et al., 2022), sustainable careers for childbearing women (Herman and Lewis, 2012), and sustainable careers in terms of work-life balance (Kossek et al., 2014). A sustainable career encompasses a sequence of career experiences that are reflected in various patterns of continuity over time, transcending multiple social spaces, characterized by individual agency, and providing meaning to the individual. To establish a sustainable career, the focus lies on a person's unique and personal path to success, a dynamic and changing perception of success, and the environment for employment and adaptation (De Vos et al., 2020). In the scientific literature, such characteristics as continuous learning, harmonious alignment with one's skills, interests and values, and a need to recover from work are also mentioned as characteristics of a sustainable career (Valcour, 2015; McDonald and Hite, 2018). De Vos et al.

(2018) describe sustainable career in terms of happiness (the psychological dimension), health (the physical dimension) and productivity (the economical dimension).

Taking into account the complexity of the sustainable career construct, the paper aims to identify the essential constituents of a sustainable career for refugee women, considering their age, marital status, and education, and to investigate the dynamics of these constituents depending on the length of stay in a host country. Based on the results of a quantitative study, the dynamics of the constituents of a sustainable career depending on demographic variables were determined. The paper results call for rethinking how decision-makers, employers, and society as a whole might contribute to ensuring sustainable careers for refugee women.

135 Life in rural Spain as an immigrant domestic worker, Diverse testimonies from Teruel

Héctor Goldar Perrote,NTNU

This article examines the lives and the personal circumstances of immigrant women employed in home-based, elderly care in rural Spain. Building largely upon interview data, it explores the question of ‘social inclusion’ with a focus on the domain of employment. For many of our 23 interviewees, employment in the sector represented ‘opportunity’ in several respects. While their day-to-day experiences included cases of satisfaction with their lifestyle and social standing, we also identified several instances of marginal participation in their communities, as well as examples of isolation and exploitation. Unlike with many other foreign workers who earn a living in the Southern European countryside, their home-based employment, could, at times, facilitate the development of personal relationships, fostering a sense of inclusion and belonging.

Moderator: Gabriela Pinillos Quintero, Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico

- 91 **Aproximaciones a la fenomenología de la migración: discusiones, apuntes y hallazgos de una fenomenografía de las experiencias migratorias de hombres mexicanos deportados en Tijuana.** Renato de Almeida Arão Galhardi

- 350 **Migración de retorno entre adultos mayores en México: Características comparativas y retos para el desarrollo regional** Abigail Vanessa Rojas Huerta, Jaime Lara Lara

- 392 **Avances y desafíos en la protección de la niñez migrante en México**

Luis Peña Cruz

- 238 **Ambigü Trashumante Barra de Café Ambulante: An applied liberatory social research project in accompaniment of immigrants through the ceremonial process of a pour-over coffee offered freely**

Augusto Martín Rodríguez Rivero, Italivi Vargas Cabral, Julián Ulises Pasarán Vargas, Aurora Romero Flores

- 91 **Aproximaciones a la fenomenología de la migración: discusiones, apuntes y hallazgos de una fenomenografía de las experiencias migratorias de hombres mexicanos deportados en Tijuana.**

Renato de Almeida Arão Galhardi, Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico

Desde una preocupación de comprender el papel de la deportación en las experiencias de vidas de mexicanos deportados en Tijuana, comparto las principales discusiones y hallazgos de construir una fenomenología de la experiencia

migratoria, desde la vida de hombres deportados en Tijuana, tema de tesis doctoral. Como la principal ciudad de retorno para el deportado mexicano, Tijuana representa un conjunto singular de expresiones migratorias que atraviesa la experiencia del deportado. No obstante, las investigaciones que buscan comprender las formas de experimentar la deportación, desde los deportados en Tijuana, son escasos. Desde un enfoque transdisciplinario innovador introduzco el concepto migrancia, inspirado en grandes conceptos, como el habitus de Bourdieu, que busca concentrar el proceso social de las vivencias de la migración, haciendo un puente epistémico entre los enfoques “desde arriba” y “desde abajo”, permitiendo, al mismo tiempo, hacer alusión al conjunto de componentes que estructura la fenomenología de las experiencias migratorias. Sobre un análisis “desde el cuerpo”, matizo la fenomenología de la experiencia migratoria desde la sociología política de las emociones, recuperando el sujeto migrante en los análisis migratorios, y corporeizando las formas de analizar fenómenos migratorios, ubicando al deportado en su propio espectáculo: el espectáculo de la deportación.

350 Migración de retorno entre adultos mayores en México: Características comparativas y retos para el desarrollo regional

*Abigail Vanessa Rojas Huerta, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, México
Jaime Lara Lara, Universidad de Monterrey, México*

Los estudios sobre migración internacional, así como los de la migración de retorno, han evidenciado la concentración en los niños, jóvenes y las personas en edades laborales. Paralelamente, hay investigaciones que muestran que en la etapa de la vejez se presentan aumentos migratorios relacionados con la jubilación y la migración de retorno, lo que implica retos para el país receptor, los mercados laborales y los sistemas de bienestar de los países de origen. La importancia de este grupo de edad en los estudios sobre la migración de retorno en México se está incrementando dado el acelerado proceso de envejecimiento de la población en el país y de origen mexicano en los Estados Unidos. Los migrantes de retorno, en especial los adultos

mayores, pueden contribuir al desarrollo de los países de origen, ya que se obtiene la transferencia de conocimientos y habilidades que adquirieron durante su estadía en otro país, mejorando las condiciones de vida de sus familias o comunidades de acuerdo con estudios de corte cualitativos y cuantitativos.

OBJETIVO. Analizar la migración de retorno en edades avanzadas y su impacto diferencial respecto a la migración de retorno en edades laborales. Adicionalmente, se discute sobre las posibles implicaciones de la migración de retorno para el desarrollo regional.

MÉTODOS. Se realiza análisis estadístico descriptivo a partir de los motivos para retornar, las variables sociodemográficas de los retornados y las características de las regiones de retorno con información del Censo de Población y Vivienda 2020 de México. Asimismo, para tener una referencia acerca de la posible inserción de los migrantes de retorno comparamos las características de los retornados con el resto de la población y el comportamiento de la migración interna.

RESULTADOS. La región histórica de migración concentra más del 40% de los migrantes de retorno y los estados en la frontera con los Estados Unidos cerca del 23%. En el caso de los migrantes de retorno entre 18 y 60 años el 78% son hombres, contrastando con la composición de la población no migrante en la que menos de la mitad de la población es masculina. En el caso de los adultos mayores de retorno 64% es hombre. El 20% de adultos mayores migrantes de retorno viven solos, contrastando con solamente cerca del 12% de los adultos mayores no migrantes de retorno. Para los adultos mayores la principal causa de la migración de retorno es la familia, mientras que para poblaciones más jóvenes son razones laborales. Las diferencias que más destacan en la ubicación de los adultos mayores migrantes de retorno es que tienden a ubicarse en municipios donde las localidades tienen mejores servicios de recolección de basura, cobertura de agua y alumbrado, banquetas en la mayoría de las calles y plazas públicas.

CONCLUSIONES. Reunir datos sobre la migración y desglosarlos por edad para discutir y afrontar los desafíos de las personas en el contexto migratorio y

en particular de las personas mayores que tienen mayores riesgos, que intensifican sus vulnerabilidades y desigualdades.

392 Avances y desafíos en la protección de la niñez migrante en México

Luis Peña Cruz, Iberoamericana University, México

Avances y desafíos en la protección de los derechos de la niñez migrante no acompañada en México

En noviembre de 2020 el Congreso de la Unión de México aprobó la reforma más importante en su historia contemporánea sobre la forma en la que se procesan los casos de niñas, niños y adolescentes migrantes que ingresan a territorio nacional. Entre los cambios más significativos de esta reforma destacan: a) la prohibición de ingresar a niñas, niños y adolescentes Estaciones Migratorias; y b) el establecimiento de la facultad de las Procuradurías de Protección de Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes para determinar, en la totalidad de los casos, el interés superior de la niñez y adolescente en contexto de migración. Esta reforma se implementó desde febrero de 2021, en el marco de un aumento sin precedentes en el número de casos de niñas, niños y adolescentes migrantes que ingresaron a México de manera irregular, acompañadas o no acompañados de familiares o personas adultas. Conforme a las cifras oficiales, 2 de cada 10 niñas, niños y adolescentes migrantes llegan a México solas, sin ningún tipo de acompañamiento familiar y, por lo tanto, requieren de la protección y asistencia especial del Estado, conforme a lo dispuesto por la Convención sobre los Derechos del Niño. Si bien los tres niveles de gobierno (federal, estatal y municipal) han implementado distintas medidas para asegurar los derechos de la niñez migrante no acompañada, estas no han sido homogéneas ni existe evidencia que en la totalidad de los casos partan de un diagnóstico claro sobre las necesidades de atención que se requieren de manera particular. Uno de los aspectos que menos se ha fortalecido es la capacidad operativa de las Procuradurías de Protección, quienes son las autoridades que, precisamente, deciden qué es lo que ocurre con las niñas, niños y adolescentes migrantes (acompañados y no

acompañados). Aunque existen mejoras importantes en estas autoridades especializadas en la niñez y adolescencia, la falta de fortalecimiento institucional continúa representando obstáculos para una adecuada determinación del interés superior de la niñez en cada caso en particular para asegurar que siempre se tome la mejor decisión posible, conforme a las características individuales de cada niña, niño o adolescente, a saber: a) su retorno asistido a su país de origen; b) su reconocimiento de la condición de refugio en México; c) su traslado a un tercer país para fines de reunificación familiar; o d) cualquier otra que satisfaga su interés superior. El trabajo que se pretende exponer en la conferencia evalúa los avances y los desafíos, tomando en cuenta estadísticas oficiales y consultas a diversas Procuradurías de Protección, para así identificar posibles alternativas para mejorar la protección a los derechos de la niñez migrante no acompañada en México.

238 Ambigü Trashumante Barra de Café Ambulante: An applied liberatory social research project in accompaniment of immigrants through the ceremonial process of a pour-over coffee offered freely

Augusto Martín Rodríguez Rivero, University of San Francisco, School of Education, International Multicultural Education Italivi Vargas Cabral, Community Artist Activist Performer Julián Ulises Pasarán Vargas, Bicycle Engineer Community Organizer Aurora Romero Flores, Wood Worker Carpenter

The current trend and shifting of immigrants, migrants, and refuged immigrants away from making México a transit state, with the ultimate goal of arriving to the US, toward making México a destination state is a prime example of an ongoing phenomenon of human movement formulating the backdrop for this applied social disrupter project. Furthermore, the hyperfocus of the US as an immigrant's final destination gives credence and legitimacy to the xenophobic concept of exceptionalism and manifest destiny. By changing the paradigm and reframing the ideas, and theories of immigration—and for that matter, the concept of the US as final destination—

this project aims to promote community engaged arte útil as a creative pedagogical liberatory social actor, and as a manifestation of social justice that is not limited to insider/outsider dynamics of California or elsewhere in the United States.

Ambigú Trashumante Barra de Café Ambulante is an applied liberatory social research project promoting and fomenting social disruption in the ideas, theories, and concepts of immigration, migrations, and the movements of refugees—which continues to move and serve coffee throughout Ciudad de México. A six-person team evolved including the personified project itself, united as one communal entity in collaboration. The project entailed creation of a bicicargo, or cargo bike—useful art becoming a mobile coffee bar and literal vehicle embodying justice and capitalistic disruption through coffee offered freely in México, as facilitated through a decolonized settler ethnography and Mesoamerican Community-Based Participatory Action Research (CBPAR). The project's theoretical framework centers on Bruguera's (2012) arte útil conceptualization. Five core patterns emerged, including the right to thrive in place with the bicycle as freedom of mobility and a vehicle for social autogestivo entrepreneurship, equalizing power for those with a trade, the anti-capitalist and anti-neoliberalist subversive movement, tequitl (Náhuatl), and the reclamation of materials, trade, and space. The project transmogrified into prime conduit for immigrant, migrant, and refuged immigrant justice, and resulted in additional recommendations for ongoing participation as well as a number of identified opportunities for additional social research and collaboration.

Ambigú Trashumante Barra de Café Ambulante constructed and assembled by a diverse group of immigrants and migrants in transit or residing in México, Ambigú Trashumante Barra de Café Ambulante is a strategically progressive, cultural, artistic and artisanal expression of the anticonformity movement and of migrant and immigrant entrepreneurship in an exchange of knowledge and creative power through the ceremonial pour over of coffee offered freely.

In partnership with the City of Nezahualcóyotl's local youth movement and in collaboration in solidarity and accompaniment with local immigrant and migrant artists, Ambigú Trashumante Barra de Barra de Café Ambulante began taking shape as a bicycle coffee cart and continues to serve pour over coffee in CDMX.

5J Education and Skilled Migration 1

Moderator: Carciumaru Razvan Dacian, University of Oradea, Romania

333 La diáspora calificada: un análisis comparativo de la situación laboral de los mexicanos con educación superior en Estados Unidos

Imanol Álvarez Blanco, Andrea Bautista León

131 Educational Influence on Perceived Importance of EU Integration Policies: Exploring Correlation and Association

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179 Navigating Global Healthcare Mobility: Trends, Challenges, and Ethical Imperatives in Nurse Migration

Mukul Bakhshi, JD

333 La diáspora calificada: un análisis comparativo de la situación laboral de los mexicanos con educación superior en Estados Unidos

Imanol Álvarez Blanco, Universidad La Salle México, México Andrea Bautista León, Universidad La Salle México, México

Esta investigación explora la migración calificada de mexicanos hacia Estados Unidos, destacando que el 33% de los migrantes en países de la OCDE posee calificaciones elevadas, sumando un total de 38,332,762 individuos, con 1,313,666 de ellos siendo

mexicanos en el país del norte. Se observa una desaceleración en la migración mexicana hacia EE.UU., pero el flujo de migrantes calificados continúa creciendo, aunque a un ritmo menor. Sin embargo, no todos los migrantes consiguen empleos acordes a su formación dado que sólo el 42.8% trabaja en ocupaciones profesionales. El estudio se adentra en diversas teorías y enfoques para comprender las causas y efectos de esta migración, considerando desde perspectivas neoclásicas hasta la nueva teoría de la migración, que resalta el papel de la familia y las políticas gubernamentales en la decisión de migrar. Se aborda la relación entre el capital humano y la realidad salarial, señalando que el aumento en la educación no siempre se refleja en mejores oportunidades laborales o mayores ingresos. Se menciona el desajuste educativo, donde muchos trabajadores están sobreeducados o subeducados para sus empleos, y se discuten los desafíos que enfrentan los graduados universitarios en el mercado laboral. El análisis ofrece un panorama educativo de la fuerza laboral en México y EE.UU., mostrando diferencias en niveles de escolaridad y composición de la fuerza laboral entre ambos países y entre géneros. Las preguntas de investigación son: ¿En qué ocupaciones se insertan las y los profesionistas? ¿Cuál es la magnitud de las diferencias salariales entre la población profesionista de mexicanos en ambos países? y ¿Cuánta es la ganancia que se tiene en términos salariales al estudiar una licenciatura en ambos contextos? Las fuentes de datos son 1) la Encuesta Nacional de Ocupación y Empleo (ENOE) de México y 2) los Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS) de EE.UU. para trabajar con los datos armonizados de la American Community Survey. El estudio categoriza a los individuos en tres grupos: mexicanos en México con educación superior, mexicanos en EE.UU. con educación superior, y estadounidenses (no hispanos/blancos) con educación superior, analizando cada grupo por género. La hipótesis inicial sugiere que los migrantes en EE.UU. tendrían un "premio" salarial más alto por su educación superior en comparación con sus contrapartes en México. Sin embargo, los resultados revelan que el "premio" a la escolaridad es mayor entre los mexicanos con

educación superior que permanecen en México. Destacan los hallazgos sobre las mujeres mexicanas en EE.UU., quienes presentan una brecha salarial menor en comparación con los hombres, a diferencia de sus pares estadounidenses. Este estudio profundiza en la complejidad de la migración calificada y sus repercusiones en el mercado laboral, aportando valiosa información para entender mejor las dinámicas de movilidad laboral y educativa entre México y Estados Unidos.

131 Educational Influence on Perceived Importance of EU Integration Policies: Exploring Correlation and Association

Carciumaru Razvan Dacian, University of Oradea Brinzas Rodica

This research aims to investigate the association between education level and the perceived importance of European Union (EU) policies and common measures regarding integration in the context of Romanian society. With the increasing number of international protection beneficiaries seeking refuge in Europe, understanding the factors influencing integration becomes crucial for effective policy-making and social cohesion. The study utilizes statistical analysis to explore the correlation between education level and attitudes towards integration policies, drawing insights from a sample of respondents in Romania.

The data analysis reveals a positive correlation between education level and the perceived importance of EU integration policies and measures. Individuals with higher education tend to view these policies as more crucial for facilitating integration compared to those with lower educational attainment. However, the association is found to be moderate, suggesting the influence of additional factors beyond education in shaping perceptions of integration policies.

Furthermore, the study employs coefficients such as Phi, V Cramer, and contingency coefficient to quantify the strength of association between education level and importance attributed to integration policies. While these measures confirm a positive association, they also underscore the complexity of factors

influencing attitudes towards integration. Factors such as personal experiences, political consciousness, and socioeconomic context are identified as potential influencers alongside education.

The findings highlight the importance of education in fostering positive attitudes towards integration policies. Education serves as a catalyst for increased awareness and understanding of the necessity of EU policies in facilitating integration processes. Nonetheless, the moderate association suggests the need for a multifaceted approach in policy-making that addresses broader societal factors.

Policy implications of the research underscore the significance of educational initiatives and awareness campaigns in promoting integration. Governments and relevant organizations are urged to prioritize educational programs and public information campaigns to enhance public understanding and support for integration efforts. By addressing societal attitudes and perceptions through education, policymakers can create an enabling environment for successful integration of international protection beneficiaries.

In conclusion, this research contributes valuable insights into the interaction between education and integration in the Romanian context. By adopting an integrated approach that considers education alongside other influencing factors, policymakers can develop more effective strategies for fostering sustainable integration. Continued research and policy interventions are essential to address the multifaceted nature of integration and promote inclusive societies in Romania and beyond.

179 Navigating Global Healthcare Mobility: Trends, Challenges, and Ethical Imperatives in Nurse Migration

Mukul Bakhshi, JD, CGFNS International, Inc.

As healthcare workers and other professionals worldwide are on the move in search of stability, professional opportunity, and economic advancement, it is vital to understand the factors that drive their migration and the mechanisms in place to ensure

their fair and ethical recruitment. CGFNS International's 2023 Nurse Migration Report revealed 26,000 applications for its VisaScreen® service from nurses and allied health professionals—more than tripling from 2018. A growing body of research, including CGFNS' 2023 report, *The Economics of Nurse Migration*, points toward emerging migration patterns including circular migration and migration through transit countries such as the United Kingdom, Saudi Arabia, and Singapore. The U.S. is only one country among many worldwide facing a nursing shortage, but its high salaries and wide scope of practice make it a uniquely attractive destination for migrant nurses despite visa backlogs.

This presentation will preview CGFNS's upcoming report on the top issues expected to impact migration of nurses and healthcare workers in the coming years—trends that will affect migration patterns and labor migration more broadly but may have unique impacts for healthcare workers. Forced migration and displacement emerges as a key push factor, attributed to widespread political instability, expanding regional conflicts, and a growing climate crisis that jeopardizes the health and well-being of populations around the world. As more individuals and families seek to migrate, whether by choice or out of necessity, trade agreements between typical source and destination countries of nurse migrants may be adapted to manage these migration pathways, while helping governments of source countries sustain vulnerable healthcare systems amidst severe shortages.

Simultaneously, pull factors in typical destination countries continue to draw in nurses and healthcare workers who are looking for new opportunities. Many higher-income countries face an urgent need to adapt their healthcare systems to meet the needs of aging populations, increasing their demand and reliance on foreign-educated healthcare professionals. Policy-level changes in destination countries will also continue to impact nurse migration, as changes to licensure standards, regulation, and the credentialing process ease the burden of entry-to-practice requirements for immigrant health

professionals. Finally, amidst increasing shortages of domestically-trained nurses and rising demand for healthcare services, many countries are ramping up efforts to recruit foreign-educated nurses.

As international recruitment efforts increase, it is vital to emphasize the importance of fair, ethical, and transparent recruitment practices for all labor migrants. CGFNS' Alliance for Ethical International Recruitment Practices—a multistakeholder organization overseen by an Advisory Board representing recruitment firms, nursing associations, and nurse advocates—is on the forefront of this effort, advocating for international recruitment practices that empower migrant health professionals to make informed decisions, support immigrant nurses throughout the transition process, and seek to sustain the health systems of source countries while respecting the right of individuals to migrate. Amidst increasing international labor recruitment across sectors, applying lessons from healthcare to promote transparent recruitment practices more broadly is vital to promoting more safe and equitable migration.

4 July 2024, Thursday

16:00 - 18:00

Roundtable 3: “Migration Policy in Mexico and the USA”

Chair: Jorge Schiavon, Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico

Invited Speakers:

Silvia Giorguli, El Colegio de México, Mexico

Agustin Escobar Latapí, CIESAS Occidente, Mexico

4 July 2024, Thursday

19:30 - 21:30

CONFERENCE GALA DINNER

Venue: [Hacienda de los Morales](#), Vázquez de Mella 525, Col. del Bosque, 11510, CDMX.

[Directions: Google Map](#)

5 July 2024, Friday

09:30 - 11:30

**Plenary Session 2: “Migration and Climate Change” –
Sponsored by the Center for Sustainable Development,
CENTRUS at Universidad Iberoamericana.**

Chair: José Alberto Lara Pulido, CENTRUS, Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico

Keynote Speaker:

Roman Hoffmann, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, Austria

Discussant:

Fernando Ríosmena, University of Texas, San Antonio, USA

5 July 2024, Friday

11:45 - 13:15

6A Efectos de la migración internacional México-Estados Unidos en la vida de los mexicanos:

replantando la movilidad social desde lo transnacional [Español]

Moderator: Mónica Jacobo, CONAHCYT-COLMEX, México

- 2028 Una aproximación a la movilidad social transnacional. El papel de las remesas en el acceso a la educación y a la salud de niñas, niños y adolescentes en México en el periodo 2016-2022**

Andrea Bautista León, Daniel Zazueta Borboa, Alma Cossette Guadarrama Muñoz

- 2029 La migración internacional municipal desde México hacia Estados Unidos, fenómeno presente en el desarrollo municipal. Perspectiva del siglo XXI.**

Diego Terán

- 2030 “Aquí soy ciudadano y puedo reclamar”: el retorno como vehículo de movilidad social entre migrantes mexicanos de la generación 1.5**

Mónica Jacobo

- 2031 De la relación movilidad-acceso a derechos y gobiernos locales en México: aproximación desde el retorno.**

Gabriela Pinillos

- 2028 Una aproximación a la movilidad social transnacional. El papel de las remesas en el acceso a la educación y a la salud de niñas, niños y adolescentes en México en el periodo 2016-2022**

Andrea Bautista León, Universidad La Salle, México Daniel Zazueta Borboa, Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute, Netherlands Alma Cossette Guadarrama Muñoz, Universidad La Salle, México

En los últimos años se ha evidenciado el rol multifacético de la migración internacional sobre el territorio mexicano,

colocándolo como un país de expulsión, de tránsito, retorno y recepción. En este nuevo contexto donde la población migrante tiene diversas características demográficas y de cambiantes políticas migratorias, aún permanecen variables relevantes como las remesas familiares. El papel de las remesas ha sido ampliamente estudiado en México y en países expulsores de América Latina bajo el paradigma de su relación con el desarrollo social y económico, sin embargo, ha sido poco explorado el papel de las remesas como mecanismo de movilidad social en los lugares de origen por el reto metodológico que implica hacer una comparativa en un contexto de movilidad. Para aproximarse a conocer los efectos en los lugares de origen y expulsores de migrantes, en este trabajo se analiza el efecto de las remesas sobre el acceso a la educación y a la salud. Se estudia un periodo de transición política y donde la pandemia por COVID-19 afectó el gasto en educación al interior de los hogares por las modalidades a distancia y en la salud por los costos asociados a la prevención y cuidados de la enfermedad. La fuente de información que se utilizará es la Encuesta Nacional de Ingreso y Gasto de los Hogares (ENIGH) recolectada por el Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI) en cuatro rondas que son comparables: 2016, 2018, 2020 y 2022. Mediante un estudio comparativo se analizarán las características de los hogares que tienen niñas, niños y adolescentes (NNA) y que reciben remesas provenientes de Estados Unidos para analizar si hubo cambios en el acceso a educación y salud antes, durante y después de la pandemia por COVID-19 contra aquellos hogares con población de NNA y que no reciben remesas. Como hipótesis de trabajo, se espera identificar que las remesas jugaron un papel fundamental y decisivo para la permanencia de NNA en la escuela y que los hogares receptores tienen mayor acceso a servicios de salud privados. Asimismo, se tejen los resultados bajo un marco analítico de movilidad social en los lugares de origen.

2029 La migración internacional municipal desde México hacia Estados Unidos, fenómeno presente en el desarrollo municipal. Perspectiva del siglo XXI.

Diego Terán, UNAM, México

La migración México-Estados Unidos es un proceso centenario que poco a poco ha tomado dimensiones nacionales, a tal grado de que en la actualidad más del 96% del territorio nacional tiene relación con este fenómeno. Anteriormente la migración entre estos dos países tenía un perfil demográfico muy establecido, con orígenes y destinos definidos. Sin embargo, en los últimos años el proceso migratorio se ha transformado y ha puesto fin a la tradicional migración de lo rural en México a lo rural en Estados Unidos (Terán, 2019), trayendo consecuentemente que la migración juegue ahora tanto en el contexto rural como en el urbano, pero con diferentes sinergias, dependiendo del espacio social en el que se desenvuelva. El fenómeno migratorio se percibe e impacta distinto en cada espacio de México, en razón de la historicidad con la que se ha presentado el fenómeno. Este trabajo discute cuál ha sido el papel de las remesas en el desarrollo económico de los diferentes espacios territoriales de México.

El espacio social se ve afectado desde el momento en que un individuo migra, debido a que los roles que éste desempeñaba son tomados por la persona que se queda, en gran medida el migrante desde otro espacio físico, sigue teniendo influencia sobre el espacio social. De igual forma una vez que retorna, transforma el espacio social en la medida, que tiene nuevas ideas. Es decir el espacio social en un territorio determinado está en constante cambio, es decir se reconfigura. ¿Es la migración entonces un determinante del desarrollo visto a escala municipal?

La presente propuesta consiste en analizar el efecto de las variables migratorias, tales como la emigración, el retorno, la inmigración y las remesas ejercen sobre el desarrollo local a lo largo del periodo 2000-2020, pero siempre manteniendo un eje vertebrador, es decir, la dimensión espacial a nivel municipal. Aunque la migración México-Estados Unidos es centenaria, la incorporación de los municipios a dicho fenómeno difiere en volúmenes, intensidades y sobre todo en el tiempo de haberlo

experimentado. Este trabajo analiza los 2,469 municipios del país en relación al comportamiento de su desarrollo local y qué tanto éste responde a las variables migratorias. La propuesta contempla un modelo de Regresión geográfica ponderada, que permitió ver que depende del espacio territorial, las variables migratorias explicaron en mayor medida el desarrollo municipal, en donde la historicidad (temporalidad que ha estado presente la migración de manera masiva) jugó un papel importante.

Los resultados dan cuenta que hablar del fenómeno migratorio en los municipios de México, va más allá de las cifras. El espacio se transforma y se adecua a la sinergia del propio fenómeno, pero dando cuenta que la migración es una palanca de desarrollo; y que el estar en conexión con la migración, no solo impacta a la familias que viven el fenómeno, sino que esto tiene un efecto a nivel económico municipal. Por tanto es esencial reconocer los derechos de las personas migrantes, y garantizar efectos positivos como se ve en la siguiente ponencia.

2030 “Aquí soy ciudadano y puedo reclamar”: el retorno como vehículo de movilidad social entre migrantes mexicanos de la generación 1.5

Mónica Jacobo, CONAHCYT-COLMEX, México

Con frecuencia, la movilidad social de los/as migrantes es entendida en referencia a su estructura en el mercado de trabajo. Este trabajo toma un posicionamiento distinto al enfocarse en los procesos de exclusión e inclusión derivados del ejercicio de la ciudadanía social (Crompton 1997), el cual a su vez impacta sobre la movilidad social de los migrantes. Específicamente, se abordan casos de migrantes mexicanos indocumentados de la generación 1.5, quienes en EE.UU. viven límites claros a su integración profesional y social al llegar a la mayoría de edad. “El tránsito a la ilegalidad” (Gonzales 2011) define su transición a la adultez, al verse confrontados con múltiples limitaciones, como el no contar con una licencia de conducir, limitaciones al libre tránsito dentro del país de destino, altos precios para ingresar a la universidad, y el no

poder emplearse fuera de trabajos manuales donde no se requiere un estatus autorizado.

Para ilustrar el retorno como vehículo de movilidad social, este trabajo presenta una muestra de testimonios de migrantes pertenecientes al proyecto Trayectorias educativas y Perspectivas de Inserción Laboral, (CONAHCYT 292078), el cual fue desarrollado en Jalisco, Baja California, Puebla, Veracruz y Ciudad de México, durante el 2019. A partir de entrevistas, grupos focales y encuestas, se muestra cómo, aunque el regreso al país de origen está lleno de obstáculos, tensiones y múltiples aprendizajes, el vivir de nuevo en México permite a los migrantes de la generación 1.5 el ejercicio de los derechos derivados de su ciudadanía formal: estudiar una carrera universitaria a bajo costo, ser contratados laboralmente y recibir una retribución económica utilizando su verdadero nombre, el libre tránsito dentro del territorio nacional, tener una licencia de conducir, contratar créditos o comprar propiedad, y por supuesto, el derecho político por excelencia, votar.

Los hallazgos muestran que, además de poder ejercer la ciudadanía formal y con ello experimentar una mejora en su estatus social, los migrantes de generación 1.5 tienen acceso a oportunidades laborales relativamente mejor remuneradas. Gracias a su dominio del idioma inglés, estos jóvenes pueden insertarse en nichos laborales como los call centers y compañías transnacionales, en las cuales sus habilidades blandas de bilingüismo y biculturalismo constituyen una importante ventaja por sobre otros mexicanos sin experiencia migratoria. Se enfatiza que los resultados, al derivarse de un estudio cualitativo, no buscan ser generalizables sino mostrar la complejidad social del fenómeno estudiado y apuntar a posibles mecanismos causales (Mahoney y Goertz, 2006).

Cabe señalar que no todos los migrantes en retorno tienen acceso al ejercicio de sus derechos ciudadanos. El contar con redes de apoyo, ya sea familiares, de amigos o de organizaciones de migrantes es un facilitador para el ejercicio de dichos derechos al promover el conocimiento de la burocracia mexicana, apoyar

en el proceso de reintegración, y al contribuir a la obtención de documentos que los acrediten como ciudadanos mexicanos. Así, el poder probar su identidad jurídica, es un prerequisite básico para poder incorporarse a la vida en México, como observaremos en la siguiente presentación.

2031 De la relación movilidad-acceso a derechos y gobiernos locales en México: aproximación desde el retorno.

Gabriela Pinillos, Universidad Iberoamericana, México

Con el objetivo sumar a las reflexiones sobre la relación movilidad-acceso a derechos y los elementos estructurales que limitan o posibilitan dicho acceso, esta propuesta plantea un análisis sobre la participación de los gobiernos locales en la gestión de los procesos de retorno de personas mexicanas desde Estados Unidos, con un diseño metodológico cualitativo, basado en una aproximación contextual que toma en cuenta diversos elementos como: las condiciones y motivos de llegada, de salida, las redes familiares y personales. El elemento común, aunque también diferenciado, que se vuelve un requisito para las búsquedas, una vez en México, es el proceso de recuperación de documentos de identidad nacional, en algunos casos puede implicar procesos prolongados y representarse como un obstáculo y como filtro en el efectivo acceso a derechos y servicios en los distintos contextos a los que se llega. La relación con el Estado es un elemento importante de observación para saber el papel que tienen las instituciones del Estado y cómo éstas abren o dificultan posibilidades para las personas que retornan.

El regreso a México implica un proceso complejo de reconocimiento de las instituciones del Estado y sus burocracias, que depende del contexto local. En el caso de la CdMx, que concentra todas las instituciones que conforman los poderes de la nación y ha mantenido centralizados, en su mayoría, los procesos políticos, sociales, culturales, económicos, así como administrativos y burocráticos, persiste un conflicto de legislaciones federal-local, dado por el “propio marco constitucional y reglamentario del país: los gobiernos locales

(entidades federativas, provincias, estados, municipios, condados y ciudades) pueden tener margen de maniobra para formular sus políticas migratorias debido a intersticios jurisdiccionales y áreas ‘grises’ legales o administrativas” (Ortega, 2013: 103).

La CdMx pasó de ser considerada ciudad santuario (2017) a ciudad global (2019) en la modificación que se hizo del artículo 20 de su Constitución Política. Las implicaciones que ello ha tenido en materia de política y programas de atención dan cuenta de los vaivenes en la solidaridad del gobierno a nivel local respecto a la migración (Vargas, 2023). Se reconoce a la CdMx como pionera en el tema de la ampliación de derechos, fundamentalmente a partir de la polisemia de voces que en ella se conjuntan. Pero también es, cada vez más, una ciudad en la que se dan procesos de expansión inmobiliaria, exclusión y segmentación

El retorno cuestiona la noción de ciudadanía hegemónica que supone el acceso pleno a derechos dentro del cual se es “nacional” y ello implica reflexionar y discutir sobre lo que es necesario plantear para mejorar las condiciones de las personas en movilidad desde una perspectiva integral y holística.

6B Transit and refuge experience in Latin America/Experiencias de tránsito y refugio en América Latina [Español]

Moderator: Raúl Gutiérrez, Iberoamericana, Mexico

112 La sobrevivencia de las personas refugiadas en países receptores y la falacia de los componentes de la integración local en los países MIRPS

Juan Gerardo Talavera Cervantes

329 Tendencias y causas del refugio en México. Análisis del impacto de los determinantes del

reconocimiento de la condición de refugiado de 2019 a 2023

Aaron Cortes Alvarado

367 Netnografía de la migración centroamericana de tránsito: El impacto de la biopolítica migratoria sobre las redes de apoyo, trayectorias y estrategias

Julio César Félix Chávez

112 La sobrevivencia de las personas refugiadas en países receptores y la falacia de los componentes de la integración local en los países MIRPS.

Juan Gerardo Talavera Cervantes, UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL AUTONOMA DE MEXICO - INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACIONES JURÍDICAS - ESTUDIANTE DEL DOCTORADO

La investigación responde a describir las condiciones de integración en el imaginario de estabilización de los países receptores de personas refugiadas. Se visibilizarán tres componentes: La estructura jurídica de los países receptores para generar condiciones de integración en los países parte del Marco Integral de Respuesta para la Protección y Soluciones, mecanismo regional en América. El contexto de protección por país y los componentes de realidad y operativo basado en las condiciones de integración y finalmente se abordará el impacto de las acciones de los países sobre la integración local y sus retos.

329 Tendencias y causas del refugio en México. Análisis del impacto de los determinantes del reconocimiento de la condición de refugiado de 2019 a 2023.

Aaron Cortes Alvarado, Universidad Iberoamericana

A partir de 2017, las solicitudes de asilo en México han aumentado en cantidad y diversidad. Anualmente, se cumplen cifras históricas de solicitudes de asilo, pasando de más de 70 mil en 2019 a más de 130 mil en 2023. Ante esta realidad, las políticas migratorias restrictivas de México y Estados Unidos tuvieron un impacto en el reconocimiento de la condición de

refugiado de cientos de miles de personas que han llegado a México desde diferentes países. La priorización de ciertas nacionalidades como la venezolana en 2019, o el atraso en la atención a solicitantes haitianos en 2021, son algunos ejemplos de estas políticas. El presente trabajo expone cuáles fueron las tendencias en el número de personas que obtiene el reconocimiento como refugiado por país de origen, sexo y otras condiciones, y determina las relaciones causales de estas características en el reconocimiento de la condición de refugiado. Mediante diversos métodos estadísticos, se estudia la base de datos de los registros ACNUR en México de 2019 a 2023.

367 Netnografía de la migración centroamericana de tránsito: El impacto de la biopolítica migratoria sobre las redes de apoyo, trayectorias y estrategias.

Julio César Félix Chávez, Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa, México

La migración centroamericana de tránsito a través de México hacia Estados Unidos ha sido un fenómeno complejo que ha cambiado en los últimos años debido a diversas fuerzas políticas, económicas y sociales. En este contexto, el recrudecimiento de la política migratoria se ha convertido en un elemento angular que impacta directamente sobre los cuerpos de los migrantes. De tal manera que se han creado condiciones a través de redes de apoyo que permiten al migrante transitar por el Estado mexicano de manera más segura. Bajo el título "Netnografía de la migración centroamericana de tránsito: El impacto de la biopolítica migratoria sobre las redes de apoyo, trayectorias y estrategias", esta investigación se propone explorar las complejas interacciones entre los migrantes, las políticas migratorias y la red de apoyo que se teje en Culiacán. El término "netnografía" refiere a una metodología etnográfica virtual que utiliza herramientas de investigación en línea para entender fenómenos sociales, en este caso, se utilizará para observar y analizar el comportamiento e interacción de los migrantes en tránsito para determinar estrategias y trayectorias con la finalidad de evitar ser detenidos por autoridades mexicanas, y/o ser alcanzados por los distintos riesgos que comprende el

desplazamiento a través de rutas inhóspitas y la interacción con agentes sociales generadores de violencia e inseguridad. Culiacán, Sinaloa se presenta como el estudio de caso, dado que forma parte de la conocida Ruta del Pacífico, que es la vía estratégica que utilizan miles de migrantes centroamericanos con la finalidad de llegar a Estados Unidos de América. Se propone desentrañar las redes de apoyo físicas y digitales que los migrantes de tránsito construyen en este contexto, así como analizar cómo influyen estas redes en la definición o redefinición de sus trayectorias y estrategias. Esta investigación en curso, se busca comprender las experiencias individuales y colectivas de los migrantes de tránsito, así como su interacción con las distintas redes de apoyo físicas y digitales que han construido migrantes en tránsito, de retorno y permanentes con su experiencia migratoria en la ciudad de Culiacán, Sinaloa.

5 July 2024, Friday

11:45 - 13:15

6C Migration, Law and Policy 4

Moderator: Ülkü Sezgi Sözen, Universität Hamburg, Germany

183 Why the Anti-Migration and Security Border Wall's Won't Work? A Case Study of Israel's Border Walls

Arnon Medzini, Lilach Lev-Ari

1885 Safe Third Country Practices as a Tool for Containment of Human Mobility

Gamze Ovacik

320 Declining immigration flows to Europe during the COVID-19 pandemic

Miguel González-Leonardo, Francisco Rowe, Michaela Potancokova, Anne Goujon

1835 Migrant Selection Perception Research

Brian Bongani Mohammed

183 Why the Anti-Migration and Security Border Wall's Won't Work? A Case Study of Israel's Border Walls

Arnon Medzini, Oranim, Academic College of Education Lilach Lev-Ari, Oranim College

Globalization has, to a large extent, succeeded in blurring the borders and barriers separating billions of people around the world. After the fall of the Iron Curtain and the demolition of the Berlin Wall, commentators predicted a reshaping of international relations: The borders between nations would fall or at least lose their importance as we would move to a new era with the creation of a global village.

However, across the globe, it seems that globalization has not realized these dreams of peace and unity but rather the opposite. The number of physical border barriers expanded. Thousands and thousands of kilometers of walls and barriers are being built worldwide, separating sectors, nations, classes, and religions.

As most studies show that fences and walls are ineffective over time, a reasonable observer might wonder why so many nations with border integrity concerns choose to rely on them. Leaders of countries often advocate the erection of these new border fences on grounds of maintaining national sovereignty and national security considerations. Another common justification is to prevent an inflow of poor immigrants or sanctuary-seeking refugees from war-torn countries to preserve the nation's social or religious structure.

State leaders often refer to the State of Israel as an example of how border fences are effective. Indeed, Israel is the country with the most security fences surrounding its borders. Israel's border wall is not monolithic; it is a complex and dynamic system tailored to the different challenges and terrains on each of its borders. The results of that system are impressive and unquestionable. The purpose of this lecture is to analyze multiple aspects of the efficiency of Israel's border fences – Thwarting waves of immigration, preventing terrorism, and providing a sense of security to the country's citizens.

1885 Safe Third Country Practices as a Tool for Containment of Human Mobility

Gamze Ovacik, McGill University, Canada

Safe third country concept emerged in refugee law as a solution to “asylum shopping” or “refugees in orbit” phenomena when it emerged in late 1980s. Thus, the purpose was arguably to ensure that refugees do not change countries after they escaped persecution and found international protection at the closest instance possible. However, practices involving safe third country transfers relying on inadmissibility of asylum applications in cases where the refugees do not come directly from persecution tend to aggravate the rights violations they face and obstruct their access to asylum.

An overview of the evolution of the safe third country concept will be provided based on two “safe third country” examples, namely Turkey and USA. A comparative analysis will be made in consideration of Turkey’s position as a safe third country for EU states through EU-Turkey Statement of March 2016, as well as the USA’s position as a safe third country for Canada through the Safe Third Country Agreement dated 2004 between the two states, especially in consideration of its recent amendment in 2023.

Given that most scholarly debate on the safe third country concept revolve around these two geographical contexts since its emergence, the analysis will navigate how the differences in the dynamics surrounding the asylum realms in the EU-Turkey context as opposed to Canada-USA context reflect into the safe third country practices. Whereas the former can be characterized by the proximity to the regions of crisis triggering refugee movements, the latter is influenced by the policy shift towards restrictive migration measures in the USA. The paper also seeks to showcase the differing yet similar impacts of safe third country practices on mobility trajectories in these two contexts.

Notwithstanding the contextual differences, the parallel efforts in the Global North resulting in expanded use of the safe third

country concept, demonstrate a common pattern in the trajectory of the global asylum regime towards reinforced containment of human mobility.

320 Declining immigration flows to Europe during the COVID-19 pandemic

Miguel González-Leonardo, Francisco Rowe, Michaela Potancokova, Anne Goujon

1835 Migrant Selection Perception Research

Brian Bongani Mohammed

This research paper explores the intricate dynamics of migration selection perception, addressing key questions related to the who, where, and why of migration. It delves into the factors influencing migrants' choices, the impact on their lives compared to non-migrants at the origin, and the selection criteria that shape migration flows. Furthermore, the paper investigates the outcomes of migration from a comparative perspective, examining whether longer- distance migration exhibits distinct selection patterns compared to shorter-distance flows. In a global context marked by unprecedented movement, understanding the nuanced factors that shape migration decisions becomes paramount. The study employs a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews, to unravel the complexities inherent in migration selection.

Key Questions Addressed:*

****Who Migrates and Where:****

- Examining demographic and socioeconomic factors influencing migration decisions.
- Investigating the push and pull factors that guide individuals and families in their choice of destination.

****Comparing Migrants and Non-Migrants at Origin:****

- Scrutinizing economic and social disparities between those who migrate and their counterparts who stay at the origin.
- Assessing the impact of migration on educational attainment, skill transfer, and cultural integration.

****Selection Criteria for Migration:****

- Analyzing the role of both objective characteristics (skills, education) and subjective factors (perceived opportunities, aspirations) in the migration selection process.
- Understanding the influence of family and social networks on migration decisions.

****Choice of Destination Country:****

6D Wellbeing and Migration 3

Moderator: Jocelyn O. Celero, University of the Philippines Diliman, Philippines

87 Misinformation among Migrants

Daniel Rojas Lozano

291 Examining Social Inclusion through Health Literacy of Filipino Migrant Domestic Workers in East Asia: The Case of Filipino House Helpers in Japan

Jocelyn O. Celero

142 Luchando Junt@s Por Una Familia Unida (Fighting Together for a United Family): Rebuilding the Cohesive Self of Immigrant Parents and Community Healing after a Family Separation in the United States – A Self Psychology Perspective

Cheryl Aguilar

393 The Politics of COVID-19 Against Racialized Migrant Communities in the U.S. Mexico Border Region

87 Misinformation among Migrants

Daniel Rojas Lozano, University of British Columbia, Canada

Migrants rely on the internet and information and communication technologies (ICT) to keep family ties and learn about potential destinations. Likewise, migrants use the internet, ICT, and social media to communicate with smugglers, share border-crossing information and strategies, and use translation tools and digital maps in host countries. While technology reduces information and communications costs and can empower migrants and facilitate their journey and integration into host countries, it can also expose migrants to misinformation and cybercrime. This circumstance makes the internet and digital technologies a double-edged sword for migrants. In this study, we focus on vulnerable migrants in Mexico and investigate their level of digital vulnerability. Moreover, we present results from an intervention to reduce migrants' digital vulnerability.

291 Examining Social Inclusion through Health Literacy of Filipino Migrant Domestic Workers in East Asia: The Case of Filipino House Helpers in Japan

Jocelyn O. Celero, University of the Philippines Diliman, Philippines

Existing literature suggests that social inclusion is an outcome of policies and programs that target vulnerable groups such as migrants and women. Societies are inclusive if their health policies and programs in particular adequately mitigate the risks and vulnerabilities of said groups. This research aims to examine the extent to which Japan's healthcare system includes female migrant workers. It focuses on Filipino house helpers' health systems literacy as a measure of Japan's social inclusion. While Japan is a less-known destination for domestic workers, Filipino women recruited into the sector either work for expat families, or are outsourced through the Philippine recruitment agencies by Japanese housekeeping service companies beginning

2018. Findings from the interviews with government agencies and NGO leaders in destination areas, as well as pilot surveys, suggest that while in Japan, Filipino migrant domestic workers often disregard Philippine-based programs and policies that seek to protect their health and social welfare. As a result, their level of health literacy in Japan tends to improve the longer Filipino domestic workers live and work in the receiving country, gradually alienating them from the Philippine health system. While Japan extends health care to them, Filipino domestic workers who are ageing, part-timers, and low-wage tend to deal with greater vulnerabilities and barriers to attaining systems literacy compared to other female migrant workers. The study recommends considering the specific health-related concerns of different categories of female migrant workers. Japan, to advance further a universal and portable health security system, must develop more robust policies and services, and improve coordination with the Philippines as a sending country.

142 Luchando Junt@s Por Una Familia Unida (Fighting Together for a United Family): Rebuilding the Cohesive Self of Immigrant Parents and Community Healing after a Family Separation in the United States – A Self Psychology Perspective

Cheryl Aguilar, Smith College School for Social Work

This session examines the psychological impact of immigration policies such as U.S. Zero Tolerance policy on immigrant parents and immigration driven family separation and reunification, emphasizing the need to implement support groups to respond to community members' distress. Utilizing self psychology theory, the presentation provides a framework to integrate the theory's concepts into support groups. The session will demonstrate how support groups can symbolize strength and safety similar to la familia (the family) or la comunidad (the community), which represent familial cultural values. Additionally, the session will examine the policy implications on deleterious immigration government policies that inflict harm

on individuals and provide practical advocacy steps for social workers to engage in policy change.

393 The Politics of COVID-19 Against Racialized Migrant Communities in the U.S. Mexico Border Region

Ruby Johnston, University of California San Diego

This paper examines the effects of immigration policies during COVID-19 on various racialized migrant populations along the US-Mexico border. A combination of rising migration rates and increasingly exclusionary immigration policy created an unparalleled period of time for migrants in the border region. The peak of the pandemic highlighted the cracks within U.S. immigration policy, and the most vulnerable migrant populations ended up as the most painful victims. By incorporating evidence from personal testimony of professionals in the field of migrant aid and the migrants themselves, this study clearly demonstrates the extent to which immigrants were forced to suffer and face exclusionary policies. The conditions implemented as a result of Title 42, Migrant Protection Protocols (MPP), and the Huisha agreements were all unique to the response of the Trump and Biden administrations during the COVID-19 crisis. The results of these policies had detrimental effects on the migrant population, and violated international human rights law. Central American, Haitian, and Middle Eastern migrants were studied to have experienced this period of time in the borderlands in various manners, all which pertain to their ethno-racial background and the political attitudes that denote their country of origin. This study engages with the concept that cultural differences and racial biases determine the experience of migrants while in the process of seeking refuge in the United States. In addition to this, the methods that the United States government went about managing the humanitarian crisis during COVID-19 were found to clearly exclude the migrant population from consideration of their human rights. Instead, nonprofit and philanthropic organizations were required to pick up the slack largely and

were almost fully responsible for the well being of thousands of vulnerable migrant families and individuals.

6E Youth and Children on the Move 1

Moderator: Ana Vila-Freyer, Universidad Latina de México

371 The Sociology of the Unaccompanied Minor

Hansel Alejandro Aguilar Avila

- 28 ‘Eat, sleep, school, repeat’: The influence of the Dutch asylum system on the capabilities and aspirations of unaccompanied asylum-seeking adolescents during their transition to adulthood.**

Kjell Winkens, Elianne Zijlstra, Wendy Post, Monika Smit

- 53 The Collateral Effects of Deportation on the Children of Mixed- immigration Households: Obstacles and Possibilities in Education.**

Irasema Mora-Pablo, Ana Karen Ocampo-Márquez

- 1832 The Intersection of Youth Development and Migration: Building the Capacity of Youth Development Professionals to Create Thriving for Migrant Youth**

Mitchell Mason, Marilu Andon, Anindita Das

371 The Sociology of the Unaccompanied Minor

Hansel Alejandro Aguilar Avila, George Mason University

The study examines the experiences of unaccompanied minors in migration, focusing on their legal, social, and identity challenges. It assesses how policies impact their journey and settlement, and explores the interplay between their personal agency and structural barriers. The role of transnational networks in supporting these minors and enhancing their resilience is also analyzed, offering insights into the

multifaceted nature of their migration experiences and the factors influencing their adaptation in new environments.

28 ‘Eat, sleep, school, repeat’: The influence of the Dutch asylum system on the capabilities and aspirations of unaccompanied asylum-seeking adolescents during their transition to adulthood.

Kjell Winkens, Elianne Zijlstra, University of Groningen, The Netherlands

Wendy Post, University of Groningen, the Netherlands

Monika Smit, University of Groningen, The Netherlands

Unaccompanied adolescents who enter the Dutch asylum system are often in the final years of their nominal childhood. With over half of applicants being 16 or 17 years old, their period in the asylum system constitutes a significant part of their preparation time in the Netherlands before adulthood. Although the asylum policy of European member states should safeguard unaccompanied minors’ best interests (Directive 2013/33/EU, art. 23), for example through access to education (idem, art. 14), in practice they often offer inadequate care (Vissing & Leitão, 2021). The Netherlands has separate facilities for unaccompanied minors, but under current constraints, adolescents stay in care facilities longer than intended or move frequently between emergency centres. The Dutch National Ombudsman and Ombudsman for Children (2023) therefore argued that these arrangements do not support asylum-seeking minors’ best interests. In this ongoing PhD study, we examine the role that the Dutch asylum system plays in the transition to adulthood according to unaccompanied asylum-seeking adolescents. We thereby map their aspirations, changes over time, and the asylum system and its actors’ role therein. By following adolescents during transition choices, we aim to gain a broader understanding of the positioning and agency of unaccompanied refugees during their first years in a new society. As agency and wellbeing are linked (cf. Chase, 2020), these insights help inform asylum policy. Unaccompanied adolescents are followed for a period of 2 years. Through semi-structured interviews and informal contact moments, (changes in) their aspirations,

challenges, and social relations are mapped. Particular attention is paid to the building of trust and rapport, given participants' potential mistrust, sensitive topics, and the engaging of adolescents in a long-term project. The Dutch asylum system was experienced as a series of waiting periods - for an asylum status and family reunification - during which adolescents could not pursue all of their aspirations. While informants generally received their asylum status before their eighteenth birthday, other periods extended into their nominal adulthood. This also meant that the negative influence of asylum uncertainties on adolescents' wellbeing (cf. Chase, 2020) extended beyond the granting of an asylum status. In the context of studying or policy-making regarding transition challenges, legal age limits do not neatly delineate the period of uncertainties associated with becoming an adult.

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53 **The Collateral Effects of Deportation on the Children of Mixed- immigration Households: Obstacles and Possibilities in Education.**

Irasema Mora-Pablo, University of Guanajuato, Mexico Ana Karen Ocampo-Márquez, Universidad Tecnológica del Norte de Guanajuato, Mexico

The focus of this study was related to the collateral effects of deportation on children born in the United States of America to Mexican deported fathers and American mothers who are members of mixed-immigration households. Although these children were born-in citizens of the United States, they are undertaking a new life in Mexico after spending the majority of their lives in the United States. A substantial body of research has been dedicated to examining injustices and experiences both before and after deportation (Caldwell, 2019; Minian, 2018). However, little is known concerning the months and years following deportation (Khosravi, 2017). In their study, Hamman et al. (2008) examined the typology of transnational students in the US-Mexico region, with a particular focus on the State of Nuevo León in Mexico. The authors' research delineates the characteristics of the students they encountered in Nuevo León. At the time of the study, all of these students were enrolled in educational institutions located in Mexico. Additionally, they had undergone several years of instruction using the American educational system. Each of them exhibited consistent mobility and non-linear trajectories between Mexico and the United States. Our study took place in San Miguel de Allende, Guanajuato, Mexico. Four households that were both multinational and transnational volunteered to take part in the research. The selection of participants was based on the following criteria: The family consists of a Mexican father and a United States citizen mother, with the addition of at least one transnational child who primarily speaks English, and they had to have resided in Guanajuato for a period of less than six years. The findings of our qualitative study indicate that the adaptations of these children are not unidimensional, and that familial decisions influence their assimilation into a new

environment. The prevailing notion that family unity is preferable dictates the family's course of action. A significant finding of this research contributes to the ongoing discourse regarding the educational characteristics of transnational youth by supplementing Hamman et al.'s (2008) findings with two additional profiles. These profiles result from these children's access to online education and their status as natural-born citizens of the United States. The implications call into doubt the Mexican government's efforts to acknowledge these youthful transnationals amidst the practice of collateral deportation. This acknowledgment would be of immense value to educational institutions, governing bodies, staff, and families in ensuring that transnational youth, both now and in the future, have the lawful entitlement to high-quality education.

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1832 The Intersection of Youth Development and Migration: Building the Capacity of Youth Development Professionals to Create Thriving for Migrant Youth

Mitchell Mason, University of Maine, USA Marilu Andon, University of Illinois, USA Anindita Das, Iowa State University, USA

This paper presents an ongoing applied research project on the capacity of adults to meet the needs of immigrant, refugee, and asylum-seeking youth. Over 44 million youth in the United States are immigrants or the child of an immigrant. For millions of these youth, the time they spend in out-of-school youth programs is where they will learn to navigate life in their new

home. In the United States, the largest out-of-school time organization is 4-H, a government sponsored program run through public universities. Other comprehensive youth development programs include Boys and Girls Clubs, 21st Century Learning Centers, Scouts, and local organizations rooted in cultural and/or religious traditions. A key component of out-of-school time programs is adult mentorship, either as a staff or volunteer. Millions of migrant youths in the U.S. depend on caring, capable adults in out-of-school time settings to support adaptation to their new home. Very little research has been conducted about the abilities of adult staff to deliver youth development programs to youth who are migrants.

In 2022, an ad hoc committee of university youth development faculty and staff were tasked with building the capacity of 3,000+ adult 4-H workers to effectively work with youth who are immigrants, refugees, and asylum-seekers. In response, the committee designed and delivered a series of six virtual webinars for adult staff, three webinars were conducted by request. This paper examines the initial reactions of youth development staff who participated in the capacity-building webinars. The paper also identifies next steps to build the capacity of youth development staff who work with immigrant, refugee, and/or asylum-seeking youth.

5 July 2024, Friday

11:45 - 13:15

6F Migration, Space and Place 3

Moderator: Ibrahim Sirkeci, International Business School, UK

1893 Reconceptualizing Elinor Ostrom's design principles in light of the global climate crisis

Aniseh Bro

281 The relation between climate change and migration determinants in the Chuj native population in Guatemala

Cindy Espina

**47 The transition to adulthood of unaccompanied
minor refugees**

Lise Hacquebord, Elianne Zijlstra, Wendy Post, Monika Smit

**39 Black to Mexico: Contemporary Black
U.S. American Migration to Mexico**

Lewis Miles

**1893 Reconceptualizing Elinor Ostrom's design principles in
light of the global climate crisis**

Aniseh Bro

The impacts from climate change are becoming more severe across the globe, causing individuals, families, and communities to migrate or relocate to respond and cope with changing environmental conditions. While nations in the Global North hold most of the responsibility for the climate crisis, it is the communities and nations in the Global South that suffer most of their effects. In this research I conceptualize nations as a socio-historical commons with their own set of unique policies and identities, have clearly defined boundaries that determine who has (and doesn't have) access to the spaces and services within (corresponding to Elinor Ostrom's first design principle), and contribute in varying degrees to the climate crisis. While borders help with the governance of these socio-historical commons, I argue that the importance of this principle is undermined, and in fact, counterproductive, considering the rise of climate induced migration as individuals and communities are forced to move across these boundaries. In this research paper I look at feedbacks between socio-historical and biophysical commons and within them, and analyze how restricting the free movement of people who are being disproportionately affected by climate change is detrimental across many dimensions including social, humanitarian, and environmental; and propose how reconceptualizing how we think about borders in the context of global climate commons with global externalities can

result in a more effective approach to addressing issues of climate justice, climate adaptation, and climate mitigation.

281 The relation between climate change and migration determinants in the Chuj native population in Guatemala

Cindy Espina, Iberoamericana University, Mexico

Esta investigación es un estudio de caso cuyo objetivo principal es analizar la vinculación que existe entre el cambio climático y la migración hacia Estados Unidos de la población indígena Chuj que habita en el área noroccidental de Huehuetenango, Guatemala. La importancia de realizar este estudio, es porque Huehuetenango es el lugar de origen de la mayoría de personas que migran hacia Estados Unidos. Además, en los últimos años el corredor seco en Guatemala se ha expandido hasta este territorio.

Otro de los objetivos de esta investigación es aportar insumos a la discusión para reconocimiento y protección de las personas cuya migración se encuentra vinculada al cambio climático. Por lo tanto para este estudio es importante no renunciar al término “refugiado” al referirse a estas personas migrantes, ya que se toman en cuenta las propuestas de autores en donde señalan que los efectos del cambio climático son un asunto más político que ambiental y de esa manera se podrían ver los impactos adversos de este como un tipo de “persecución política”, porque las decisiones y acciones para mitigar el cambio climático dependen de voluntades sumamente políticas.

El análisis para determinar la relación entre el cambio climático y la población sujeto de estudio se hizo por medio de un instrumento, el cual consiste en dos cuestionarios que se implementaron en un trabajo de campo con grupos focales y entrevistas individuales en hogares en donde un miembro de la familia migró.

El instrumento se elaboró desde la perspectiva de la teoría de la nueva migración laboral en un contexto de cambio climático, ya que los principios de esta teoría se basan en explicar la decisión de migrar cómo una estrategia para reducir los riesgos en el

hogar. Entonces, en este contexto la decisión de migrar puede ser la estrategia para minimizar las amenazas de los efectos adversos de esta crisis climática en el bienestar económico de las familias. También se consideró que el climático es un factor influye en la migración de las personas, pero que no puede aislarse ya que la migración multicausal y el cambio climático son el acelerador de causas ya existentes.

Por último, se utilizó el concepto de “vulnerabilidad climática” para que las preguntas del instrumento tuvieran como base categorías en donde las vulnerabilidades sociales que generan la multicausalidad de la migración interactúen con el cambio climático y así poder identificar si las personas se encuentran en una condición de vulnerabilidad climática que las obligue a migrar.

Esta interacción en los cuestionarios ayudó a manejar una de las limitaciones de la investigación. Aunque el cambio climático no era señalado como la causa de migración, el 90% de las personas entrevistadas mencionaron que sus familiares migraron directamente hacia Estados Unidos a consecuencia de la reducción del trabajo en la agricultura por los resultados negativos de las cosechas debido a las constantes años de sequía en San Mateo Ixtatán.

47 The transition to adulthood of unaccompanied minor refugees

Lise Hacquebord, University of Groningen, The Netherlands Elianne Zijlstra, University of Groningen, The Netherlands Wendy Post, University of Groningen, the Netherlands Monika Smit, University of Groningen, The Netherlands

In 2023, 5804 unaccompanied minors asked for asylum in the Netherlands. Most of them were 16 or 17 years old. Like other youth, they age out of care when they reach the age of 18 (legal adulthood); lots of things change and a certain level of self-sufficiency is expected (Evans et al., 2021). The traumatic experiences they might have had before, during and after their flight (Carlson et al., 2012) and the fact that they need to settle

into life in a new country (Sirriyeh & Ní Raghallaigh, 2018) can make the transition to adulthood even more challenging. This study is set up to gain more knowledge about this transition and to develop a valid and reliable instrument to measure self-sufficiency. A longitudinal study was set up, consisting of three annual rounds of data collection. 92 unaccompanied minors with a residence permit in the Netherlands, aged 16-19, participated in the first round of data collection ($M(\text{age})=15.66$; $n(\text{boys})= 84$). Psychometric properties of the adapted instrument (based on the Dutch Self-sufficiency matrix) measuring self-sufficiency were determined in this study. The instrument consists of 13 domains (income, education & employment, daytime activities, housing, household relations, mental health, physical health, addiction, activities of daily living, social network, community involvement, knowledge of society, judicial status) that can be scored on a 4-point scale (unsatisfactory, moderate, satisfactory, and good). Inter-rater reliability and construct validity were determined using percent agreement, weighted kappa and a Mokken scale analysis, respectively. The descriptive statistics on self-sufficiency of the first two measurements will be determined. This will be done after the second measurement is completed (February 2024). The inter-rater reliability of the new instrument was satisfactory, with most domains showing moderate to substantial agreement (% of agreement between 31 and 94). The Mokken scale analysis showed that 9 out of the 13 domains proved to be a scale (education & employment, daytime activities, household relations, mental health, physical health, addiction, social network, community involvement and judicial status). The presentation will show descriptive statistics on the self-sufficiency of unaccompanied minors. The adapted Self-Sufficiency Scale for Unaccompanied Minors has the potential to be a useful tool to map the self-sufficiency of these young people during their challenging transition to adulthood. The domains that did not fit into the scale seemed to be guaranteed for unaccompanied minors under the age of 18 (income and housing) or were influenced by the mastery of the Dutch language

(activities of daily living and knowledge of society) and therefore there was a lack of spread in these domains. TAKEAWAYS:

- The transition to adulthood is a challenging period for unaccompanied minors because of the short time they have to develop self-sufficiency;
- As adulthood and self-sufficiency are social constructs, it is recommended that future research includes the perspective of the young people themselves and the professionals working with them

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39 Black to Mexico: Contemporary Black U.S. American Migration to Mexico

Lewis Miles

A dominant focus in international migration in the Americas remains on migrants who immigrate to the United States. There has been substantially less sociological scholarship on U.S. citizens who emigrate and on the fact the U.S. is a producer of emigrants. Among an already small and rare population, thousands of Black U.S. Americans have migrated south to Mexico, creating yet another chapter in the long history between U.S.-born Black people and Mexico. When U.S. citizens leave to live abroad semi-permanently or permanently, most choose

Mexico. Despite the long histories of U.S. citizens in Mexico and Black folks exiting the U.S. to places far and wide across the world, no sociological study narrows in their contemporary presence in Mexico. The 2020 Mexican Census reveals that these migrants from the U.S. also make up the second largest group of Afro-descendants in Mexico, second only to Afro-Mexicans. This chapter presents a demographic overview of this population, discussing who they are, where they originate from, where they settle in Mexico, their migration motivations, and what their migration means for our understanding of diasporas.

6G Migraciones, Globalización y Transnacionalismo 3

Moderator: Pascual G. García-Macías, UTPL, Ecuador

1887 Condiciones laborales de trabajadores mexicanos con visas H-2A en Arizona durante la pandemia por Covid-19

Marey Fonseca Parra

173 Repensando la frontera: Instrumentalización y presencia de las necropolíticas en el tránsito de migrantes centroamericanos por México

Loredana Amelio Flores

158 Un estudio de sociología del derecho: tradiciones migratorias y derecho

Zeynep Üskül Engin

270 Emigración ecuatoriana en la pandemia por la COVID-19: el tránsito por la selva del Darién.

Luis Enrique Calva Sánchez

1887 Condiciones laborales de trabajadores mexicanos con visas H-2A en Arizona durante la pandemia por Covid-19

Marey Fonseca Parra, Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa, Mexico

El sistema migratorio que conecta a México y Estados Unidos tiene raíces históricas arraigadas en ambas partes de la frontera. A pesar de que prevalece dicha tradición migratoria, esta ha presentado tensión en la relación bilateral actual. La evidencia señala que la migración de mexicanos a Estados Unidos se lleva a cabo en condiciones desfavorables. Arizona es uno de los principales estados que concentran gran parte del porcentaje de migrantes mexicanos. Existen diversos mecanismos para llevar a cabo esta migración, uno de ellos es bajo el sistema de visas de trabajo temporal de la categoría H-2A, para trabajo agrícola de mano de obra extranjera, siendo los mexicanos los principales acreedores a este documento. Frente a una política migratoria más restrictiva e inestable que dificulta la migración indocumentada, surge un aumento en la emisión de visas H-2A. El incremento de trabajadores temporales de esta categoría no ha sido acompañado de condiciones laborales óptimas, sino que se han documentado largas jornadas de trabajo, salarios precarios, exposición a riesgos como productos químicos, entre otras. Además, con la llegada de la pandemia por Covid-19 se acentuaron los problemas que este tipo de migrantes enfrentan en sus lugares de trabajo. El objetivo de este trabajo está en presentar los avances de investigación, partiendo de una revisión de los estudios que se han realizado sobre este tema y proponer cómo se realizará el análisis de las condiciones laborales de los mexicanos con visas H-2A en Arizona durante el contexto de la pandemia por Covid-19.

173 Repensando la frontera: Instrumentalización y presencia de las necropolíticas en el tránsito de migrantes centroamericanos por México

Loredana Amelio Flores, Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa, Mexico

Desde una perspectiva antropológica se pretende analizar el fenómeno del desplazamiento forzado originado en Centroamérica, retomando las nociones del modelo teórico de Necropolítica de Achille Mbembe. El propósito de este trabajo es analizar los métodos y la justificación de las políticas implementadas con el fin de controlar los cuerpos y vidas de las

personas migrantes. Resulta necesario reflexionar sobre el desplazamiento forzado en el contexto de nuevas complejidades del neoliberalismo y la globalización. En la era de la globalización y el capitalismo, la movilidad humana se ve condicionada por factores políticos, sociales y económicos que establecen las grandes potencias, generando nuevas dinámicas en la lógica migratoria dentro de los procesos de expulsión, tránsito y destino. Estos fenómenos representan un papel fundamental para re pensar la teoría migratoria y comprender que no es un proceso mono causal ni estático, como lo han planteado algunas teorías clásicas de la migración, más bien, está sujeta a las constantes reconfiguraciones globales de la sociedad y la cultura.

El objetivo de este trabajo es repensar el concepto de frontera a través del cuestionamiento de las nociones clásicas de este, en donde la frontera sur representa el inicio de la trayectoria del migrante y la norte el final. En su lugar, proponemos que la trayectoria migratoria centroamericana está caracterizada por una frontera vertical (Torre-Cantalapiedra, E. y Yee-Quintero, J. 2018; Fernández de la Reguera, 2023) que atraviesa todo el territorio mexicano, donde se instrumentalizan las necropolíticas que marginan, desplazan y violentan a los migrantes en tránsito a Estados Unidos. Este trabajo se fundamenta en una metodología etnográfica-teórica en la cual se implementaron entrevistas semi estructuradas como principal herramienta de recolección de datos utilizados para realizar un análisis cualitativo de las experiencias, vivencias y subjetividades de los migrantes centroamericanos en sus trayectorias por México.

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158 Un estudio de sociología del derecho: tradiciones migratorias y derecho

Zeynep Üskül Engin, Galatasaray University

La historia de las migraciones equivale a la historia de la humanidad. Las personas que emigraron para explorar el mundo, las almas aventureras, los que escaparon de la guerra, los que buscaron prosperidad, los que se alejaron de regímenes opresivos y los que fueron exiliados siempre han escrito la historia de la humanidad junto con la historia de la migración. La migración genera en todos los casos un cambio en la vida humana: puede tener aspectos positivos, pero también puede traer aspectos negativos, ya que también es importante cómo se recibe en el lugar de destino. Cuando las personas se mudan, por supuesto, se adaptan o tienen que adaptarse al lugar al que van, incluso después de un tiempo, pero la mayoría de las veces, especialmente las primeras generaciones, temen perder sus identidades, porque la migración daña el vínculo entre las personas y lugar. Esto hace que se vinculen más estrechamente entre sí, que se apeguen más a las costumbres y tradiciones del lugar de donde provienen y que sean conservadores en este sentido. Por tanto, no es casualidad que este pueblo siga manteniendo sus tradiciones. Esto surge como una forma de expresar su pertenencia. Sin embargo, esta actitud a veces contradice el orden legal del país al que emigran o puede surgir como un área desconocida que no está reconocida por el sistema legal de ese país. El país receptor, que encuentra nuevas tradiciones y tiene que adaptar su sistema jurídico a ellas, a menudo reacciona contra las normas y sanciones que impone. Si bien el país receptor quiere que los inmigrantes se integren, también quiere que abandonen esas tradiciones a las que se aferran firmemente. Surge una situación difícil para estas personas que expresan su pertenencia a través de estas tradiciones y no quieren renunciar a ellas. El sistema legal seguirá imponiéndoles esto. Surge aquí un interesante problema

de sociología del derecho: la relación entre el derecho y los fenómenos sociales es interesante y, a menudo, vale la pena investigarla en un sentido académico. En este estudio, se discutirán con ejemplos las tradiciones que surgieron como resultado de la inmigración y que requieren regulación legal y conducen a sanciones porque no existe tal tradición en el país de inmigración.

270 Emigración ecuatoriana en la pandemia por la COVID-19: el tránsito por la selva del Darién.

Luis Enrique Calva Sánchez, El Colef, México

Buscando contribuir al entendimiento del tránsito de personas por la región del Darién, se presenta un estudio que se enfoca en la población ecuatoriana. Un grupo que destaca por su reciente y repentina incorporación en ese flujo migratorio. Antes de 2022 representaban tan solo 0.28 por ciento del total de entradas irregulares a Panamá, para 2023 ocupan el segundo lugar, solo luego de los venezolanos. Para entender esta migración se presenta un análisis que incluye los factores del contexto de salida y de los países de tránsito y destino, poniendo particular atención en los factores involucrados en decidir tomar la ruta del Darién, así como la experiencia de viaje. Para lograr el objetivo, se realizó un estudio a partir de una análisis cuantitativo y cualitativo. Primero a partir del análisis del flujo migratorio, atendiendo su dimensión, su dinámica y el perfil de las personas migrantes. De esta aproximación se presentan las transformaciones del flujo asociadas a los cambios contextuales tanto del país de origen como de las políticas migratorias de los países de tránsito. En una segunda parte se analizó la experiencia migratoria de nueve mujeres y hombres ecuatorianos que hicieron el trayecto del Darién durante 2022 o 2023, a partir de las cuales se identifican los elementos asociados a su decisión de migrar y su experiencia migratoria.

Moderator: Paula Alonso Pardo, University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain

- 9 Intercultural education courses in Mexico as a mechanism to avoid xenophobia and discrimination against immigrants. Are we doing the homework?**

Mauricio Hernandez Ramirez

- 307 Access or Exclusion? Administrative Barriers to School Enrollment for migrant children in Mexico**

Alexander Koenig

- 1846 Experiences of discrimination of international students and implications for future mobility**

Ann Kim, Monisha Poojary

- 1855 Narratives on Rural Schools: Schooling, Migrant Students and Depopulation in Spain**

Paula Alonso Pardo

- 9 Intercultural education courses in Mexico as a mechanism to avoid xenophobia and discrimination against immigrants. Are we doing the homework?**

Mauricio Hernandez Ramirez

Immigration is a topic where there are many gaps of information to the general population in Mexico. Most Mexican citizens, of all ages, lack accurate information about the immigration phenomenon and the recent influxes of persons coming from other countries, its characteristics, and causes. People rely on information that they watch or hear in social media, television shows, or in informal discussions and talks with their peers, friends, or family. But there is not an official deliberate government strategy to generate better and more accurate

information available to the Mexican population regarding the recent immigration phenomenon, and in this sense the Mexican education system should play a leading role.

The entire Mexican Education system, from basic to university levels, lacks a national comprehensive strategy that includes among other elements, the inclusion of interculturality in education programs, courses, and syllabus. Using evidence from some countries like Sweden or Denmark, the inclusion of interculturality courses in education programs, is a relevant tool to provide systematic and reliable information to students and their families, about immigration, its characteristics, and causes. The inclusion of interculturality courses in schools may have a positive multiplying effect that translates into a better informed childhood, youth and adult society in Mexico about the topic of immigration, and in the medium and long term, this information provided in schools can have a deterring effect over early manifestations of racism, xenophobia and discrimination against immigrants in the country.

This presentation has the general objective to show the results of a documentary research that reveals what is the current state of affairs (as of December 2023) regarding the inclusion (or not) of interculturality courses in Mexican schools, and how many of them were specifically designed with the purpose of generating inclusion and integration of the immigrant population into the Mexican society.

Do these courses exist? Where, in what states? Are they part of syllabus and/or education programs of schools? Public, private or both? Do we know in how many schools? Given the case, was the inclusion of these courses a federal initiative, a state or a municipal one? What are some of the topics included in the courses? What are some of the evaluation and grading parameters considered for these courses?

This work is relevant because it will present for analysis and discussion, the topic of education as a mechanism for integration of immigrant population into a foreign society, not directed to the immigrant population -which is a more traditional approach

to the subject-, but instead directed to national citizens of the hosting countries.

307 Access or Exclusion? Administrative Barriers to School Enrollment for migrant children in Mexico

Alexander Koenig, University of Chicago

Schools are one of the key sites for immigrant integration, providing newcomers with a sense of community and preparing young people for life in their new country or state of residence. Most research about immigrant integration in the Western Hemisphere has focused on schools in the United States and Canada, but three major shifts in human migration patterns in Mexico over the last 15 years have made it a site worthy of greater attention. The first is a net reversal in migration flows between Mexico and the United States since the 2008 financial crisis, with hundreds of thousands of Mexican- origin families living in the United States ‘returning’ to Mexico. The second is an acceleration of rural-to-urban internal migration that began with NAFTA in the 1990s and has increased as the economies and social services of Mexican urban centers continue to develop. The third is an influx of international migrants seeking asylum in the United States and either choosing or being forced to stay in Mexico. All three groups present academic, cultural, and linguistic integration challenges to schools and school leaders with high concentrations of newcomers. Administrative barriers to education can include fees for enrollment and/or learning materials, registration requirements such as personal identification numbers and proof of address, or cumbersome processes such as poorly publicized enrollment deadlines and/or lottery admissions. For migrant students with diverse language backgrounds, access to translators and translated materials for parents can also be considered an administrative barrier. Prior research into the role of administrative barriers regarding school access has almost always found that these barriers push lower SES students into lower quality schools or out of the school system entirely. Eliminating administrative barriers to school has the potential to be a high-impact lever for reducing societal

inequality. As of 2015, the federal government of Mexico has removed all legal barriers to school enrollment and access in the country, meaning that every school-aged child, regardless of citizenship or migration status, has the right to a free public education. But are migrant families taking advantage of the opportunity to enroll their kids in school? Are schools including migrant populations in their planning and seeking out families to encourage enrollment? The opening of Mexican schools to non-citizen children is a case study in the challenges local institutions face adapting to federal policy change and can teach us a lot about the long-term potential for an integrated and supportive migration and education system in the region. This project uses census data and maps of migration patterns to identify school districts facing these integration challenges and then uses interviews and document analysis to assess and compare how schools have responded to these three groups.

1846 Experiences of discrimination of international students and implications for future mobility

Ann Kim, York University, Canada Monisha Poojary, York University, Canada

The volume of international students to Canada has expanded significantly over the past decade since the federalization of education migration, or the explicit leadership, design, and coordination of the federal government in what traditionally fell under provincial jurisdiction. International students continue to be heavily recruited for their social and economic contributions with many arriving from countries in Latin America, Africa, and East and South Asia, and these numbers are expected to grow. There are currently over 800,000 international students in Canada and 1.4 million are expected by 2027 (https://www.theglobeandmail.com/politics/article-ottawa-forecasts-14-million-international-student-applications-a-year/?utm_utm_Referer:+Social+Network+/%3A+Media&utm_campaign=Shared+Web+Article+Links). Yet, despite their ever growing presence and those of other migrants, which results in increased

diversity within Canada's social and cultural environment, roughly 25 percent of international students report experiences of discrimination. Recent news media have also reported on problems related to food and housing insecurity. This study explores the experiences of discrimination and social connections across ethno-racial groups and examines the implications for future mobility in terms of recommendations to co-nationals. We use data from the CBIE (Canadian Bureau of International Education) 2021 nation-wide survey of international students in universities and colleges to compare experiences across groups. As a country, Canada has some distance to go to create a positive and welcoming environment for non-white migrants and we examine the struggles of international students and highlight areas for improvement. Given the salience of social networks for mobility chains, student experiences may be important predictors of future migration flows.

1855 Narratives on Rural Schools: Schooling, Migrant Students and Depopulation in Spain

Paula Alonso Pardo, University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain

This article analyses the perception of the main actors and actresses living in depopulated areas of Spain regarding the schooling of migrant pupils in these localities. Educational centres become the backbone of the territory, insofar as they affect the settlement of migrant families, as well as the public initiatives of and social entities that mobilise their resources in order to keep the village alive. The hypothesis is based on the idea that these initiatives to attract foreign populations have a dual nature, generating an instrumentalisation of the school while endowing it with a cohesive nature, due to its potential as a social bridge between children and their families. The fieldwork was carried out in 5 municipalities of Spain, through 37 semi-structured in-depth interviews with the four main agents involved. They are diverse voices, but they pursue the social strength of the school, both collectively and individually. Firstly, we look at the initiatives carried out by the local

administration and third sector organisations. Secondly, we how the school face of adversity and, finally, at the imaginary of migrants: the benefits of the school and of its role in the social and economic development of the migrant population. The results show a win-win discourse for the promoters of these initiatives, but also perverse effects for families and municipalities: their short-termism, population turnover, and blockage to social mobility. It is an ambivalent scenario, full of threats, but also of opportunities and strengths. The utilitarianism of the actions is compensated by their cohesive role.

5 July 2024, Friday

11:45 - 13:15

6I Digital Transformation - Digitalización [Español]

Moderator: Cristina Barrón, Iberoamericana University, Mexico

348 Desafíos de privacidad y derechos humanos en la digitalización de trámites migratorios: evidencia sobre migrantes en tránsito por México hacia Estados Unidos

Amairani Ximena Mendieta Escalante, Francisco Adrián García García

353 Brecha de género en la apropiación de tecnologías digitales entre personas migrantes en tránsito: evidencia sobre personas migrantes centro y sudamericanas en tránsito por México hacia Estados Unidos *Francisco Adrián García García, Amairani Ximena Mendieta Escalante*

348 Desafíos de privacidad y derechos humanos en la digitalización de trámites migratorios: evidencia sobre migrantes en tránsito por México hacia Estados Unidos

*Amairani Ximena Mendieta Escalante, Centro LATAM Digital Francisco
Adrián García García, Centro LATAM Digital*

La digitalización de los trámites migratorios a través de aplicaciones y plataformas digitales plantea un debate en el que convergen perspectivas diversas. La primera es sobre quienes opinan que la incorporación de estas tecnologías puede ser positiva al hacer más eficiente la recopilación de datos; en contraste, se considera que puede ser perjudicial para las personas migrantes debido a la creciente preocupación por potenciales violaciones a la privacidad, el uso indebido de la información personal y la falta de habilidades digitales de los migrantes.

Este trabajo se centra en los migrantes irregulares que buscan asilo y cómo la reciente incorporación de trámites migratorios digitales incrementa su exposición a potenciales violaciones a sus derechos humanos. Mediante una comparación de los instrumentos digitales para la migración habilitados por Estados Unidos y la Unión Europea vigentes en 2023, analizamos los marcos legales nacionales, cómo se adhieren a los principios legales internacionales y cómo podrían contravenir los principios de salvaguarda para la integridad de los migrantes. Estos dos casos comparten similitudes en sus mecanismos de ingreso a su territorio, como que la única forma de pedir asilo es a través de medios digitales. El enfoque comparativo permite comprender los procedimientos digitales migratorios y sus consecuencias para el migrante en contextos diversos, tanto en términos de legislación local como de estándares globales. Por otro lado, contrastamos estos hallazgos con percepciones que tienen los migrantes en tránsito sobre la privacidad de sus datos personales en línea, con base en una encuesta en línea levantada en por Centro LATAM Digital, en el primer trimestre de 2024, con 2000 observaciones para personas en tránsito por México hacia EU en México.

Nuestra investigación aporta evidencia sobre los riesgos de la digitalización de la migración, y aborda la necesidad de regular y establecer estrategias de protección que garanticen la

salvaguardia de los derechos digitales y humanos de los migrantes en un contexto global. Al mismo tiempo, contribuimos a dar cuenta de en qué medida los migrantes en tránsito hacia Estados Unidos perciben amenazas a su privacidad en el contexto migratorio. Enfatizamos la necesidad de diseños institucionales y esquemas de gobernanza que integren a migrantes, sociedad civil y expertos en la elaboración de leyes y políticas públicas relacionadas con los trámites migratorios digitales, lo que resulta fundamental para establecer una gobernanza más equitativa.

353 Brecha de género en la apropiación de tecnologías digitales entre personas migrantes en tránsito: evidencia sobre personas migrantes centro y sudamericanas en tránsito por México hacia Estados Unidos

*Francisco Adrián García García, Centro LATAM Digital Amairani
Ximena Mendieta Escalante, Centro LATAM Digital*

En la última década, se han desarrollado estudios sobre cómo los migrantes han incorporado el uso de tecnologías digitales. Existe un debate en torno al rol de estas: por un lado, se han incorporado aproximaciones como la de smart refugee, en la que las tecnologías son empoderantes, debido a que amplían el acceso a información relevante y, por tanto, potencian la toma de decisiones. A esta postura se contraponen los estudios de brechas digitales entre migrantes, que enfatizan en que las ventajas que ofrecen las tecnologías digitales son aprovechadas desde condiciones de desigualdad, como puede ser la escasez de recursos para acceder a un teléfono inteligente o la falta de conocimientos suficientes para el aprovechamiento de estas tecnología.

La mayoría de trabajos sobre brechas digitales entre migrantes tienen tres sesgos: son estudios de caso correspondientes a migrantes en Europa; se concentran en la aparición de estas brechas en los procesos de integración de los migrantes en sus lugares de destino; pasan por alto el análisis entre grupos minoritarios o vulnerables al interior de los migrantes. Nuestra contribución es ocupar estos vacíos en la literatura mediante el

estudio de brechas de género en la apropiación de tecnologías digitales entre migrantes centro y sudamericanos en tránsito por México hacia Estados Unidos. Presentamos hallazgos surgidos de tres fuentes, levantadas por Centro LATAM Digital en el marco del proyecto Vulnerabilidades digitales entre personas migrantes en tránsito, financiado por Internet Society Foundation: a) una encuesta en línea, levantada durante el primer trimestre de 2024, con 2,000 observaciones para personas en tránsito por México hacia Estados Unidos. La encuesta contiene datos sobre habilidades digitales, hábitos de seguridad digital en línea y percepciones de riesgo en la navegación en internet; b) 8 grupos focales, con participación de personas migrantes en tránsito, levantados en efugios en el centro y sur de México; c) observaciones derivadas de 6 talleres impartidos en albergues y refugios a personas migrantes en tránsito, orientados a la difusión de medidas relacionadas con un uso seguro y confiable del internet.

Como principales hallazgos, encontramos que, si bien no existen diferencias significativas en cuanto conocimiento de herramientas digitales entre hombres y mujeres, las mujeres se muestran más preocupadas por temas como la suplantación de su identidad y el mal uso de imágenes personales, y las posibles consecuencias para sus familias en sus lugares de origen. Por otra parte, aunque hay un conocimiento similar sobre la importancia de implementar medidas preventivas de seguridad, como pueden ser el uso de contraseñas para dispositivos móviles y redes sociales, o la desactivación de la geolocalización del celular, las mujeres enfrentan barreras para implementar estas medidas, ya que algunas declararon estar obligadas a compartir sus contraseñas y su geolocalización en tiempo real con sus parejas en sus lugares de origen o destino. El valor agregado de nuestro trabajo es que presentamos evidencia novedosa de las brechas digitales de género que se presentan entre personas migrantes en tránsito y su relación con sus trayectos migratorios para un caso en América Latina.

5 July 2024, Friday

14:15 - 15:45

7A Gender and Migration 3

Moderator: Carla Pederzini, Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico

- 41 LGBTQ+ newcomers' settlement and integration experiences and providers' perspectives on meeting their needs in Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada**

Sulaimon Giwa

- 272 (Dis)Empowerment and migration: the case of women and gender diverse migrants in Mexico**

Laura Abril Ríos-Rivera

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Harmeet Kaur Kalsi

- 1875 A Study on Symbolic Violence Against Married migrant women in Korean society**

Youngyoung Lee

- 298 "Centering lived experiences through the lenses of gender and intersectionality, and community engagement to strengthen Health Systems: Evidence from Rohingya Refugees in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh".**

Monira Ahsan

- 41 LGBTQ+ newcomers' settlement and integration experiences and providers' perspectives on meeting their needs in Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada**

Sulaimon Giwa, Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada

Canada's government has pledged to admit 1.45 million immigrants by 2025.[1] The diversity of Canada's newcomer

population would enrich the country's cultural tapestry while also benefiting the economy. Settlement organizations play a crucial role in facilitating integration for newcomers in Canada. [2] Nevertheless, these organizations have historically lacked inclusivity towards people who fall outside their usual client base.[3,4] LGBTQ+ newcomers in Newfoundland and Labrador (NL) have been neglected or marginalized in terms of settlement support, leading to a limited understanding of their needs.[3,4] This study has three main objectives:

- Identify the settlement and integration needs of LGBTQ+ newcomers;
- Recommend measures that enhance the availability of tailored programs and services, or promote the creation of new ones to facilitate successful integration; and
- Assess the current capacity of settlement and LGBTQ+ community organizations to meet the settlement and integration needs of LGBTQ+ newcomers.

Between October 2022 and October 2023, the research team conducted a mixed-method study that included an anonymous online qualitative survey[5] and in-depth semi-structured interviews with LGBTQ+ newcomers (n=14), as well as settlement and LGBTQ+ service providers (n=3). Data was thematically coded and analyzed.[6] LGBTQ+ newcomers arrived from East Asia, Eastern Europe, Latin America, the Middle East, South Asia, Southeast Asia, West Africa, and Western Europe. Most (7 participants) were temporary residents. The length of their stay in NL varies from 5 to 124 months, with an average of 41.3 months (3.44 years). They ranged in age from 20 to 46 years, with a median of 29.8. In terms of gender, they identified as male, female/woman, demigender, queer, nonbinary, and genderfluid. The reported sexual orientations were gay, lesbian, bisexual, demisexual, and queer. Although available sociodemographic data from settlement and LGBTQ+ service providers is limited, their combined work experience totalled 10.5 years. Memorial

University's ethics review committee approved this study. The results of the study revealed three major themes: (i) there are limited settlement services available, and while formal support systems are vital for LGBTQ+ newcomers, informal systems that allow them to connect with others who are like them would also aid in settlement and integration; (ii) settlement and LGBTQ+ service providers do not have a thorough understanding of the needs of LGBTQ+ newcomers, and management should provide staff training to help them better serve the LGBTQ+ newcomer population; (iii) the settlement and LGBTQ+ service sectors must do a better job of ensuring continuity of care and support for LGBTQ+ newcomers, which may entail establishing an LGBTQ+ newcomer settlement organization.

The success of LGBTQ+ newcomer settlement and integration hinges on several unique but intersecting factors: initiatives that focus on informal care systems, facilitate relationships between LGBTQ+ newcomers and local communities, prioritize mental health and wellbeing, enhance skill and knowledge development of settlement and LGBTQ+ service providers, and strive to establish an LGBTQ+ newcomer settlement organization, could all help LGBTQ+ newcomers feel less isolated. Harmonizing organizational policies and practices is an element of the solution that contributes to the development of a culturally informed response.

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272 (Dis)Empowerment and migration: the case of women and gender diverse migrants in Mexico

Laura Abril Ríos-Rivera, University of Oxford

People on the move, transiting spaces and systems of oppression, face inequalities, but they also resist and transform based on compounding factors at multiple levels. I explore how intersecting factors at the psychosocial, and policy-practice level influence women, and gender-diverse migrants' capacity to expand their ability to make strategic life choices—empowerment. I look at these dynamics by exploring the case of Latin American and Caribbean refugees and other survival migrants in three Mexican cities: Tapachula, bordering Guatemala, Mexico City, and Tijuana, bordering the U.S.A. I collaborate with my interlocutors by using participatory and creative methodologies, and I stay in contact with them over social media. At the Migration Conference I will respectfully use the artistic creations and stories of my collaborators to present my research focusing on two avenues: oppression and empowerment. Guided by queer feminist perspectives, I will delve into how restrictive migration and asylum policies generate forced immobility, insecurity, and lack of protection. I will interweave these issues with the socioemotional impacts of trauma at origin, transit, settlement/relocation and how gender

and sexuality shapes lived experiences. I will further explore individual and collective acts of resistance which lead to critical consciousness, transformation, and expansion of agency—empowerment. My research provides useful contributions for academia, policy, and practice while allowing spaces for connection with the lives and experiences of people who are forced to migrate in the Americas.

292 The Indian Gender Gap in Educational Attainment & Workforce

Harmeet Kaur Kalsi, University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA)

The purpose of this paper is to address the gender gap in India's education system and its workforce. It will begin with using the International Labour Force database to compare the statistical differences between the United States and India's education and workforce. Then utilizing the World Policy Center database, this paper will showcase the structural issues that are caused by India's educational and workforce policies and how they contribute to the extreme gender disparity. Next, it will discuss the benefits and limitations of the most current policy in India, the 2020 National Educational Policy. Finally, there are new policy solutions to specifically address the gender gap in education and in the workforce in India. There will be a discussion on creating policies to create legislative, labor force, and cultural norm changes.

1875 A Study on Symbolic Violence Against Married migrant women in Korean society

Youngyoung Lee

The objective of this research is understanding the various challenges faced by migrant women in marriage. These challenges emanate from conflicts rooted in communication barriers, family dynamics, and differences in the thinking and spouses. Issues such as difficulties in childbirth and childcare, employment challenges, and subsequent family breakdown contribute to the complex array of challenges faced by migrant

women. In light of challenges posed by low birth rates and an aging population, the government recognizes socially adapting foreign residents as a critical demographic. Social adaptation, achieved through interactions and relationship-building with family and community members, presents difficulties that cannot be solely addressed by the individual's willingness. Recognizing this, effective policies and support systems are essential for the successful integration of these individuals into Korean society.

Literature review

Symbolic violence refers to discrimination not tied to specific situations but occurring in daily life, akin to stigma (Bourdieu, 1989). Experiencing discrimination in daily life from Koreans emerges as a hindrance to social adaptation in Korean society. Marriage migrant women who acknowledge experiencing discrimination, compared to those who do not, exhibit significantly lower overall satisfaction with Korean life, satisfaction in marital relationships, and satisfaction with their children. Analyzing the extension of discrimination experiences from personal to public domains, research suggests that perceived discriminatory experiences act as a barrier to adaptation in Korean society.

Research Methods

This study empirically analyzes the 2021 National Survey on Multicultural Families Data collected by the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family. Data are responses from 15,578 responses selected by the multi-level stratified cluster sampling collected in 2021 on a national scale. The dependent variable is depression. The independent variable is social level such as income, assets, education, and occupation. The social discrimination is analyzed as a mediating variable between the relationships. Based on this, the research model is constructed and the statistical analysis was performed using by Statistical program.

Research Results

In summary, the study demonstrated that social stratum awareness plays a crucial role in the negative effects of social discrimination and depression among married migrant women. The interactive effect between social stratum awareness and service experience also confirmed a moderated mediating effect in the relationship between social discrimination and depression.

Conclusions

This study is significant in validating that visible and invisible discrimination, ranging from the micro to macro levels, vary according to social stratum awareness. It establishes that these forms of discrimination are crucial variables in explaining important social adaptation factors, such as their impact on depression. Furthermore, the study holds policy significance by confirming that there is a moderated mediating effect of the interaction between social stratum awareness and social activity services.

298 “Centering lived experiences through the lenses of gender and intersectionality, and community engagement to strengthen Health Systems: Evidence from Rohingya Refugees in Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh”.

Monira Ahsan, Center on Gender and Forced Displacement, The Asian Institute of Technology

Purpose and Background: Drawing on the concepts of gender, intersectionality, feminism, and contextuality, this paper explores the practice that centers lived experiences in the health system to strengthen action on inclusivity and belonging in redressing structural and social inequity of Rohingya refugees in the protracted displacements.

Methods—This paper draws on a mixed-method approach. The quantitative survey of 400 Rohingya refugees complemented the findings using qualitative tools such as FGDs, Semi-structured Interviews, Workshop-Style Discussions, and Participant Observation involving about 100 participants, including

Rohingya refugees of different genders and ages and health care providers from three refugee camps in Cox's Bazar.

Results: This paper argues for considering gender, intersectionality, and feminism in strengthening the health system to facilitate refugee access, utilisation, and health outcomes. Three key findings are critical in designing and strengthening health policies and health services in refugee situations. First, gender, intersectionality, and feminist lenses are critical in investigating and understanding challenges in health-seeking behaviour and health services uptake among women and men of different ages, abilities, and diverse gender identities in the displacement context. Second, centering marginalised voices helps address power, privilege and intersecting gender inequalities in health policies and health systems by recognising that bodies and sexuality serve as sites of power, discrimination, control, and violence. Third, engaging the community mechanisms to generate contextual knowledge and facilitating health care access contributes to decision-making to effect systemic change in intrahousehold and community power inequities, health policies and health services.

Value/Conclusions: Despite significant progress in global evidence on addressing inequalities in global health, there have been knowledge gaps in advancing justice, inclusion and belonging in health systems to ensure equity in humanitarian health. This study underscores that lenses of gender, intersectionality, and feminism, coupled with the effective mechanisms of community engagement, are critical in addressing contextual factors and social determinants to strengthen just, inclusive, and sustainable health policies and health systems to redress social inequity in protracted displacements, such as in the context of Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. The findings further reinforce the significance of relational, access-related, and quality dimensions of the lived experiences of the different needs, practices, protections, and expectations of health systems by the displaced and refugees to transform and advance alternative policy and

service delivery frameworks to redress social inequity in conflict and peace.

7B Diversidad y Migración [Español]

Moderator: Pascual G. García-Macías, UTPL, Ecuador

266 Los retos del Sur global frente al nuevo régimen internacional de refugio. El caso de Tapachula y la frontera sur de México

Susann Vallentin Hjorth Boisen

75 Ecuador vive una nueva ola de migración

Jessica Andrea Ordóñez-Cuenca

100 Entre el control y la protección desde las leyes mexicanas; Adolescentes centroamericanxs en situación de movilidad en México

Rasha Salah

375 Flujos migratorios en la frontera sur de México: viejos y nuevos perfiles

Rosalba Jasso Vargas, Julieta Bengochea Soria

266 Los retos del Sur global frente al nuevo régimen internacional de refugio. El caso de Tapachula y la frontera sur de México

Susann Vallentin Hjorth Boisen, Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social (CIESAS-Ciudad de México)

En los últimos años las guerras, el cambio climático y la violencia ha incrementado la movilidad desde los países del sur global, como África, Medio Oriente y Centro y Suramérica hacia el norte global, en busca de protección internacional. La respuesta de las regiones del Norte global, como Europa, Australia y Estados Unidos ha sido la implementación de regímenes de refugio cada día más restrictivos. Las medidas de control de la llegada de solicitantes de refugio incluye el establecimiento de llamados “terceros países seguros”, la extensión de los controles

fronterizos hacia terceros países - una especie de externalización o outsourcing de las medidas de control y disuasión de los flujos de refugiados, como en el caso de Turquía, Grecia o Libia,- y el establecimiento de terceros países o territorios para el procesamiento extraterritorial de las solicitudes.

En el caso de México, como resultado de las políticas de asilo cada día más restrictivas y disuasivas de Estados Unidos, se ha creado un fenómeno de “atrapamiento” de la población solicitante en la frontera norte y sur de México. De acuerdo con las cifras de la COMAR (2024), en 2023 México en México se batieron todos los récords históricos de solicitudes de la condición de refugiado, con 140 982 personas, provenientes principalmente de los países del norte de Centroamérica, y haitianos que salieron de Brasil y Chile y travesaron el peligroso paso del Darién, junto con otras nacionalidades suramericanas, para arribar finalmente a la frontera sur de México.

Con base en un proyecto de investigación cualitativa (2017-2022) con trabajo de campo en Tapachula, Chiapas y la Ciudad de México, la ponencia se centra en los efectos del régimen restrictiva de asilo en Estados Unidos sobre los procesos de llegada y acogida de personas solicitantes de la condición de refugiado en la frontera sur de México.

La ponencia inicia con un análisis del marco general que ha generado los cambios en el régimen internacional del refugio y que ha producido una nueva situación de acogida y asentamiento de facto de refugiados en países de ingresos medios o bajos que antes eran territorios de tránsito. Después, la ponencia analiza el caso de Tapachula, Chiapas, en la frontera sur de México, donde se ha dado la mayor concentración de población solicitante de la condiciones de refugiado en México. El trabajo describe y analiza a detalle las condiciones de vida de los solicitantes de refugio, el acceso a la vivienda, la precariedad alimentaria y económica y las múltiples problemáticas asociadas a la inmovilidad geográfica en este espacio fronterizo. Después, se discute los retos que implica para las nuevas sociedades

receptoras la reorientación de los flujos de movilidad y la importancia de elaborar soluciones que atienden las principales necesidades de esta población. Finalmente, señala la necesidad de repensar el régimen internacional del refugio desde el Sur Global y elaborar mecanismos de bajo costo para dar soluciones a los principales desafíos humanitarios que se están presentando en estos espacios.

75 Ecuador vive una nueva ola de migración

Jessica Andrea Ordóñez-Cuenca, Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja

Este documento tiene por objetivo describir la situación de la migración internacional en Ecuador, este país que ha vivido dos olas migratorias internacionales importantes, desde los años cincuenta hasta la primera década de los años 2000. Los países destino eran España y Estados Unidos, desde los cuales se han recibido remesas por algunas décadas. Sumado a esto, desde el año 2011 se produce un ingreso masivo de personas venezolanas por tránsito y para residir en Ecuador, estas personas huyen de la situación social y económica que vive su país. Esta situación cambia la situación de en el país debido a que se convierte en un país de acogida. En la actualidad, en Ecuador se vive una crisis de seguridad y violencia generalizada que ha influido en la falta de oportunidades, el incremento de percepción de inseguridad debido a los chantajes de grupos de delincuentes organizados a los que los denominan “vacunadores”, esto ha reducido la demanda y ha encarecido el empleo. Recientemente se declaró un estado excepción con el propósito de realizar acciones en las cárceles, las cuales incoherentemente representan los epicentros de violencia y otros actos de corrupción. Como respuesta la migración interna e internacional se inició una ola migratoria masiva, la cual es particularmente peligrosa debido a que se utilizan pasos irregulares como al Selva del Darién, camino en el cual los migrantes enfrentan todo tipo de peligro. Las estadísticas hablan de un saldo migratorio negativo y creciente, en 2022 asciende a 113.931 ecuatorianos, no obstante, las cifras reales superan con creces esta estadística.

100 Entre el control y la protección desde las leyes mexicanas; Adolescentes centroamericanxs en situación de movilidad en México

Rasha Salah, Universidad Iberoamericana, México

Mi interés por el tema de adolescentes en situación de movilidad ha nacido hace más de diez años en los campos de refugiados en Siria y Líbano, acompañar, documentar y analizar las experiencias de adolescentes en su trayectoria por México, es mi tema de la tesis del doctorado en Antropología Social.

El objetivo de la conferencia analizar la materia jurídica relacionada con adolescentes no acompañados en situación de movilidad en su paso por México. A través de explicar la diferencia entre la ley como texto escrito y su aplicación en la práctica, abordando tres leyes que están a favor del tránsito libre y estancia segura de NNA en situación de movilidad, contraponiéndolas con cuatro historias de vida de adolescentes que viven en albergues, con el fin de demostrar cómo la normatividad cambia en la experiencia concreta. Las preguntas que guían este capítulo son: ¿Qué hace que un sistema, jurídicamente organizado para brindar protección y garantizar derechos, haga justamente lo contrario? ¿Qué concepciones de Estado, derechos y ciudadanía implica esta situación? ¿A quién o quiénes beneficia este orden perverso en el cual coexisten NNA? y ¿Es sólo un error aislado o circunstancial, o es algo sistémico?

Después de presentar las historias de vida que contradicen el discurso de la protección a la población de NNA desde el Estado y sus formas de control migratoria que está cada vez más presente en todo el país que se convierte en una frontera grande que limita el paso o movimiento a las personas en situación de movilidad. Mi idea es demostrar como las contradicciones de la ley se complementan con la confusión y la arbitrariedad con que las propias autoridades tratan estos temas, generan un ecosistema jurídico violento para las/os NNA. Es decir, estamos en presencia de leyes que protegen, por un lado, y actuaciones de autoridades que las contradicen por el otro; la esquizofrenia legal y las violencias legales, hacen que todo parezca un

enjambre de contradicciones entre prácticas y declaraciones, discursos y acciones, leyes y normas. Lamentablemente es una práctica mucho más que común en todos los casos, al punto de ser algo sistemático.

Además, existe una tendencia muy marcada en las autoridades mexicanas para hacer de la solicitud de refugio la opción fundamental para personas en situación de movilidad. Parece ser que el refugio es casi obligatorio, o como única opción, es la respuesta legal al deseo de detener a las personas migrantes, confirmando el papel de México como tercer país seguro.

Deseo enfatizar que la espera y la incertidumbre son parte del sistema legal, y quizá sean su componente más importante. Tal parece que el objetivo es cansar a las/os solicitantes al punto de hacerlos desistir de sus objetivos y seguir su camino sin planes o apoyo; en especial, las adolescentes mujeres solas se ven obligadas a escoger entre diferentes violencias, cuál violencia vivir dado que de todas formas coexistirán en entornos violentos.

En conclusión, la experiencia migrante es siempre limitada por la ley, la discriminación, el racismo y los prejuicios, todo parece un des/orden violento orquestado que obliga a NNA a vivir situaciones límite. El ámbito jurídico que existe para la protección de NNA en situación de movilidad nos habla entonces de un sistema de protección que no protege, y al contrario profundiza la indefensión y la vulnerabilidad. Tal como está diseñado el sistema, es posible concluir que no necesitamos más leyes, requerimos que se cumplan las que existen para proteger a los/as NNA.

375 Flujos migratorios en la frontera sur de México: viejos y nuevos perfiles

*Rosalba Jasso Vargas, CIMSUR-UNAM Julieta Bengochea Soria,
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La migración en la frontera sur de México está experimentando desde 2021 importantes cambios que se evidencian en un aumento de la intensidad del número de personas migrantes, cambio en la composición de los orígenes de procedencia, y

cambios en su composición demográfica. El crecimiento del flujo migratorio en la frontera sur mexicana responde a las nuevas movilidades intrarregionales (Giorguli-Saucedo y Lazcano-Ponce, 2024) y la novedosa participación de flujos extracontinentales desde África y Asia (Miranda, 2023), que se suman a los flujos migratorios tradicionales provenientes desde el norte de Centroamérica. Otra transformación relevante se produce en la composición demográfica de los flujos migratorios donde se observa una mayor participación de familias, niñas, niños y adolescentes no acompañados (Uribe y Calva, 2021; Coubès, 2021).

En este sentido, el objetivo de la propuesta es ofrecer estimaciones sobre los cambios relativos en la magnitud de los flujos migratorios en la ciudad de Tapachula, Chiapas, según sexo, edad y país de procedencia. Las fuentes demográficas tradicionales como el Censo de Población y Vivienda 2020 o encuestas específicas no permiten dar cuenta del cambio experimentado en esta ciudad mexicana a partir de 2021 o de la magnitud de la migración venezolana actual. En este sentido, se propone utilizar un par de fuentes alternativas para el estudio de la migración tal como Facebook y los datos sobre personas en situación migratoria irregular en México provenientes de la Unidad Política Migratoria, Registro e Identidad de Personas de la Secretaría de Gobernación.

Utilizando el método de diferencias de diferencias se estimarán los cambios relativos en la magnitud de residentes (Alexander, Polimis y Zagueni, 2019) en la ciudad de Tapachula según sexo y edad. Para el cálculo de las diferencias se utilizarán el número de usuarios de Facebook identificados como Expats cada tres meses comenzando con julio 2020, siguiendo con octubre 2020, enero 2021, abril 2021 y julio 2020. (La categoría Expat refiere a personas que Facebook identifica residiendo en un país diferente al país de residencia anterior (Bengochea, 2022)).

Los cambios relativos entre trimestre y trimestre esperados son: el crecimiento positivo entre octubre 2020 y enero 2021 que representan la incorporación de nuevas movilidades. La

continuidad de un crecimiento positivo entre enero 2021 y Julio 2020 que representa nuevas llegadas aunada al estancamiento de personas migrantes en la ciudad. Si no ocurriese un cambio se asume que el número de llegadas igualó el número de salidas. Los resultados sobre los cambios porcentuales de cada grupo y trimestre se contrastarán con la información de los eventos de personas en situación migratoria irregular.

En este sentido nos proponemos un ejercicio novedoso al cotejar los datos provenientes de Facebook, los cuales han sido validados en numerosos documentos para el estudio de la migración internacional al compararse con datos provenientes de Naciones Unidas, de la American Community Survey o de la Plataforma de Coordinación Interagencial para Refugiados y Migrantes de Venezuela (Alexander et al., 2019; Palotti et al., 2020; Rampazzo et al., 2021; Zagheni et al., 2017) y de migrantes en situación migratoria irregular.

Alexander, M., Polimis, K., & Zagheni, E. (2019). The Impact of Hurricane María on Out-migration from Puerto Rico: Evidence from Facebook Data. *Population and Development Review*, 45(3), 617–630. <https://doi.org/10.1111/padr.12289>

Bengochea, J. (2022). Huellas digitales y oportunidades para el estudio de la migración en América Latina y el Caribe (8; Documento de Trabajo).

Palotti, J., Adler, N., Morales-Guzman, A., Villaveces, J., Sekara, V., Garcia Herranz, M., Al-Asad, M., & Weber, I. (2020). Monitoring of the Venezuelan exodus through Facebook's advertising platform. *PLOS ONE*, 15(2), e0229175. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0229175>.

7C Migration policies and practices in the new century/ Prácticas y políticas migratorias en el nuevo siglo [Español]

Moderator: Valeria Valle, Iberoamericana, Mexico

186 Las políticas migratorias en México en la coyuntura electoral presidencial de

2024-2030

Rodolfo García Zamora, Selene Gaspar Olvera

260 How a multisectoral intervention with migrants helps build primary healthcare resilience: the case of the “Ventanillas de Salud” in Mexican Consulates in the United States

Pablo Gaitán-Rossi, Mireya Vilar-Compte, Arturo Vargas Bustamante,

354 Personal data collection of transit migrants: Quid pro quos and the risks of digital border externalization

Liliana Joy Frankel, Andrew Bahena, Santiago Narvárez

186 Las políticas migratorias en México en la coyuntura electoral presidencial de 2024-2030

Rodolfo García Zamora, Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas Selene Gaspar Olvera, Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas

Después de 30 años de una política migratoria de seguridad nacional, crecientemente militarizada y externalización de fronteras, en la coyuntura electoral presidencial 2024-2030, cuando México tiene diez dimensiones migratorias(país de origen, tránsito, destino, retorno, desplazamientos, jornaleros agrícolas, trabajadores temporales en Estados Unidos y Canadá, asilo, refugio y "devueltos" de Estados Unidos), se enfrenta al desafío de construir y aplicar una política de Estado sobre Desarrollo Económico, Migraciones y Derechos Humanos que permita incidir en las causas estructurales de las mismas y la gestión de la movilidad humana en el país con respeto pleno a los derechos humanos en todo el territorio nacional.

260 How a multisectoral intervention with migrants helps build primary healthcare resilience: the case of the “Ventanillas de Salud” in Mexican Consulates in the United States

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Mireya Vilar-Compte, Department of Public Health, Montclair State University, Montclair, NJ, USA
Arturo Vargas Bustamante, Department of Health Policy and Management, University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, USA*

Background

Multisectoral actions are a main component of the WHO/UNICEF framework to strengthen primary healthcare (PHC). However, there is a dearth of literature showing how to implement them to improve healthcare access and equity. The Ventanillas de Salud (VDS - “Health Windows”) are a culturally sensitive outreach program within the 49 Mexican Consulates in the United States (US) that provides information and health care navigation support to underserved and uninsured Mexican immigrants. The Hispanic population had the largest decline in life expectancy (3 years) in the US during the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic. Our aim was to assess how the VDS response to the pandemic exemplifies key characteristics of a resilient health system.

Methods

Based on the EquiR implementation-science framework and Kruk’s five qualities of resilient health systems (awareness, diversity, self-regulation, integration, adaptation), this qualitative study investigates how the VDS implemented the emergency response. We conducted motivational interviews with three types of actors – six VDS coordinators, eight partner organizations, and ten VDS users– in two Consulates, Los Angeles and New York, to identify implementation processes to respond to the shock.

Results

The VDS had a strategic awareness of specific needs during the emergency because they had previous means of communication and a trusted relationship with their target population and partner organizations. VDS showed diversity in their response by adding new services for emerging needs, by switching service provision modalities, and by opening their scope to include social protection services. According to the VDS staff, these

adaptations increased their topics, depth, reach, and diversified their users. The response fostered integration by expanding the network of partner organizations with the civil society and the state and federal US health system. The response was self-regulating because they transformed their services according to the phases of the pandemic, i.e., moving from testing and service-delivery to vaccination and protective measures while addressing misinformation. Users had mostly positive opinions about the adaptations, but the VDS could not maintain all their regular services mostly due to staff shortages.

Conclusion

The VDS are a prominent example of the cooperation between migration and health services and between the public sector and the civil society to provide essential health services during an emergency to a hard-to-reach and marginalized population. The implementation of this public health intervention offers valuable lessons on how to complement and strengthen health systems to improve preparedness, response, and recovery for future crises.

354 Personal data collection of transit migrants: Quid pro quos and the risks of digital border externalization

Liliana Joy Frankel, Iberoamericana University, Mexico Andrew Bahena, Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights of Los Angeles (CHIRLA) Santiago Narváez, Red en Defensa de los Derechos Digitales (R3D)

The externalization of the United States' southern border has often been studied in terms of its physical manifestations (Lloyd & Mountz 2018); however, explicit shows of force may require more political will in the US than is always expedient. Migrant testimonies hint at some of the more insidious forms that border externalization can take, which depend on a digital infrastructure (Aizeki, Bingham & Narváez 2024) so normalized as to be nearly imperceptible, but whose use in complicating transit migration through the Americas is likely to have a greater effect over time than more blatantly imperial stunts.

This paper will triangulate primary-source testimony from migrants in Mexico with insights from monitoring operations in Mexico City and Chiapas and information requests to governments along the Colombia-Central America- Mexico-US corridor to explore what trends in the collection of migrants' personal data suggest about data's role in border externalization. Existing investigations and migrant testimonies suggest the presence of data-sharing agreements between governments in the Americas (NIJC, Cristosal, Access Now & International Human Rights & Conflict Resolution Clinic of Stanford Law School 2023). Difficult-to-verify information about a given person's previous interactions with authorities and their activities in their home country can be brought to bear on immigration decisions for those seeking asylum or other paths towards regularization once in the US (Del Bosque 2019) and even beforehand (Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos 2021). The expanding presence of personal data collection protocols in the region seems to track with the expanding presence of agencies dedicated to "managing" transit migration and the use of statistics and quantitative metrics to satisfy funding requirements (Los Angeles Declaration on Migration and Protection 2022). Yet migrant testimony suggests that personal data collection is still highly discretionary. Our paper posits personal data collection as one of the many *quid pro quos* migrants say characterize their journeys. Just as Internet users downloading an application check the "Terms and Conditions" box without reading (Monahan 2011), migrants assume that they mostly must give what is asked of them to government officials, agency employees, and criminal assailants, even without understanding the implications, so they can continue on (Greenwood 2020). This logic is mirrored at the governmental level when administrations accept international funding in exchange for investing in transit migration management. Despite the growing efficiency of digital infrastructure, the discretionality in these processes points to fissures in the grip of the US' hegemony. US border externalization is not always appropriated by local actors

as a project in their own best interest, and that ambivalence can manifest in the incomplete nature of their collection of migrants' personal data. While it is likely that this imprecision rarely rises to the level of conscious resistance, it signals an obvious flaw and perhaps an eventual pressure point in the logic of US border externalization as a violent and necropolitical project that cannot be fully imposed through the exchange of funding for border enforcement services.

5 July 2024, Friday

14:15 - 15:45

**7D Liderazgos migrantes en América Latina
[Español]**

*Moderator: Valentina Cappelletti, Universidad Pontificia
Católica del Perú Andrea Freddi, Universidad de Los Lagos*

**359 Liderazgos latinoamericanos en la diáspora
en España: análisis de sus trayectorias y la
construcción de la acción colectiva**

Pilar Cruz Zúñiga

**241 Liderazgos transnacionales y formas
organizativas para el desarrollo comunitario:
los casos de Guerrero y Michoacán, México**

Carlos Alberto González Zepeda, Zoila Román Espinal

**2006 Liderazgo y nuevas dinámicas de género en
organizaciones de migrantes mexicanos en
Estados Unidos**

Carlos Alberto González Zepeda, Luis Escala Rabadán

**2005 Análisis de una trayectoria de liderazgo
migrante senegalés en la ciudad de La Plata,
Argentina**

Amit Voscoboinik

2004 Facilitadores interculturales y líderes migrantes como promotores de salud de la población de niños y niñas migrante de origen latinoamericano en Chile

Alejandra Carreño

359 Liderazgos latinoamericanos en la diáspora en España: análisis de sus trayectorias y la construcción de la acción colectiva

Pilar Cruz Zúñiga, Universidad Pablo de Olavide, España

La migración latinoamericana en España se incrementó progresivamente y con vigor desde los primeros años del siglo XXI, en el contexto de las crisis y empobrecimiento en los países de origen mientras se expandía la globalización del capital a nivel mundial. En su transcurso se han registrado infinitas y particulares trayectorias no sólo de llegada, sino también de retorno y nuevos procesos de re-emigración conforme el país ibérico se vio alcanzado por las crisis económicas de 2008 y 2020. En esta ponencia nos proponemos fijar la atención en un tipo particular de esas trayectorias: las de personas que desde el activismo y también como líderes y lideresas, participan en acciones colectivas que reivindican derechos produce en una sociedad con estructuras sociales segmentadas. Usando entrevistas y datos procedentes de proyectos de investigación en los que he participado desde 2003 en las provincias de Almería, Murcia y Sevilla, analizaré cómo estas personas migrantes que en la mayor parte de los casos no tenía experiencias de participación política en los países de origen han organizado y participan asociaciones en defensa de los derechos de las personas migrante, pero también derechos más amplios como las de las trabajadoras del hogar. Con ello se espera visibilizar una parte aún poco estudiada de la migración latinoamericana e indagar cómo se da la construcción de derechos políticos de estas personas que aún siguen teniendo fuertes vínculos en los países de América Latina.

241 Liderazgos transnacionales y formas organizativas para el desarrollo comunitario: los casos de Guerrero y Michoacán, México

*Carlos Alberto González Zepeda, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana
Unidad Cuajimalpa Zoila Román Espinal, Universidad Autónoma
Metropolitana Unidad Cuajimalpa*

Las asociaciones de inmigrantes mexicanos en Estados Unidos son un actor importante en el desarrollo comunitario de sus lugares de origen. El poder de convocatoria que tienen, el sentido de identidad y pertenencia que logran en los agremiados muestran un estilo de liderazgo que se refleja en su capacidad organizacional para obtener recursos en un tiempo breve y realizar obras que repercuten de forma positiva en las comunidades natales a partir de resaltar valores como la confianza y la lealtad. En este sentido, el objetivo de este trabajo es analizar el papel del liderazgo migrante, los cambios y desafíos que enfrentan en un contexto turbulento, así como las diferencias entre las organizaciones pioneras y aquéllas de más reciente creación. Utilizamos el andamiaje de la teoría organizacional y del liderazgo para hacer notar las diferencias en la dirección de estas organizaciones, para ello tomamos como referente los casos de dos organizaciones de inmigrantes mexicanos: por un lado, el “Comité San Agustín” de la comunidad de Almoloya, municipio de Arcelia, Guerrero; y por el otro, el “Club Social Los Reyes”, del municipio de Los Reyes, Michoacán. Asimismo, explicamos cómo el estilo de liderazgo y la estructura de estas organizaciones tiene efectos distintos en la forma de promocionar el desarrollo comunitario, generar alianzas, resolver conflictos y legitimar sus acciones.

2006 Liderazgo y nuevas dinámicas de género en organizaciones de migrantes mexicanos en Estados Unidos

*Carlos Alberto González Zepeda, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana
- Unidad Cuajimalpa, México Luis Escala Rabadán, El Colegio de la
Frontera Norte, México*

Este artículo examina el perfil del liderazgo en las organizaciones de inmigrantes en los Estados Unidos, a partir de las relaciones de género que prevalecen en sus dinámicas organizativas. Nos enfocamos en analizar las formas de liderazgo en estas organizaciones dirigidas tanto por hombres como por mujeres, lo que nos permite explicar algunas transformaciones asociadas al contexto donde interactúan. A partir de la literatura sobre liderazgos y liderazgo migrante, y de nuestra investigación en las ciudades de Los Ángeles y Chicago en Estados Unidos, identificamos formas y estilos de liderar que, en muchos casos, proyectan relaciones jerárquicas bien definidas en sus dinámicas organizativas. Concluimos que es fundamental identificar las particularidades que asume el género en el liderazgo al interior de estas organizaciones.

2005 Análisis de una trayectoria de liderazgo migrante senegalés en la ciudad de La Plata, Argentina

Amit Voscoboinik, Universidad Nacional La Plata, Argentina

La presente ponencia tiene como objetivo comprender el proceso de construcción de liderazgo migrante de Cheikh, un reconocido líder senegalés de la ciudad de La Plata, Provincia de Buenos Aires. Este trabajo se desprende de una tesis doctoral en Ciencias Sociales de la Facultad de Humanidades y Ciencias de La Educación, de la Universidad Nacional de La Plata, que se titula: “La oportunidad de ser líder no se la dan a cualquiera. Trayectorias de liderazgo migrante de senegaleses en asociaciones conformadas en Argentina durante el siglo XXI”. Los datos que corresponden a esta ponencia fueron elaborados mediante etnografías con diversos grados de participación en la ciudad de La Plata, durante el período 2016-2023. Se recurrió a las técnicas de observaciones participantes y entrevistas con diversos grados de profundidad. El recorte analítico de esta trayectoria de liderazgo migrante se remonta hasta la infancia de Cheikh; y concluye en el año 2019. No incluimos en esta ponencia (ni en la tesis) el período 2020 en adelante, porque fenómenos tales como la pandemia y los cambios de gobierno nacionales introdujeron nuevas variables de análisis que

ameritarían mayor espacio. A partir de este amplio trabajo etnográfico, pudimos reconstruir el perfil de liderazgo de Cheikh y hallamos que uno de sus rasgos característicos fue la fuerte defensa de la venta ambulante. Un segundo rasgo, fue la presencia de muchos momentos de abierta confrontación de este sujeto con el Estado municipal, sin excluir por ello momentos de conciliación y de negociación. Otra característica de esta trayectoria fue la búsqueda de soluciones pragmáticas y la toma de decisiones rápidas frente a contextos de crisis, una escasa tolerancia a las críticas por parte de los/as seguidores/as y la presencia de algunos rasgos ligados al liderazgo centralizado. Una característica atípica del liderazgo migrante de Cheikh —en comparación con el perfil de otros líderes analizados y con lo que señala la literatura sobre el tema—, es la ausencia de capitales políticos y culturales significativos adquiridos en Senegal. En otras palabras, este actor no contaba con experiencia de participación social y política destacada en organizaciones de su país de origen; ni con una trayectoria educativa extensa (él no había concluido la escuela media). Los resultados de esta investigación señalan que la construcción de este liderazgo se comprende a partir la manera en la cual Cheikh puso en juego en Argentina los capitales migratorios que adquirió en España e Italia. En buena parte, el poder de Cheikh emergió por el manejo del idioma español, así como por el conocimiento y la información que tenía para intervenir y acompañar a sus coterráneos en carácter de intermediario entre ellos y el Estado municipal. Sumado a lo anterior, las relaciones de Cheikh con la estructura de oportunidades políticas en Argentina, particularmente la existencia de una asamblea multisectorial abocada a defender los derechos de los trabajadores migrantes, también desempeñaron un importante papel, ya que incrementaron sus capitales sociales y políticos.

2004 Facilitadores interculturales y líderes migrantes como promotores de salud de la población de niños y niñas migrante de origen latinoamericano en Chile

Alejandra Carreño, Universidad del Desarrollo, Chile

La presencia de migrantes en Chile ha crecido numéricamente, especialmente de aquellos provenientes de América Latina y el Caribe. Se calcula que en Chile un 8,7% de la población es de origen extranjero, siendo Venezuela, Colombia, Perú y Haití los principales países de origen. Desde la determinación social de la salud, se indica que la presencia de población migrante implica diversos desafíos en salud vinculados a las condiciones en que se viven los desplazamientos, muchos de ellos realizados por fronteras irregulares a partir del cierre que implicó la pandemia por COVID-19 y el endurecimiento de las políticas migratorias los países receptores. A pesar de la existencia de una política pública que garantiza el acceso universal a salud, persisten barreras que obstaculizan el ejercicio del derecho a la salud, entre las que se encuentran: desconocimiento del sistema, temor a represalias por situación irregular, idioma, percepción de estigma y discriminación, aceptabilidad, financiamiento, entre otros. Estas barreras también afectan a la población de niños y niñas migrantes, población que ha aumentado y cuya falta de acceso a servicios de promoción y prevención de salud están generando inequidades que impactan sobre su bienestar integral en el presente y futuro. Si bien la identificación de barreras ha sido tema concordante en la literatura del área, poco se ha indagado en el rol que cumplen los facilitadores interculturales y líderes migrantes como promotores del acceso a la salud de niños y niñas migrantes, considerando las redes de solidaridad y cuidado que se ponen en acto en los espacios fronterizos. Objetivo: la propuesta pretende indagar en el rol que cumplen facilitadores y líderes migrantes en la promoción de salud de NNA migrantes presentes en Chile, especialmente aquellos en condición de irregularidad, develando las redes de solidaridad y cuidado que se pusieron en acto durante la crisis sanitaria y humanitaria que se vivió en la frontera norte de Chile durante los años 2020-2023. Metodología: Enmarcado en un proyecto cualitativo-etnográfico se desarrollaron N=46 entrevistas en profundidad a: (i) padres, madres y tutores de niños, niñas y adolescentes que pasaron por paso no habilitado en Chile entre los años 2019-2023, (ii) miembros de equipos de atención

primaria encargados de atención directa a población migrantes y (iii) facilitadores interculturales y líderes migrantes. Las entrevistas fueron transcritas y se realizó análisis temático. Resultados: Se identifican tanto estrategias formales de articulación entre facilitadores interculturales y equipos de salud miradas a aumentar la cobertura y acceso a los programas de prevención y promoción de salud de NNA migrantes, así como estrategias informales realizadas a través de redes sociales por facilitadores y líderes migrantes orientadas a proteger el bienestar infantil, organizar redes de solidaridad y acceder a servicios institucionales. Conclusión: Se identifican las dificultades existentes en el reconocimiento del rol de estas figuras y el debilitamiento de la relación con los equipos de salud como efecto sobrepuesto del endurecimiento de un clima xenofóbico en Chile y el fin de los financiamientos a respuestas a la pandemia.

7E Mexico as a destination: Social and Political Dynamics/ Mexico como destino: dinámicas sociales y políticas [Español]

Moderator: Heidi Smith, Iberoamericana, Mexico

- 81 Registro y control de extranjeros en México. Colombianas y colombianos en el Registro Nacional de Extranjeros (RNE). Un acercamiento cuantitativo**

Paola Prieto Mejía

- 92 La cobertura de la migración en México y Centroamérica en las agencias de noticias internacionales: Entre la especialización y la integración de una nueva cultura periodística**

Ernesto Navarro López, Christopher David Tulloch

365 La migración climática y delincuencia organizada en México: Amenaza a la dignidad humana

Raúl Gutiérrez Patiño, Celia Arteaga Conde, Cindy Esperanza Martínez Espina, Valentina Álvarez-Icaza

81 Registro y control de extranjeros en México. Colombianas y colombianos en el Registro Nacional de Extranjeros (RNE). Un acercamiento cuantitativo

Paola Prieto Mejía, CIALC-UNAM

Los documentos del Registro Nacional de Extranjeros (RNE) de México, resguardados por el Archivo General de la Nación (AGN) han sido hasta el momento poco explorados. Este trabajo se propuso analizar los registros de personas colombianas en el RNE, caracterizar y periodizar esta población, y leer las fluctuaciones de ese flujo migratorio a la luz de la legislación mexicana en la materia. Al ser este un grupo pequeño, y manejable para su estudio, se facilitó la implementación de una propuesta metodológica de análisis de información de este tipo. Dicho análisis permitió establecer cierta relación entre el surgimiento de la necesidad del registro de extranjeros, a mediados de la década de 1920, y el proceso de institucionalización de la gestión de las fronteras y la extranjería en México durante la primera mitad del siglo XX.

92 La cobertura de la migración en México y Centroamérica en las agencias de noticias internacionales: Entre la especialización y la integración de una nueva cultura periodística

*Ernesto Navarro López, Universidad Pompeu Fabra Barcelona
Christopher David Tulloch, Universidad Pompeu Fabra Barcelona*

Introducción

Este artículo de conferencia busca establecer la relación entre las cuatro principales agencias de noticias internacionales occidentales, en su rol como entes generadores de contenido periodístico que se difunden a nivel global, respecto al proceso migratorio en el corredor migratorio del Triángulo Norte de

Centroamérica, El Caribe y México. Para ello, propone llevar a cabo una revisión conceptual a la concentración de recursos - tecnológicos, económicos, de infraestructura y humanos- de las agencias de noticias, y su relevancia en el panorama mediático, su injerencia en las agendas mediáticas a nivel global. Así mismo, hará un recorrido por apuntes conceptuales sobre el periodismo especializado en migraciones y algunos ejemplos de periodistas que cubren recurrentemente temas de migración en México, Centroamérica y El Caribe en las agencias EFE, AP; Reutes y AFP.

Las agencias de noticias internacionales y su papel en la cobertura de las migraciones a nivel global

Los procesos de migración forzada han aumentado a nivel internacional debido a diferentes razones como los conflictos armados, el cambio climático, los desastres naturales, la inestabilidad democrática y la violencia estructural, principalmente de las naciones del sur global (Machado, 2007; Gzesh, 2011). La geopolítica de la migración ha cobrado relevancia a nivel internacional debido al endurecimiento de las políticas fronterizas, generando crisis humanitarias y sociales, lo que ha derivado en discursos de odio y xenofobia en redes sociales digitales y en medios de comunicación (Lee & Nerghes, 2018). Las agencias de noticias tienen un rol estratégico en el establecimiento de las agendas mediáticas a nivel internacional, ya que tienen recursos humanos y tecnológicos que superan la capacidad de cualquier medio de índole internacional (Boyd-Barrett, 2011, 2010). Son supermercados de información que maquilan productos y distribuyen todo tipo de formatos sobre noticias de interés internacional. Por ejemplo, la agencia Associated Press (AP) es el mayor distribuidor de fotografías y videos a nivel global, mientras que agencias como EFE y Al Jazeera tienen una fuerte presencia en lugares como América Latina y Medio Oriente, respectivamente (Paterson, 2007; Bielsa, 2008).

Los temas de agenda transnacional son aquellos que ocurren en una parte específica del planeta, y que dicho acontecimiento puede tener repercusiones en diferentes lugares del mundo.

Estos acontecimientos deben de contener en su tratamiento informativo una serie de rasgos del periodismo global. El periodismo global es una forma o estilo de narración periodística que busca activamente la conexión entre lo local y lo global en la cobertura de acontecimientos internacionales y debe reflejar las interconexiones y complejidad de la sociedad actual (Van Leuven & Berglez, 2016; Berglez, 2013). La cobertura mediática internacional de eventos migratorios ayuda a crear y negocia las expectativas de las medidas políticas, así como a moldear la opinión pública en el ámbito internacional (Dell'Orto & Wetzstein, 2018).

Los corresponsales de las agencias internacionales tienen la capacidad de dar una perspectiva diferente a la de los medios locales debido a que su trabajo supone un mayor nivel de autonomía profesional y un menor nivel de captura del sistema mediático nacional, sobre todo los sistemas de medios en democracias recientemente consolidadas, o con regímenes autoritarios, como lo es en algunos casos de América Latina (Cottle, 2011, 2014, Muro, 2010; Márquez-Ramírez y Guerrero, 2015).

365 La migración climática y delincuencia organizada en México: Amenaza a la dignidad humana

Raúl Gutiérrez Patiño, CENTRUS, Universidad Iberoamericana, México
Celia Arteaga Conde, CENTRUS, Universidad Iberoamericana, México.
Cindy Esperanza Martínez Espina, Estudiante de la Maestría en Estudios sobre Migración de la Universidad Iberoamericana.
Valentina Álvarez- Icaza, Estudiante de la Licenciatura en Sustentabilidad Ambiental de la Universidad Iberoamericana.

Las consecuencias del cambio climático obligan a que muchas personas decidan abandonar sus hogares con la esperanza de encontrar una mejor calidad de vida, exponiéndose a los alcances de grupos delincuenciales; por lo que la presente ponencia, tiene como propósito abordar al cambio climático como un asunto de seguridad nacional en México. Para llevar a cabo lo anterior, se elaborará un estudio de gabinete con base en el método analítico respecto a la relación entre el cambio

climático, migración forzada y el fortalecimiento de la delincuencia organizada, para la elaboración de resultados y conclusiones. En primer lugar, describiremos los antecedentes y evolución del concepto de migración climática; a continuación, analizaremos las afectaciones diferenciadas del cambio climático hacia las personas a razón del género y la presencia de la trata de personas como una de las principales actividades de los grupos delincuenciales, siendo las mujeres y menores migrantes no acompañados las víctimas más habituales; finalmente llevaremos a cabo el análisis del marco jurídico competencial mexicano en materia de cambio climático, migración, asilo y refugio en aras de articular una estrategia que permita el reconocer a la migración por causas climáticas como manifestación de su congruencia normativa y así garantizar la efectividad del Estado de Derecho. Se concluyó que las disposiciones normativas del Estado mexicano en la materia, le obligan a atender la crisis del cambio climático como un asunto de derechos humanos y por ende, le permiten incorporar el concepto de migrante y refugiado climático en su legislación, y que al hacerlo, México se convertiría en un referente de derecho y cooperación internacional; lo anterior, pone de manifiesto la necesidad de crear mecanismos que favorezcan a la identificación del migrante climático.

5 July 2024, Friday

14:15 - 15:45

7F Migraciones, Globalización y Transnacionalismo 4

[Español]

Moderator: Karla Valenzuela-Moreno, Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico

125 Migraciones climáticas, «los nuevos» desplazados forzosos

Natalia Rodríguez Ariano

18 De la teoría a la práctica: Retos y aprendizajes de implementar proyectos de Manejo de Gestión Menstrual en contextos de movilidad humana en la frontera Sur de México

Mariana González Magaña, Abril Rossana Páez Rosano, Dana Maya Chong, Mónica Díaz Cardozo; David A. Sánchez Garduño

113 Transnational Repression by Latin American Governments to their Emigrants: The Case of Refugees in Mexico

Elena Sánchez Montijano

125 Migraciones climáticas, «los nuevos» desplazados forzosos

Natalia Rodríguez Ariano, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Mexico

El calentamiento global es un elemento clave en los problemas actuales y futuros a escala mundial y propicia el incremento de las diásporas contemporáneas. El ser humano ha provocado diferentes realidades desfavorables, las cuales repercuten en todo el mundo y representan costes significativos.

De lo anterior surge la categoría de migración forzada por motivos ambientales, como una de las principales consecuencias del deterioro climático; al año surgen 21.5 millones de desplazamientos provocados por la crisis climática; (ACNUR e IDMC, 2023).

Al mismo tiempo, con la desaparición de algunos Estados, por catástrofes naturales, además del migrante climático, nace la categoría de apátrida climático. En resumen, es una persona que por catástrofes naturales queda sin protección de su Estado de origen y sin garantía de la protección internacional. De esta forma, se presenta otra problemática para los desplazados climáticos, es el nulo o escaso reconocimiento a su situación migratoria dentro de los acuerdos y tratados internacionales. La Convención de Ginebra de 1951 no considera las causas de

deterioro ambiental y emergencia climática como eventos o circunstancias que otorguen la calidad de refugiado. Dentro de la ley internacional se acoge a los perseguidos por su raza, etnia, religión, incluso su nacionalidad, pero no por padecer los efectos económicos y sociales que ha provocado la crisis climática.

Además de la Convención de Ginebra y sus lineamientos, que fraguan una vía de protección a las personas refugiadas, en el marco jurídico internacional existen principios regionales que abordan este tema para las personas migrantes que tienen la necesidad de traspasar fronteras de manera forzada como Los Principios de Bangkok sobre el Estatuto de los Refugiados (AALCC, 1966), la Convención de la Organización de Unidad Africana que Regula los Aspectos Específicos de Problemas de los Refugiados en África (OUA, 1969) y la Declaración de Cartagena sobre Refugiados (ONU, 1984).

En lo referente a la Declaración de Cartagena sobre los Refugiados (ONU, 1984), se proporciona una respuesta a los desplazamientos ocurridos en Centroamérica en la década de 1980, como su nombre lo indica, es una declaración internacional no vinculante que en su primer artículo extiende el criterio de refugiado del Convenio de 1951 y su Protocolo de 1967. Esta Declaración adquiere mayor importancia porque dentro de sus objetivos incorpora elementos que la vuelven una de las declaraciones más completas en materia de movilizaciones climáticas para los desplazados en América Latina.

Los migrantes climáticos no cuentan con amparos legales, además de enfrentar otro tipo de problemáticas: «los refugiados ambientales no sólo son víctimas de los desastres naturales. Muchas veces es la mano del hombre la culpable de los éxodos ambientales, cuyos damnificados no suelen recibir asistencia y mucho menos indemnizaciones» Borràs (2006:87). En tanto, Castillo (2011: 87) menciona «gran parte de los impactos ambientales que sufren los países empobrecidos derivan del modo de producción de los países del Norte, controlado fundamentalmente a nivel internacional por empresas transnacionales». En consecuencia, dichas empresas también son

responsables de producir dicha degradación ambiental coadyuvado por sus Gobiernos, quienes cierran las puertas a los inmigrantes irregulares y/o de bajos recursos, además de inculparlos por pretender una mejor calidad de vida. Y sin ser recibidos, suelen ser explotados como fuerza de trabajo mercantilizada, reemplazable y de bajo costo.

18 De la teoría a la práctica: Retos y aprendizajes de implementar proyectos de Manejo de Gestión Menstrual en contextos de movilidad humana en la frontera Sur de México

*Mariana González Magaña, IBERO Puebla University, Mexico Abril
Rossana Páez Rosano, Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México Dana
Maya Chong, Universidad Anáhuac Mónica Díaz Cardozo; David*

A. Sánchez Garduño, Universidad Anáhuac; Instituto de Investigaciones Dr. José María Luis Mora

Para las personas migrantes, menstruar presenta desafíos adicionales por la falta de acceso a recursos y entornos adecuados. Este artículo reflexiona sobre la implementación de un proyecto de Gestión Menstrual en contextos migratorios en la frontera sur de México, en contraste con un análisis de contenido sobre manuales enfocados al Manejo de la Higiene Menstrual (MHM). Busca identificar retos y aprendizajes asociados con la ejecución de iniciativas que abordan las necesidades específicas de Gestión Menstrual de las personas migrantes. Reflexiona sobre la efectividad de los enfoques existentes en la promoción de una menstruación digna en situaciones de movilidad y destaca la importancia de adaptar las estrategias a las realidades particulares y cambiantes. Este análisis contribuye al conocimiento en el campo del MHM en entornos migratorios.

Palabras clave: Migración; Manejo de la Higiene Menstrual; Gestión Menstrual; Menstruación Digna

113 Transnational Repression by Latin American Governments to their Emigrants: The Case of Refugees in Mexico

Elena Sánchez Montijano, CIDE

The transnational repression exercised by governments on their nationals residing abroad is increasing. Cases such as China, Turkey, and Russia have been widely analyzed in the literature, however, this phenomenon is just beginning in Latin America. Venezuela has been the first country to repress its emigrants, to dissuade their political and mobilizing action, but it is no longer the only country. Guatemala, El Salvador, and Nicaragua are also launching repressive actions against their nationals living in other countries. In this context, this text analyzes the types of transnational repression that each country is implementing and what explains the difference between them. The data come from in-depth interviews with refugee social and political activists from different Latin American countries settled in Mexico. Initial results indicate that there has been a process of diffusion between Latin American authoritarian regimes and that the types of repression exercised will depend on the level of the monopoly of power of the government of refugees' origin.

7G Migration Theory, Data and Methods 1

Moderator: Paulette K. Schuster, Reichman University, Israel

231 Why not stay: Chapulineras in Oaxaca and alternatives to emigration

Jeffrey H. Cohen, Paulette K. Schuster

**259 From Binary to Continuum to Feature:
Rethorizing Liminal Legality within the U.S.
Immigration Context**

Emma Miriam Lezberg

**199 Worlds in motion redux? Expanding
migration theories and their
interconnections**

Fernando Riosmena

**1826 Explaining Central American Migration
with the Neoclassical Economics and The
New Economics Theories of Migration**
Clemente Quinones

**231 Why not stay: Chapulineras in Oaxaca and alternatives to
emigration**

*Jeffrey H. Cohen, The Ohio State University Paulette K. Schuster,
Reichman University*

The pressure to migrate is powerful in Oaxaca, Mexico. The central valleys region of the state saw a rapid, steep rise in emigration to the US beginning in the 1990s; and while the rate has slowed in recent decades and in response to demographic forces that have impacted the area, there is still a steady flow of migrants moving to destinations within Mexico and in the US. Yet, not everyone chooses to migrate. In this paper, we review the work of chapulineras (market women who produce and sell chapulines, toasted grasshoppers) and note why they stay-put. Chapulineras have created a dynamic economy that is built upon working in the local market systems and which generates a great deal of wealth. The successes that the majority of chapulineras welcome means they (and their families) reject migration and instead opt to build comfortable lives locally. Reviewing the experiences of Oaxaca's chapulineras and their reticence to migrate contrasts with the expectation that most rural Oaxacans will choose emigration and leave their hometowns in search of opportunities.

**259 From Binary to Continuum to Feature: Retheorizing
Liminal Legality within the U.S. Immigration Context**

Emma Miriam Lezberg, Harvard University

Two decades ago, sociologist Cecilia Menjivar encouraged immigration researchers to stop thinking along a documented/undocumented binary and begin recognizing the liminal legality of those whose lives were "suspended" as they waited for pending relief (Menjivar, 2006, p.1029). Though her

theory was rooted in the immigration histories of Salvadorans and Guatemalans to the United States in the late 20th century, it is arguably even more relevant today: comprehensive U.S. immigration reform remains elusive while temporary statuses have proliferated (Cook Martin, 2019). Yet despite stalled reform, new restrictive policies such as reentry bars and widened deportability grounds have, I find, transformed how liminal legality operates. In this theoretical paper, I argue that these changes force a retheorization of liminal legality as a characteristic of the entire U.S. immigration system, rather than an experience limited to a particular status or nationality. I then draw out the implications for immigrant families, examining how the state requires immigrants to “pay their dues” in liminality in order to be considered for relief. The paper I will present is organized as follows. Synthesizing empirical findings from a wide range of U.S. immigration scholarship, and reviewing U.S. immigration legislation and executive orders over the past several decades, I first examine the liminality now characteristic of each major category of U.S. immigration statuses. I consider how the militarization of the U.S.-Mexico border, creation of 10-year and permanent bars, and resulting decrease in return migration (Massey et al., 2016) have led undocumented immigrants to now take on debt (Gonzalez, 2011), risk (Asad, 2023), and pain (Cornejo Villavicencio, 2020) based on hopes of legalization in a way that they did not when Menjivar formulated her theory. I consider existing typologies of temporary statuses, such as the Migration Policy Institute’s “twilight statuses” (Chishti & Bush-Joseph, 2023), before distinguishing between three types in my own original theorization: 1) offering benefits but not legal status (e.g. DACA), 2) offering legal status but no pathway to permanent residence (e.g. TPS), and 3) offering a path to permanent residence (e.g. U nonimmigrant status). Finally, I argue that liminality remains a feature of even those categories that are supposed to be permanent, discussing conditional permanent residence (whose “permanent” resident cards in fact expire after three years); the “eternal probation” model of permanent resident

deportability (Kanstroom, 2007, p. 38); and the mechanisms by which even

U.S. citizens' lives can remain suspended via forced self-deportation (Lopez, 2022), family ties (Enriquez, 2015), or missing documentation.

I then consider the implications of the ubiquity of liminal legality within the

U.S. immigration system. Most legalization and relief programs have historically required proof of multiyear undocumented residence, resulting in a paradoxical message: only if an individual has successfully evaded ICE for long enough does the state consider him worthy of status. I make visible the system's perverse incentives, how the state over and over again proves willing to tolerate, even reward, illegal residence—thereby encouraging U.S. employers, schools, and citizens to become dependent on individuals whom it still reserves the right to deport.

199 Worlds in motion redux? Expanding migration theories and their interconnections

Fernando Riosmena, University of Texas - San Antonio

Migration theorizing has coalesced around sets encompassing several frameworks. Despite the many contributions of these collections, contemporary migration theorizing exhibits three important shortcomings. First, sets of theories have traditionally not explicitly and jointly addressed fundamental questions in migration, namely: key motivations beyond those related to “labor” (turmoil; environmental strain; family, or self-realization factors); how important axes of social difference produce distinct motivations and mechanisms (by e.g., gender and sexuality); the (in)direct roles of the State; important spatial considerations, i.e., immobility, internal vs. international movement, step/onward/secondary migrations; and key issues of temporality, i.e., return migration, its timing, and intentionality. Engaging with classical and contemporary scholarship, I provide an updated, revised, and broadened set of

frameworks and analytical lenses that better incorporate these issues. Second, the most common typology used to categorize frameworks into “initiation” and “continuation” suffers from ambiguity and imprecision. I offer a new classification, typifying mechanisms as more/less endogenous to prior migrations. Third, scholarship has advanced little in systematically examining whether/how theories relate to each other. I provide a basic taxonomy of mechanism “competition,” “coexistence,” co-occurrence, and interrelation. I conclude by proposing a new and expanded set of frameworks and analytical lenses, reflecting on the implications of these modifications.

1826 Explaining Central American Migration with the Neoclassical Economics and The New Economics Theories of Migration

Clemente Quinones

According to the Neoclassical Economics Theory of Migration (NETM), at the macro level, the wage differential between origin and destination countries causes workers from the low-wage country to move to the high-wage country. At the micro level, the theory assumes that the migrant acts like a rational (choice) actor who evaluates the pros and cons of emigrating; one who makes cost-benefit calculations, expecting a positive net return. Meanwhile, the New Economics Theory of Migration maintains that the decision to migrate is not an individual-based resolution. It is rather a family choice. In a family, the migrant acts collectively not only to maximize expected income but also to minimize risks and to loosen constraints associated with a variety of market failures, apart from those in the labor market. The purpose of this paper is twofold. First, it critically evaluates these two theories. Then, the author applies them to the case of Central American migration to the USA. For the analysis, data from the Latin American Public Opinion Project will be used.

Moderator: Sadhana Manik, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

201 The Integration of First-Generation East Asian Immigrants in Mexico City

Yu Huang

261 Relationship between Socioeconomic Status and Integration Level of International Students in China

Rabia Mahmood, Freda Yanrong Wang

226 The Intersections of Central American Migration, US Empire and Teacher Identity

Yianella Blanco

1776 Discursive Positionality: Experiences abroad of first year International PhD students

Sadhana Manik, Elizabeth Oyewo

201 The Integration of First-Generation East Asian Immigrants in Mexico City

Yu Huang, Nagoya University, Japan

Mexico is not traditionally considered a primary destination for immigration. However, as its economic situation and education level have improved, it has also increasingly attracted international migrants. Besides immigrants from more geographically proximate countries, such as the United States and other Latin countries, there is also an increasing number of new East Asian immigrants with different physical appearances, languages, and cultures entering Mexico. Among them, many consider Mexico the place for their long-term development. Despite their increasing presence, their integration situation and problems faced in interacting with Mexican society remained insufficiently studied.

Many scholars have argued that immigrants from countries with similar language and cultural traditions and smaller geographic distances integrate into the receiving society more easily. Thus,

given the possible higher barrier to integrate into Mexican society due to the cultural differences and the lack of a well-established receiving environment in Mexican society, the integration situation of East Asian immigrants needs to receive attention. Therefore, this study aims to examine the integration of first-generation Chinese, Japanese, and Korean immigrants in Mexico City, including economic, social and cultural dimensions.

To realize the research objective, a phenomenological research approach is adopted. Data are collected by conducting in-depth interviews with Chinese, Japanese and Korean immigrants residing in Mexico City. Open questions regarding their demographic backgrounds, family life, work, social network, and public involvement are asked, and information acquired is systematically coded and analyzed using thematic analysis techniques. As of present, 33 in-depth interviews have been conducted, with 25 Chinese immigrants and 8 Japanese immigrants.

Based on the interviews with 33 first-generation East Asian immigrants, this study finds that the economic integration of East Asian immigrants in Mexico City is high, given their medium to high level of income and their decent or sometimes managerial positions. Their social integration seems limited, given their predominantly homogenous friendship network (forming friendships with people of the same nationality) and inactive participation in social organizations or communities. In terms of the cultural aspects, their cultural integration seems constrained, as suggested by information related to dietary culture and traditional customs. Most immigrants maintain a distance from Mexican dietary culture, eating Mexican food at a low frequency, and the majority seem less involved in celebrating Mexican traditional holidays and culture. Such low social and cultural integration is attributed to value differences, language barriers, and limited accessibility to Mexican people and culture. Besides these results, the specific integration situation of each individual also varies due to different personal attributes, such as marriage status and length of settlement.

As integration is crucial to creating a diverse and inclusive society and improving the economic development of the receiving country as well as the personal development of immigrants, this study hopes to reveal some of the integration pictures of visible minority groups in the culturally distant Mexican society and the possible reasons behind it. Besides, considering that Mexico is receiving more immigrants and going through a migration transition, this study also hopes to contribute to the discussion of the integration environment in Mexican society.

261 Relationship between Socioeconomic Status and Integration Level of International Students in China

Rabia Mahmood, Huazhong University of Science and Technology

Freda Yanrong Wang, Huazhong University of Science and Technology

In recent decades, international students have become more common as people from all cultural origins seek opportunities and better educational experiences worldwide. China has become an attractive destination for international students, especially Asian students from the neighboring countries, due to its rapid economic expansion and globalization. Although these people frequently experience cultural isolation and acculturation stress as they navigate the difficulties of adjusting to a new culture, both can significantly impact their psychological well-being. This study investigates the experiences of international students. It identifies the coping strategies they adopt to handle the difficulties of a new cultural context by using a thorough literature review and empirical data gathering. The study uses a quantitative survey through a respondent-driven sampling technique. The stories and coping methods that international students use to deal with acculturation challenges and maintain their psychological well-being are explored in further detail through data analysis. The results indicate that, as compared with males, females are more likely to have worse psychological status. Facilitate the ongoing acquisition of Chinese language skills, foster cultural exchange initiatives, and encourage community involvement to bolster the

integration and comprehension of Chinese culture among international students. Apply qualitative methodologies, such as conducting interviews or organizing focus group discussions, to better comprehend international students' experiences. Keywords: International students, Culture Distance, Acculturation stress, Psychological well-being, China.

226 The Intersections of Central American Migration, US Empire and Teacher Identity

Yianella Blanco, University of California Davis, USA

Central Americans represent the third largest Latinx demographic in the United States (Noe-Bustamante, Flores & Shah, 2019). In fact, the total Central American-born population has grown more than tenfold since 1980, and by 24 percent since 2010 (Babich & Batalova, 2021) reaching a total of over three million Central American immigrants in the United States today. Despite this growing population, very little research has focused on the teaching and learning of Central American histories and experiences or of the experiences of Central American educators. Further, only a fraction of the limited existing research has been conducted through the perspectives of Central American educators themselves.

Grounded in Latino Critical Theory (LatCrit), as well as participatory action research and Latina/Chicana epistemological methods, including testimonio, pláticas and encuentros, this project attends to these gaps by working together with a group of Central American-American educators across the country. All the teachers in this project not only identify as Central American, but also as first and second generation whose families migration histories are tied to the U.S. backed civil war in El Salvador. Together, we engaged in a shared book reading made up of Central American youth testimonios and curriculum dreamt around this common text. The concept of “curriculum dreaming” is inspired by the black radical tradition of “Freedom Dreaming” (Kelley, 2002) and the indigenous practice of disruptive daydreaming (Dion, 2008), to

imagine humanizing school spaces by, for and with Central American youth and their families. Our curriculum dreaming demonstrates the possibility that exists when introducing Central American testimonios into our curriculum, as well as the pedagogical expertise of Central American educators.

Though the larger goal of this project was to highlight the knowledge and expertise of Central American youth and educators, it also illuminated the insidious and ongoing nature of American empire in Central America via the lives and teaching of the Central American educators in this study. This paper will focus on the testimonios shared by the educators in this study and how their and their family's migration stories intersect were caused by American intervention and empire. These experiences then had a direct impact on their decisions to become teachers and their identities as teachers who are committed to teaching in anti-colonial and decolonial pedagogical practices. The findings discuss the relationship between migration and American empire and intervention, how their experience and understanding of both led to their teaching careers, their teaching practice and their teacher identities. The significance of this study lies not only in better understanding the experiences of Central American educators in the United States who have been impacted by American empire and migration, but also how to teach about the relationship between empire and migration in critical and nuanced ways.

1776 Discursive Positionality: Experiences abroad of first year International PhD students

Sadhana Manik, Elizabeth Oyewo, University of Kwazulu-Natal, Nigeria

This paper is a scholarly contribution to the phenomenon of international student migration in the global south, the internationalization of higher education and first year experiences of African students in a higher education environment abroad. It distils empirical evidence from a doctoral study underpinned by transnationalism, which examined the reasons for international PhD students from

countries in Africa exiting their home country to study at one public institution [the University of KwaZulu-Natal (UKZN) in South Africa] and their first-year PhD experiences at the host institution. The study leaned on push-pull theories (Lee, 1966; Mazzarol & Soutar, 2002) and the social capital theory of Bourdieu (1986) and social network theory (Ellison et al, 2007). It was qualitative and interpretivist using interviews and focus group discussions with sixteen PhD students to generate data through convenience sampling. The findings illuminate both positive and negative experiences about students' first-year PhD study at the host institution. It was revealed that the students were accessing an array of social networks and growing socio-professional capital at the institution and within South Africa. Positive experiences included building professional higher education and research experience: academic tutoring/lecturing and research training towards completion of the PhD with initiatives such as the UKZN boot camps, workshops and the cohort model. These experiences developed the human and professional capital of international students. Discursive positionality influenced students' exclusionary experiences: the inability to speak the dominant language: isiZulu, xenophobia/Afrophobia, and perceptions of 'being an outsider/foreigner'. These created significant acculturative stresses for international students during the first year PhD study. We advance a framework on the provision of service quality for international African PhD students deriving from the findings. Several recommendations are provided to strengthen support for African international students and to enhance the first year PhD experiences of students.

5 July 2024, Friday

16:00 - 18:00

Roundtable 4: “Migration and Social Mobility in sending and receiving destinations” – Sponsored by Centro de Estudios Espinosa Yglesias.

Chair: Roberto Vélez, Centro de Estudios Espinosa Yglesias, Mexico

Invited Speakers:

Alfredo Cuecuecha, University of Notre Dame

Norma Fuentes Mayorga, City University of New York,
USA

Discussant:

Cesar Velázquez Guadarrama, Universidad
Iberoamericana, Mexico

18:00: Closing speech:

- **Dr. Luis Arriaga Valenzuela**, S.J. Rector of Universidad
Iberoamericana, Mexico

VIRTUAL SESSIONS – 8-9 July 2024

8 July 2024, Monday

08:00 – 09:30

8B V - Arts, Media and Migration

*Moderator: Patricia Posch, Communication and Society
Studies Centre (CECS), Portugal*

**23 Framing Syrian Migration to Ireland in
The Irish Times and Irish Independent**

Moufida Benmoussa

**66 A Multi-layered Analysis of Merali’s Memoir of a
Life of Migration**

Siddiqua Fatima Virji

254 The anti-immigration rhetoric of VOX in X: border communication and ‘figures of hate’ production in the digital public space

Paula Medina García

304 Migration and Contemporary Visual Art: Exploring Intersections and Possibilities

Patricia Posch

23 Framing Syrian Migration to Ireland in The Irish Times and Irish Independent

Moufida Benmoussa

Since the escalation of the Syrian conflict in 2011, 6.9 million Syrians have fled to neighbouring countries, and 6.7 have remained displaced in Syria. Out of the 6.9 who fled Syria, over one million have crossed the Mediterranean Sea and become refugees and asylum seekers in various European countries. As a European and a member country of the EU, the Republic of Ireland was not an exception. In response to the refugee crisis caused mainly by the Syrian displacement, Ireland established the Syrian Humanitarian Admission Programme (SHAM) in 2014 and the Irish Refugee Protection Programme (IRPP) in 2015, followed by its second phase in 2019. In light of these events, Irish print media played a significant role in covering the Irish government’s decisions, political stance, and public opinion on the debate on taking Syrian refugees into Ireland. Considering the tremendous impact of media on politics and public opinion, my research examined how The Irish Times and Irish Independent framed Syrian migration to Ireland. I adopted a qualitative framing analysis to identify the prominent framings in these two newspapers. The collection of newspaper articles focused on three periods. The first period is from the first of January 2014 to the end of December 2014. During this period, the media covered the launch of the Syrian Humanitarian Admission Programme (SHAP) and stories about the first arrival of the Syrian refugees to Ireland. The second period is the year

2015. During this year, various events gained the attention of the Irish media. These events include Ireland's establishment of the Irish Refugee Protection Programme, the Paris attacks, and the publishing of Aylan Kurdi's Photograph. The third period is from the first of December 2019 to the thirtieth of January 2020. In this period, the media covered the convention of Ireland with the UNHCR and the European Union to provide sanctuary to 2900 refugees in the years 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2023. The primary findings of my study indicate that The Irish Times and Irish Independent's framing of Syrian migration to Ireland was various. My research findings indicate that The Irish Times and Irish Independent's framing of Syrian migration to Ireland was varied and asymmetrical. The dominant frames used by these two newspapers are humanitarian, responsibility, contribution, burden, intruder, and threat. The former three frames positively perceive Syrian migration to Ireland and support the Irish government's decisions to welcome more Syrian refugees. On the other hand, the last three frames perceive Syrian migration and refugees negatively and stand for the principle that Ireland should not take Syrian refugees.

66 A Multi-layered Analysis of Merali's Memoir of a Life of Migration

Siddiqua Fatima Virji, International Institute of Information Technology - Hyderabad

Africa2America is Pandju Merali's Memoir of his journey through life. A voyage that in a way began before he was born, and eventually took him to many places along the way in his own life. A child of migrant Indian parents living in East Africa and born into a community that had cast a wide net in the East African region, Pandju's story is one that is filled with various kinds of migrations right from his early years. As he prospered and grew, business expansions took him across greater distances and the definition of home kept changing. In this paper I propose to look at Pandju's tale of multiple migrations in the light of various macro, meso and micro theories of migration, in an attempt to understand how the different circumstances in one's life can

lead to many migrations across the globe within a single lifetime. This autobiographical text offers an insight into how each migration came about and what it meant for all those involved. It sheds light on the different manifestations of the ideas of homelands and host lands when there are many levels of migration involved and there is minor difference left between one destination and the next. This text will also help in understanding how transnationalism works in the life of an individual and his relationship with his roots.

254 The anti-immigration rhetoric of VOX in X: border communication and ‘figures of hate’ production in the digital public space

Paula Medina García, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, España

This research interrogates the multifaceted and multi-scalar (Herod, 2010) (b)ordering/othering processes taking place in Spanish geographies since the institutional irruption in 2018 of the far-right party VOX. The study tries to unveil the material and symbolic character of the border (Mezzadra and Neilson, 2017), addressing its communicative dimension (Sack, 1986; Christmann et al., 2022). Drawing upon the idea that the bio/geo/politics of border enforcement (Johnson and Jones, 2018; López-Sala, 2015) goes hand in hand with the anti-immigration nativist agenda of this far-right formation, the study rests upon qualitative methodologies for the analysis of these questions in VOX political party manifestos and social media content –looking more specifically into X (formerly Twitter). In this regard, the analysis tries to unfold not only the political position and statement(s) of VOX regarding borders and migration, but also the different elements present in the communicative process/act involved in content creation and reproduction in X as space of political performance (de Kosnik, 2019), this is: 1) the role the of VOX representatives as users/agents producers of discourse; 2) the production of ‘figures of hate’ (Ahmed, 2001) around migrants and the reiteration of certain tropes, such as the idea of ‘invasion’; 2) the interactions with other agents coming from the national news industry; 3) the transnational interactions

with other far-right political representatives or spokespersons. By doing so, this survey offers a mapping of agents and discourses, focusing in the conflictual and antagonistic character –‘friend or foe’, ‘us and them’– of their narratives, while unveiling the multi-scalar –local, national, transnational– political and communicative strategies deployed in the digital public space, which could be ultimately understood as part of the process of ‘digitalisation’ of the border (Chouliaraki and Georgiou, 2019).

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304 Migration and Contemporary Visual Art: Exploring Intersections and Possibilities

Patricia Posch, Communication and Society Research Centre (CECS), Portugal

Art is a realm of symbolic dispute and serves as one of the "structuring structures" within societies (Bourdieu, 2001). Contemporary art encompasses a diverse array of materialities and mediums for creative expression (Cauquelin, 1992). In contexts marked by social and cultural asymmetries, art produced by marginalized social groups — the "silent and silenced centres of the circuit marked by this epistemic violence", as said by Spivak (2010, p. 54)

— introduces new perspectives that challenge prevailing norms across various social and cultural domains. When crafted by migrant individuals, whose multiple viewpoints and intervisualities shape their creations (Mirzoeff, 2000), such artworks have the potential to stimulate discourse on both aesthetic ideologies and the personal ideologies of the artists (Hadjinicolaou, 1978). By considering artistic production as an individual proactive act of externalizing an internal experience of reality (Kandinsky, 1998), the artistic creations of migrant individuals figure as communication instruments that serve as mediations (Mateus, 2021) between the dual realms that coexist within individual subjectivity and its expressions. They serve as tangible evidence through which the narratives of the artists can authentically "speak" rather than merely serving as illustrations (Mirzoeff, 2011), owing to their discursive positioning carrying inherent disruptive potential (Blocker, 1999). Consequently, they illuminate counter-narratives that contest hegemonic discourse across various domains (Maneval & Reimer, 2022). Therefore, in the light of propositions such as Gombrich's (1995, p. 15) statement that "there really is no art, there are only artists", which accentuate the significance of artists' biographies and personal experiences, the study of artworks produced by migrant individuals is "theoretically innovative and politically crucial" (Bhabha, 1994, p. 20). The present work follows this path and

delves into the relationship and intersections between Migration and Contemporary Visual Art, especially in the light of the artistic production of Latin-American contemporary artists. Through this examination, this paper presents discussions that bring a multidimensional perspective on the subject and point to new possibilities for interdisciplinary research concerning Migrations and Art.

8C V - Economics, Work and Migration 1

Moderator: Olgu Karan, Baskent University, Turkey

50 Unveiling the Nexus: A Bibliometric and Scientometric Analysis of Inequality and Migration

Boutaina Ismaili Idrissi, El Houssin Ouassou

151 Between Mirage and Reality: Perspectives and Stories of Pakistani Migrant Workers in the Arabian Peninsula

Muhammad Saeed

220 From Day One: Fostering Diversity and Inclusion in Onboarding

Kathy Sanderson, Julia Whitney, Ryan Hron,

316 Global Employees Adaptation Challenges: A Systematic Literature Review

Vaiva Pašakinskienė, Vilmantė Kumpikaitė-Valiūnienė

50 Unveiling the Nexus: A Bibliometric and Scientometric Analysis of Inequality and Migration

Boutaina Ismaili Idrissi, University Mohammed V Rabat El Houssin Ouassou, Mohammed V University, Rabat

The theoretical literature surrounding the relationship between migration and inequality offers insights into the complex dynamics at play, acknowledging the potential for migration to either alleviate or exacerbate existing disparities. However, the actual implications are far from straightforward, as a myriad of complex factors interplay to shape the outcomes. These factors include brain drain phenomena, disparities in skills and human capital, the influence of remittances, patterns of circular migration, and the nuanced dynamics of gender roles within migrating populations. Additionally, the impact of migration on inequality manifests differently across various spatial dimensions, with disparities between rural and urban areas and regional variations significantly influencing outcomes. Furthermore, comprehending the nexus between migration and inequality necessitates a broader examination of global contexts, considering the uneven distribution of development spurred by the forces of globalization. This involves scrutinizing patterns of development both within and between countries, which contribute to the complex landscape of migration and its effects on inequality. Exploring these dynamics entails a theoretical inquiry grounded in relevant frameworks, such as the Kuznets curve and world systems theory. These frameworks offer conceptual tools to analyze the intricate interplay between migration and inequality, providing policymakers with valuable insights as they grapple with the multifaceted challenges posed by migration and its implications for inequality dynamics. This study uses bibliometric and scientometric analysis to explore the current state of knowledge and pinpoint future research directions. Through a methodical approach involving the utilization of both Scopus and Web of Science databases, followed by combining these two databases, we conduct a thorough examination of the intellectual framework and development of research on inequality and migration over the past two decades. It not only unveils the foundational elements of research in this domain but also elucidates emerging trends and theoretical frameworks. The amalgamation of data from Scopus and Web of Science enhances the robustness of the

analysis, offering a nuanced understanding of the intricate relationship between inequality and migration. The insights gleaned from this study hold significant implications for policymakers, researchers, and practitioners striving to address issues of inequality and migration, facilitating informed decision-making and fostering the advancement of knowledge in this critical area of study. Through keyword co-occurrence analysis, the study unveils the central themes and concepts underpinning this field. This analytical approach enables the identification of dominant research clusters, including the impact of migration on income inequality, the role of remittances in mitigating inequality, and the spatial dimensions influencing inequality and migration patterns. Moreover, through citation network analysis, seminal works and influential scholars shaping the current understanding of this complex relationship are pinpointed. By scrutinizing citation patterns and trends, emerging research areas and promising theoretical frameworks garnering attention become discernible.

Keywords: Migration; inequality; bibliometric and scientometric; Scopus; Web of Science

151 Between Mirage and Reality: Perspectives and Stories of Pakistani Migrant Workers in the Arabian Peninsula

Muhammad Saeed, King Fahd University of Petroleum & Minerals, Saudi Arabia

This study delves into the perspectives and experiences of Pakistani migrant laborers situated in Saudi Arabia and Dubai. The methodological approach employed in this study encompasses in-depth interviews with 45 repatriated overseas workers originating from diverse regions of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. The discerned findings illuminate a spectrum of challenges confronted by Pakistani migrant workers in Saudi Arabia and Dubai. These challenges span language barriers, substandard and costly living conditions, onerous workloads, meager wages, exorbitant payments to Kafuels (sponsors) and agents for visa and residence permit renewals,

bigoted administration and justice systems, unscrupulous employers, and delayed remuneration. Remarkably, notwithstanding these formidable challenges, Saudi Arabia and Dubai persist as favored destinations for Pakistani workers. This research culminates by asserting that the impetus driving Pakistani laborers to seek employment in the Middle East hinges on multifaceted factors such as poverty, inflation, income disparities, religious considerations, and unemployment.

220 From Day One: Fostering Diversity and Inclusion in Onboarding

Kathy Sanderson, Lakehead University Julia Whitney, Lakehead University Ryan Hron, Lakehead University

Incorporating diverse perspectives within workgroups is imperative for fostering a sense of belonging and achieving full inclusion, which is essential for effective employee onboarding and retention strategies. However, when individuals within these diverse groups face intersecting challenges such as being women, belonging to visible minorities, speaking English as a second language, and being new immigrants, the barriers to inclusion become significantly compounded. To comprehensively understand and address these challenges, we embarked on a qualitative study involving in-depth interviews with 40 new immigrant women, delving into their experiences with workplace onboarding. Using thematic analysis, we aim to illuminate the specific hurdles encountered by these employees and provide insights for organizations to actively design and implement onboarding practices conducive to fostering the inclusion of those with multiple diversities. Drawing upon the theoretical framework of onboarding proposed by Klein and Heuser (2008), which emphasizes the stages of Inform, Welcome, and Guide, we critically examine the lived experiences of newcomer women in relation to organizational onboarding activities. Our analysis identifies three key areas where current onboarding practices often fall short, presenting valuable opportunities for refinement to enhance the successful integration of diverse employees into the workplace. These areas

include: 1. Prioritizing Diversity Recognition Throughout Onboarding Activities: By infusing diversity awareness and inclusivity into every stage of the onboarding process, organizations can create an environment where diverse employees feel valued and respected from the outset. This involves incorporating diverse perspectives, experiences, and cultural considerations into orientation sessions, training modules, and team-building activities. 2. Empowering Workgroups with Ongoing Socialization Responsibilities and Education: Assigning the workgroup the responsibility of spearheading socialization planning and education ensures that efforts to foster inclusion are embedded within the team's dynamics. This approach encourages collective ownership of diversity initiatives, promotes peer support, and facilitates the sharing of knowledge and best practices among colleagues. 3. Involving New Employees in Evaluation and Feedback of Socialization Efforts: Engaging new hires in the evaluation and feedback process enables organizations to gain valuable insights into the effectiveness of their socialization efforts from the perspective of those directly experiencing them. By soliciting feedback on their experiences and perceptions, organizations can identify areas for improvement and tailor their onboarding strategies to better meet the needs and expectations of diverse employees. Importantly, the insights gleaned from our study have broader implications beyond newcomer women, extending to any diverse or minority group within the workforce. By leveraging the nuanced understanding gained from this research, business leaders can tailor their onboarding processes to effectively accommodate the unique needs and challenges faced by diverse employees, thereby fostering a culture of inclusivity and enhancing overall employee satisfaction and retention. Our research underscores the significance of inclusivity in onboarding practices and highlights the necessity for organizations to proactively address the diverse needs of their workforce. By doing so, they not only foster a sense of belonging among employees but also create an environment that

enhances the well-being and success of migrants while promoting inclusion and acceptance.

316 Global Employees Adaptation Challenges: A Systematic Literature Review

*Vaiva Pašakinskienė, Kaunas University of Technology, Lithuania
Vilmantė Kumpikaitė-Valiūnienė, Kaunas University of Technology,
Lithuania*

A rising need to explore global employees and their adaptation challenges can be associated with changed employment perception after COVID-19, dictating flexibility towards online work as well as with ever rising migration numbers globally. Estimated international migrants' number by United Nations in 2022 globally reached 281 million, which was an increase of 87 percent comparing with the same data collected in 2000 (World Migration Report, 2022). Variety of terms used in scientific literature in order to define international employees could be recognized as additional barrier in order to reveal full global employees well-being context.

Studies show the connection between capability to adapt to diverse cultural contexts directly affecting performance and satisfaction of employees (Henderson, Stackman and Lindekilde, 2018). Moreover, in order to adapt to a new culture, migrants experience certain physical and psychological changes, out of which two can be named as a challenge to maintain personal culture and a challenge to create connections with a new culture (Berry, 1980). The fact that challenges experienced by global employees has quite some difference comparing to the local ones supports the importance of additional studies in order to explore adaptation challenges and possible means of support for Global Employees.

Various scholars' agree Global Employees are more vulnerable comparing to the host culture while additional challenges might arise during adaptation period in a workplace, therefore there is a need to study the amount of social and network support for the preparation of migration (Bhugra, 2004) as well as alternative

support sources, in order to overcome experienced challenges in a working environment. Job Demands-Resources theory states organizational environment impacts employee well-being and performance while the aspects of the provided support include social support from your colleagues, having the freedom to decide whether to work at home or the office, and having opportunities to be promoted (Tummers & Bakker, 2021). While some of the mentioned support sources might be not available for Global Employees, online support should be analysed as an alternative to physical support sources (Canhilal, et. al., 2022). The data of 40 articles was collected and analysed in order to reveal main adaptation challenges and obstacles of Global Employees from the perspective of well-being studies. The data of the research confirmed still relevant issue of the existing variety of terms in scientific literature while covering the aspects of international employees, therefore the term of Global Employees as a solution was suggested. The findings revealed the distinction between local and global employees experienced challenges while embracing the need of differentiated attention for support tools provided as well as opened up further research question of the best means of support in order to ensure well-being of Global Employees.

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World Migration Report (2022). Table 2. Key facts and figures from World Migration Reports 2000 and 2022.

8 July 2024, Monday

08:00 – 09:30

8D V - Gender and Migration 1

Moderator: Sulette Ferreira, University of Pretoria, South Africa

382 Timeless Bonds: Grandparenthood Across Time Zones

Sulette Ferreira

83 Investigating barriers to ESOL for female refugee learners in Suffolk

Amna Smith

310 In the search of “Green Pasture”: An exploratory study on the everyday life experiences of Punjabi left-behind women and migrant women in Italy

Atinder Pal Kaur, Carla De Tona

1820 Asylum Claims from New Afghanistan and Gender-Sensitive Approach of The CEDAW

Ruya Inanir, Sebnem Akipek Kocal

382 Timeless Bonds: Grandparenthood Across Time Zones

Sulette Ferreira, University of Pretoria, South Africa

In an era marked by global connectivity, emigration has become an increasingly prevalent reality, affecting families worldwide. South Africa, like many nations, has witnessed a significant exodus of its citizens, profoundly impacting the lives of those left behind. Among these are grandparents, whose experiences of grandparenthood are reshaped by the emigration of their adult children. This abstract focus on the multifaceted experiences and emotions of grandparenthood amidst the backdrop of adult

children emigrating. The decision of adult children to emigrate represents a complex interplay of personal aspirations, economic opportunities, and societal factors. For grandparents, this decision often marks the beginning of a new chapter characterized by physical distance and altered familial dynamics. This paper explores the lived experiences of becoming grandparents after the emigration of their adult children particularly focusing on the challenges encountered in fostering relationships with their grandchildren born abroad. Bowlby's attachment theory provides a theoretical framework for examining the significance of parent-child relationships before and after emigration, while Boss's concept of ambiguous loss sheds light on the nature of the emotional challenges faced by grandparents. Qualitative, phenomenological research approach was used to understand the experiences of parents left behind. Non- probability purposive and snowball sampling with specific selection criteria was used to select participants. Face to face interviews were voice recorded and transcribed. The author determined themes and sub-themes, by reading and re-reading the transcribed interviews; re-affirming the categorisation of topics. ATLAS.ti was used to facilitate data analysis and was used to retrieve coded data, to identify patterns within the data, selecting the themes and sub- themes and facilitating the use of direct quotations to enrich the data presentation. Commitment to ongoing inquiry ensures that the research remains dynamic and responsive to the evolving nuances of the participants' experiences. Living geographically close to a grandparent facilitates emotional closeness and grandparent involvement leads to forming an attachment bond. Emigration has a strong tendency to loosen family ties and to disrupt intergenerational relations (Suarez-Orozco & Suarez-Orozco, 2001). Not only geographical distance but also linguistic and cultural distance deprive grandparents of their role, as their involvement with their grandchildren becomes restricted (Nesteruk & Marks, 2009:92). There is a difference in forming a bond with a grandchild born in South Africa and one born abroad - distance has an effect on developing an attachment bond.

Despite these challenges, digital communication technologies have emerged as lifelines, enabling transnational families to maintain connections. While technology-mediated communication offers a semblance of closeness, physical proximity remains irreplaceable. Nevertheless, familial bonds and the quality of relationships between grandparents and grandchildren can persist over distance (Climo, 1988:58). This abstract underscores the importance of support networks and community resources in assisting grandparents through the challenges of emigration-induced separation. From peer support groups to online forums, grandparents find solace in connecting with others who share similar experiences, fostering a sense of solidarity and validation. In conclusion, this study aims to provide valuable insights into the complexities of grandparenthood amidst emigration, shedding light on the emotional experiences of becoming grandparents while being physically apart.

83 Investigating barriers to ESOL for female refugee learners in Suffolk

Amna Smith, University of Southampton

The following abstract describes a current work in progress as of February 2024. This research project has given a voice to three underrepresented groups in research, women, ethnic minorities and refugees and asylum seekers (NIHR, 2024). The refugee and displaced population are increasing, and the services they use have become strained and limited. Displacement and forced migration are ongoing problems worldwide. Conflict in Gaza, Ukraine and the Middle East forced many individuals to flee their homes and home countries to seek safety. The individuals that cross borders are left in limbo for months or even years. They exist in liminal spaces between countries, nationalities and identities. Sometimes, the life they encounter in the host or receiving country is more problematic than the life that was left behind. Often these people are subject to a hesitant reception by receiving countries, due to ongoing negative portrayals in mainstream media (Tong & Zuo, 2019). It is estimated that 108

million people were displaced at the end of 2022 (European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations, 2023). Due to ethical constraints and challenges with accessing refugee and internally displaced populations, it is difficult to conduct research. Many researchers who do conduct studies acknowledge the need for follow-up and further longitudinal data. In the case of qualitative research, the findings cannot be generalised to different population groups.

ESOL education in the United Kingdom, specifically England, has received criticism. Research involving refugee and displaced women is scant, and there is a lack of studies involving longitudinal methods or follow up data collection at later points in settlement (Maung et al., 2015). The literature focuses on participant groups from the Middle East, or African countries. However, Ukrainian and Venezuelan refugees are now fleeing to England and changing perceptions of refugee identity. Research with vulnerable population groups is challenging, particularly when working with illiterate individuals. There may be reticence to participate due to cultural reasons, or the fear that researchers may contact law enforcement. The current study takes steps in fostering a dialogue between refugee and asylum-seeking women, service users, at a charity organisation in Suffolk. The study uses narrative interviews and thematic analysis to identify barriers these women encounter when accessing and participating in ESOL services. From December 2023- February 2024, initial narrative interviews were conducted with refugee ESOL learners and ESOL tutors at the International Women's Group at Suffolk Refugee Support. This work in progress presents the preliminary findings of these interviews and informs the follow-up sessions that are yet to come.

310 In the search of “Green Pasture”: An exploratory study on the everyday life experiences of Punjabi left-behind women and migrant women in Italy

Atinder Pal Kaur, Punjab Agricultural Univeristy , Ludhaina Punjab (India)
Carla De Tona, University of Bologna, Italy

The present study explores the gender relations of the left behind women when husbands were illegal migrants to Italy vis-à-vis the experiences of Punjabi women who have already migrated in Italy. In Punjab, male migration comes to be seen as a normal part of life (Ali, 2007). In the literature on Punjabi migration, the focus has been given to male migration, with little attention to either Punjabi women left behind or women who managed to migrate, either independently or as family reunification (Kaur, 2017, 2019, 2022). This study is based on two sets of data. First data obtained from the Doaba region of Punjab, a hub of migration. The data was collected through semi-structured interviews and non-participant observation in different settings using ethnography and sociological interpretation. 10 interviews were conducted with left-behind women in Punjab, with special reference to family members who migrated to Italy. A second set of data is based on the review of case studies and social media evidence on Punjabi women's experiences in Italy, focusing on their struggles (with traditional gender roles and the changes occurring in diaspora) but also on their acts of resistance (particularly in relation to the networks of support and the associations they have set up). The study tried to find the situation of women in the public and private sphere in the comparative manner specially among the left behind and migrant women. Our study found that the women were staying left behind had participation in the family decision-making and taking part in the public sphere as the absence of their men. No doubt in-laws try to subjugate them, still they are able to hold economic affairs in their hand. In the case of migrant women in Italy they faced discrimination and twice-workload after discrimination. Isolation and also working hard to earn their livelihood. The study finds that migration culture embedded in Punjabi families that migration becomes generational. No doubt left behind women faced problems in handling family responsibilities and economic affairs. They have to follow the command of their in-laws or husband still they have liberty to take family decision (especially in the case of their children, education, health and shaguns). However, in the case of migrant

women, they faced discrimination, low paid jobs and religious-male authority. despite being subjected to deep-seated violence, it is very difficult to convince these women to start a new life, since the family pressure is too strong.

1820 Asylum Claims From New Afghanistan and Gender-Sensitive Approach of The Cedaw

Ruya Inanir, Sebnem Akipek Kocal, TED University, Turkey

The severe and dramatic circumstances in Afghanistan after the Taliban take- over entail researching whether the extensive changes are a reason for being a refugee, particularly for women and LGBTIQ+. After the Taliban takeover, women and girls are deprived of the most basic right to education. Women are almost banned from working. They are excluded from many sectors and they are almost not represented in politics. The main aim of the article is to deliberate in which conditions gender-based violence can be evaluated as persecution and analyze the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) within the gender lens by considering gender-based potential asylum seekings from Taliban-governed “new” Afghanistan. Parties of the Convention must protect against violation of women's and LGBTIQ+'s rights in Afghanistan because of the positive obligations in gendered violence. Within this context, CEDAW protects gender- based asylum claims in addition to other international protection instruments.

8E V - Migration Epistemology 1

Moderator: Irina Savchenko, Moscow City University, Moscow, Russia

2048 IT - migration: Euler's circles of external expansion and internal colonialism

Alina O. Kostina

2049 Migration as a way of knowledge

Ilya Kasavin

2050 **Migration** categorized: **Epistemological implications**

Dmitry Murzaev

2052 **Migration as a “pivotal agent” of intellectual innovation: a case study of Armenians**

Vladimir Kuzmin

2048 IT - migration: Euler's circles of external expansion and internal colonialism

Alina O. Kostina, Moscow City University and Institute of Philosophy of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Russian Federation

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Digital transformation is a key to rethinking techno-utopian concepts of urban organization and a way to change real practices of urban life. ICT companies, mediators of digital transformation, have turned into significant players in the market of urban infrastructure. The emergence of IT clusters is changing the urban reality in the cases of developed financial world centres, as well as world regions covered by techno-expansion by large technology companies. Both the first and the second cases catalyze renewed strategies (and new challenges) of urban management and planning. The focus is on the relationships between IT-business, urban infrastructure, citizens and representatives of local government. The problems of digital nomadism, geo-arbitrage, digital inequality and deregulation of urban governance in the platform economy system are examined. IT centres located in large cities of the countries with developed economies are forced to build development strategies in both politically and managerially conservative environment. Whereas, similar enterprises that have emerged in former socialist bloc countries and emerging economies can generate new ways of working and interacting.

The main trends can be outlined in three ways:

1. Digital Nomadism (Makimoto, Manners, 1997). The new lifestyle of IT- specialists, associated with maximum freedom of movement, resembles nomadism. However, in social terms, "nomadic" specialists find themselves in better conditions than the local population. The lifestyle and social landscape of cities are changing without equally distributed benefits.
2. Techno-imperialism. At a certain point, the concept of colonization in social sciences was supplemented by the concept of internal colonization. However, its external manifestation also continues to exist, taking other forms, becoming part of the "new imperialism" (Harvey, 2003; 2006). At the same time, large world cities, whose importance is determined by financial, political and communication resources, remain the centres of control. The opening of techno-clusters in regions suffering from economic downturns, large-scale changes or changes in political regimes is the next logical step after the relocation of production to regions that fit the description. Such relocation strategies are driven by accessibility. These are countries with open borders, non-existent competition from local IT companies, and potentially low costs: from the cost of living and, in general, the livelihood of employees, to large- scale plans for leasing and construction of new buildings to meet the infrastructural needs of companies.
3. Geo-arbitrage. One of the first risks of digitalization is the uneven distribution of resources in vulnerable regions of the world. The problem is aggravated by the presence of business structures that, pursuing purely

financial interests, do not consider their own social responsibility to the society, which is subject to a policy of techno-expansion. The latter is equated with geo-arbitrage (Ferriss, 2007). As in the world markets, located in different time zones and points of the planet, differently assessing the value of certain goods and financial instruments, IT-companies opening offices all over the world maximize their profits due to the difference in the cost of doing business in different regions of the world.

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2049 Migration as a way of knowledge

Ilya Kasavin, Institute of Philosophy of the Russian Academy of Sciences; Moscow, Russia

The main thesis is the possibility to create a general scientific migration theory, on the one hand, and a proper migration philosophical concept, on the other. "The philosopher has no refuge; and this freedom is the greatest philosophy value" (Shpet 2005). This "non-accessibility" (Bakhtin 1990) is a generic migrant (shaman, trader, traveler, mediator, philosopher) quality. He leaves traces on cultural back roads, along which other people later lay highways. It was not settlement, but migration that made Homo sapiens. Man left his convenient ecological niche and did it in advance (before the critical climate change), although he could still compete with other primates for resources for a long time. The migratory nature of this event is not that some primates followed north with herds of ungulates (as many predators do), but that they radically changed their

way of life: they changed their settlement to migration (Cashier 1962). Migration, which entailed the equipment of new niches, became the first and main cognitive action, and also the first step towards creativity, which, in fact, distinguishes a person from other living beings. The key feature of migration is the crossing of the border between worlds, and constant migration is the reiteration (repetition, reproduction) of such a transition. This is not only a journey, but also an adventure (adventure), that is, a movement characterized by fundamental unevenness. However, the question of the structure of migration faces a fundamental difficulty similar to the one that T. Kuhn encountered when he called his book "The Structure of Scientific Revolutions". Man became civilized through migration, however, almost immediately began to build barriers to his own talent – not only through inquisition, bureaucracy and witch hunts – but also through limiting migration. The prohibition of migration is becoming the third fundamental taboo of traditional society (along with the prohibition of incest and the murder of a blood relative). At the same time, such a ban becomes identical to the ban on development and creativity. Migration, creativity and new knowledge threaten the traditional civilization unity and the ban on them is somehow formulated and cultivated as values. The civilized society ambivalence is similar to the philosopher ambivalence (Oizerman 2017). While one part retains its ecological niche, the other strives for knowledge and migrates. Scientific revolutions occur and new civilizations arise.

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2050 Migration categorized: Epistemological implications

*Dmitry Murzaev, Lobachevsky State University of Nizhny Novgorod,
Nizhny Novgorod, Russia*

Prof Kasavin concluded his report on the topic «Philosophy as a profession and vocation/calling», voiced during the round table dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the Institute of Philosophy of the RAS, with the thesis that

«Philosophy cannot be only a science, unlike all other sciences, it has an extremely strong element of vocation/calling. This vocation always has the ambition to go beyond science, the ambition to build some kind of special science» (Kasavin 2020). Academician Stepin in one of his interviews on the topic «post-nonclassical scientific rationality» expressed the idea that, according to Chinese wisdom, «the truth is revealed to a decent moral ethical integral person» (Stepin 2014). In other words, the success of the cognitive process is largely determined by the nature of the initial relation/attitude of the subject of cognition to its object. Chomsky writes in his book «On MisEducation» that the true goal of modern education should be to form in students the ability to appreciate and value things (the entire world in general, upon the whole) (Chomsky 2000). It is a well-known fact that science is a form of spiritual culture, where the spiritual means going beyond the limits of one's own being, possessive orientation of existence (Parilov 2006) (Fromm 2005). The implicit commonality that binds these three statements together is that in order to guarantee the discovery of truth an ethical scientist in the human sense needs to go beyond the boundaries of the profession (the utilitarian and useful) into the space of vocation/calling (selfless service to general culture and the useless, the infinite/endless). The term «migration» can be broadly considered, philosophically categorized as a kind of going beyond the boundaries of material one-dimensionality, as a kind of transcendence reminiscent of a «shamanic journey to other worlds» (Kasavin 1999) beyond the limits of sensual and experiential cognition in order to achieve non-presuppositionality and integrity of the vision of the harmony of the world. The transactional interaction observed in science today and based on mutual benefit and interest, if it acquires the character of an axiological transformation based on giving and sharing, can lead to a breakthrough, a sharp leap in the

development of science by overcoming its boundaries (Stenberg 2020). As Prof Kasavin put it, to make large-scale wide and broad generalizations one has to be courageous and unprofessionally amateurish so as to «jump out of the comfort zone – out of the so-called atomizing Deep subject matter expertise» and in order to perform the categorized migration act.

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2052 Migration as a “pivotal agent” of intellectual innovation: a case study of Armenians

Vladimir Kuzmin, Linguistics University of Nizhny Novgorod, Moscow City University, Russia

Throughout the entire existence of the world, migration processes have been the most important factor of social-cognitive dynamics. Naturally, migration engenders conflict, since it is caused by the individual dissatisfaction with ontological scope of events, by their craving for changes and, subsequently, by their endeavor to find new ways of self-actualization.

The historical approach (to smth) discloses the role and the significance of migration for people, their anthropogenesis,

development of the state and whole world in general. The migration phenomenon was known to a Human since the times when our species had just emerged. The ability to move is the reason humans evolved from their ape form, developed a flat forehead, straight back and shoulders. However, it was not just people's desire to find better environmental conditions that forced them to leave places they had already been used to (Kasavin 1998). In this case, the main reason to leave is socio-psychological. The growth of human population, as well as rising levels of rivalry inside of it, were the driving forces for people to start searching for new adventures. The Moses's crossing through the Sinai desert helped the liberation from the tyranny of the Egyptian Pharaoh. The Migration Period in the Middle-ages, caused by the barbarian invasion of the Roman Empire in the IV-V centuries, was the trigger for the emergence of new states and for following great scientific advancements over the European continent. Namely migration helped to imprint the aspiration to the constant movement in the collective memory of a human race. Movement facilitates the intellectual growth, search for the new world or experience and the eagerness for self-development. Brains, language and the nature of labor activity are the fundamental elements of the human development. Notwithstanding, the migration activity is the pivotal agent due to its systemic function in the complex evolutionary-intellectual dynamic. Such a creative attribute of the migration process helps not only to produce something new, but can also stimulate the positive feedback (Kasavin 2018).

An immigrant, affected by other factors that influence his intellectual and creative growth, is the unit of analysis of the «migration» concept within a scope of the sociological discourse. Despite the abundance of various opinions that are voiced concerning this issue, scientists share point of view where “migration” is defined as a human's aspiration towards self-knowledge caused by strive for the new and better. Migration conscience expedites the comprehension of individuals significance, «chosenness» and, as a consequence, the ability to contest withing the «new society».

Migrants often turn out to be substantial contributors to the scientific and technological innovations. For instance, Armenians in today's Russia are largely represented in different sectors of scientific and technological creative work, in big companies or banks by holding executive positions, in the companies they started themselves or in the list of the investors in research projects. Russian Armenians are also largely represented in the international scientific community which is beneficial to the quality and quality of the conducted researches. A significant number of Russian Armenians fund many educational, scientific, cultural, sport and social programs, e.g., Mikhail Pogosyan, an aircraft designer and a business man, who directly participated in the development of the first serial Russian passenger plane «Sukhoi Superjet»; Danil Khachaturov, a businessman and an ex-executive of «Rosgosstrah», Samvel Karapetyan, a major entrepreneur and a patron, and the list can go on.

A related factor in this case is the significant impact of migration processes on the economy and business, increasing the competitiveness of enterprises, expanding the job market, and developing urban infrastructure. Thanks to their knowledge, experience and financial resources, migrants contri

8F V - Economics, Work and Migration 3 [English]

Moderator: Imran Sarihasan, Institute of Philosophy and Sociology for Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland

312 Experiences of Iranian Migrant Women Working in Turkey: A Qualitative Analysis

Betul Dilara Seker

321 Social support of labor migrants in Russia: problems and prospects

Maksim Borodkin

120 How Crises Work as a Barrier Activator for Immigrant Entrepreneurship: Case from Hungary during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Imran Sarihasan

**1790 The Paradigm Shift of Chinese Migration:
From Economic Migration to Investment
Migration**

Sing Ip Daniel Lai

**312 Experiences of Iranian Migrant Women Working in
Turkey: A Qualitative Analysis**

Betul Dilara Seker, Van Yuzuncu Yil Universitesi, Turkiye

Turkey has one of the largest refugee populations in the world. In recent years, there has been a significant increase in the number of Iranians living in Turkey, especially in border provinces such as Van. Women and men experience the migration process differently. For this reason, the study will focus on the acculturation experiences of working Iranian women living in Van after migration. It is believed that the issue of how Iranian women perceive acculturation needs to be emphasized more. The purpose of this study is to examine the acculturation experiences of Iranian working refugee women. The study used a qualitative research method designed using a phenomenological pattern. It reveals how Iranian working refugee women understand their post- migration experiences. The sample of the research consists of women (seven) with work experience. Participants were included in the study using snowball sampling, one of the purposive sampling methods. The research data was collected using a semi-structured interview form consisting of open-ended questions developed by the researcher. Phenomenological research aims to capture the essence of the participant's experience of the research topic. The study followed a systematic process of bracketing, phenomenological reduction, imaginative diversification, and synthesis of meanings and essences in data analysis.

As a result of the data analysis, the interrelated components that constitute the structure and essence of the Iranian working refugee phenomenon have been revealed. The research findings observed that the lives of Iranian working refugee women have

changed after migration. In the study, *Changing Life after Migration: Intersectionality, Labeling, and Discrimination*, it was revealed that it has a structure consisting of four components: work life, life satisfaction, and harmony. Iranian refugee working women revealed the differences in their lives after migration. The participants stated that the lack of language has affected their lives, the effects of changing gender roles, and their experiences in working life. The study results were discussed about the relevant literature, and suggestions were made. Considering the increasing cultural diversity in Turkey in recent years, this study, which was conducted with an Iranian female sample, will contribute to both the literature and policymakers.

321 Social support of labor migrants in Russia: problems and prospects

Maksim Borodkin, St Petersburg University, Ural Federal University

For many years, Russia has been a host country for a significant number of migrants, primarily from the countries of the former Soviet Union. Currently the main countries of migration in Russia are Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan. Migrants face a wide variety of problems, and social support is essential for their adaptation and integration. The tasks of this research are related to the identification of the main social problems faced by migrants in Russia and the directions of their social support. The research methods are the analysis of statistical data on international migration and data from studies conducted among labor migrants in Russia, expert interviews and in-depth with migrants. The research results demonstrated, on the one hand, a significant level of illegal labor migration and these migrants are almost completely disenfranchised. On the other hand, even migrants with residence permits and work permits are in a socially vulnerable position. Among the key problems, first of all, violations of their labor rights were noted, including such issues as unpaid wages, unsafe working conditions, discrimination, and limited legal protection. Many labor migrants face bureaucratic barriers, obtaining residency

permits, work permits, accessing social support services lack of social support programs. Migrant need the programs aimed at social and cultural adaptation, first of all, access to social services, educational programs, including language courses. At the same time, migrants themselves are often not ready to integrate into their host communities due to cultural differences, language barriers. This leads, on the one hand, to their possible social isolation, and, on the other, to increasing the social tension between migrants and local population. In addition, migrants often face manifestations of xenophobia and discrimination, that means the restrictions on migrants' access to social support services and opportunities for economic and social advancement. In conclusion, it should be noted that despite these challenges, there are also prospects for improving social support for labor migrants. First of all, it is necessary to secure the legal protections and rights for labor migrants, including measures to ensure fair wages and to combat exploitation. NGOs and community-based organizations have key roles in providing social support to labor migrants, including advocacy, education programs aimed at empowering migrants and their integration into local communities. The government should support NGOs and grassroots initiatives that can play a crucial role in integrating migrants into local communities, increasing their contribution to the socio-economic development of communities and reducing social tension. At the same time, social programs should be culturally sensitive, taking into account the diverse backgrounds and needs of labor migrants as well as the expectations and traditions of the local population. Further researches are needed to assess and monitor the socio-economic situation of migrants in Russia to better understand the challenges and barriers faced by labor migrants in accessing social support services and to identify effective strategies for addressing these issues.

Acknowledgment. The research is carried out in St Petersburg University with the financial support of the RSF, the project № 24-18-00542.

120 How Crises Work as a Barrier Activator for Immigrant Entrepreneurship: Case from Hungary during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Imran Sarihasan, Institute of Philosophy and Sociology for Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland

The goal of this study, carried out in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, is to show that the difficulties faced by immigrant entrepreneurs in times of economic stability have intensified and become more noticeable throughout the COVID-19 era. The study intends to demonstrate how the pandemic has intensified pre-existing hurdles to entrepreneurship, making these barriers more active by looking at the experiences of immigrant entrepreneurs. I applied a qualitative research approach in this research. Using an in-depth online interview method in Hungary, I based my research methodology on 16 immigrant entrepreneurs who established businesses between 2010 and 2019. This specific time frame has been chosen to focus on nascent immigrant enterprises with active business status during the COVID-19 pandemic. Then, I coded and analysed the transcripts based on the similar barrier experiences immigrant entrepreneurs faced during economic stability and the COVID-19 pandemic. In Hungary, immigrant entrepreneurs encounter multifaceted barriers encompassing challenges in accessing financial capital, ethnonational barriers, and constraints related to labour force recruitment, impeding the establishment and expansion of their businesses. The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated these barriers, highlighting their prominence and impact on immigrant entrepreneurs. Through my research, I have found that these persistent hurdles not only hinder entrepreneurial endeavours during periods of economic stability but also intensify during times of crisis. My findings elucidate that the COVID-19 pandemic has activated and magnified these pre-existing obstacles for immigrant entrepreneurs in Hungary. The research findings suggest that immigrant businesses may face similar difficulties worldwide, not just in Hungary. The study implies that to address the disadvantages that immigrant business owners face; attention should be given to streamlining

paperwork and legal processes regardless of their ethnicity. Crises-related research on immigrant entrepreneurship is relatively less. This study's findings contribute to the literature on immigrant entrepreneurship, considering the COVID-19 pandemic. With its findings, this study enlarges our understanding of challenges, highlighting disparities and drawing attention to how crises work as an existing barrier activator for immigrant entrepreneurs and the need for targeted interventions to address systemic inequalities in the Hungarian entrepreneurial ecosystem.

1790 The Paradigm Shift of Chinese Migration: From Economic Migration to Investment Migration

Sing Ip Daniel Lai

Throughout Chinese history, the ant-like masses of the poor have had to find a way to survive. Many chose to leave their country for a foreign land to seek out better opportunities. This paper examines the migration history of Chinese footprints from Southeast Asia, Europe, and North America, and the latest movement in South America and Africa. Namely, they are divided into four periods: the Ming Dynasty, the Qin Dynasty, the New Republics, and Contemporary China in this paper. This paper is an overview of the 700 years of Chinese migration history; however, migration stories are often interlaced with blood and tears in the history of China. The Chinese Massacre of 1871 and the infamous 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act in the US were reminiscent of the Jim Crow era 140 years ago. Among the 20,000 Chinese laborers in California in the mid-19th century, no known figures on how many of them could make their way home. Sojourner, Stranger, and Sanctuary Seeker represent the paths of our predecessors and how the Chinese churches once bloomed during the 70s and 80s, the latest development has shifted to different locations and continents as the rise of China is on the horizon once again. The first three models are my reflections in retrospect, and the fourth model looks forward to a more vibrant movement of Chinese immigrants and Chinese churches in the 21st century.

8 July 2024, Monday

10:00 – 11:30

9A V - Wellbeing and Migration 1

*Moderator: Ruchi Singh, Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS),
Mumbai, India*

**227 Psychological Interventions for
Immigrant and Racialized Women: The
Need for Culturally Adapted Practices**

*Izabela Maria de Oliveira Pinheiro, Maria da Conceição
de Oliveira Carvalho Nogueira, Joana Bessa Topa,*

**228 Medical Evidence in Refugee Status
Determination: PTSD as a Case Study**

Hasna Mehraj Sheikh

**1860 Adaptation and Well-being: The
Relationship between Sociocultural
Integration and Psychological Well-being
of Refugees in Africa**

*Juma Kalyegira, Stefan Stürmer, Marieke van
Egmond, Jens Hellmann*

**386 Navigating Maternity: Challenges and
Opportunities for Brazilian Migrants in
Portugal**

Joana Bessa Topa

**227 Psychological Interventions for Immigrant and Racialized
Women: The Need for Culturally Adapted Practices**

*Izabela Maria de Oliveira Pinheiro, University of Porto, Portugal Maria
da Conceição de Oliveira Carvalho Nogueira, University of Porto,
Portugal Joana Bessa Topa, University of Maia, Portugal*

The number of women migrating is constantly increasing, but for a long-time gender has not been considered when characterizing this phenomenon. There has been a tendency to focus solely on the patriarchal aspects of male migration, neglecting women's

experiences in this process. Migratory processes are multidimensional and complex. Although they don't constitute a risk factor for mental health, they can foster conditions of vulnerability due to unequal access to health care, inadequate support, and exposure to countless forms of discrimination and racism. The scientific production about migration and mental health points out that the cultural and ethnic diversity of the immigrant population has only recently gained prominence. Mental health services, especially psychological support, are not always focused on cultural diversity and specific identities such as gender and race. In this sense, this theoretical reflection aims to understand the relationship between cultural diversity and psychological practices aimed at immigrant and racialized women. The goal is to highlight the importance of multicultural competencies in the training and work of psychologists who work with ethnic minorities. Relevant guidelines and conceptualizations were discussed in order to broaden the debate on cultural sensitivity and to identify ways of culturally adapting psychological interventions. This study contributes as a theoretical foundation for future empirical studies, enabling the necessary reflection for a psychological practice that is sensitive and specific to immigrant and racialized women. It also encourages the political, social, and institutional changes necessary for access to quality mental health services that are sensitive to the different identities of their clients.

228 Medical Evidence in Refugee Status Determination: PTSD as a Case Study

Hasna Mehraj Sheikh, Queen Mary University of London

For those seeking asylum, the prevalence of trauma is pervasive as a result of not only experiencing events such as war, torture and persecution prior to migrating but also due to the myriad of harsh conditions faced post-migration including separation from family, immigration detention, financial hardship and the challenge of adapting to a new environment both culturally and linguistically. These experiences make those seeking asylum

vulnerable to a constellation of mental health issues encompassing depression, anxiety adjustment disorders and trauma-based illnesses.

Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), a chronic psychological disorder that can develop after exposure to a traumatic event, remains one of the most common mental health illnesses in asylum applicants. It is well-established that PTSD impacts not only memory reconstruction but also exhibits itself in avoidance behaviour hindering asylum applicants from recounting their past experiences.

This paper seeks to determine whether and to what extent medical evidence can assist this category of asylum applicants through analysis of three interrelated key issues. Firstly, the definition of a refugee as per the 1951 Refugee Convention is analysed along with the extent to which this definition is inclusive of asylum applicants with mental health illnesses such as PTSD. Secondly, the standard of proof applied by state authorities in determining asylum claims will be examined. The final issue will explore the purpose of medical evidence in the refugee status determination process and assess whether it serves as a corroboratory tool for state authorities to assess credibility, or as vital supporting evidence submitted by the asylum applicant to substantiate their claim of torture or ill-treatment. In conclusion, I consider where responsibility should lie in procuring medical evidence in asylum claims and debate the merits of guidelines such as the Istanbul Protocol for the effective identification, documentation, and assessment of medical evidence within the asylum decision-making process.

Given the high prevalence rates of PTSD amongst those seeking asylum, this paper advocates for medical examinations and evidence documenting the psychological symptoms of acts of torture and ill-treatment, as per the Istanbul Protocol standards, to be considered as an integral part of the refugee status determination process.

1860 Adaptation and Well-being: The Relationship between Sociocultural Integration and Psychological Well-being of

Refugees in Africa

Juma Kalyegira, Stefan Stürmer, Marieke van Egmond, Jens Hellmann

386 Navigating Maternity: Challenges and Opportunities for Brazilian Migrants in Portugal

Joana Bessa Topa, University of Maia, CIEG/ISCSP-ULisboa

The presence of Brazilian women within the multicultural and migratory landscape of maternity in Portugal presents a complex reality, marked by both opportunities and obstacles in accessing maternal health rights. Amidst the backdrop of significant challenges facing maternal healthcare infrastructure in Portugal, including the closure of maternity hospitals and obstetric emergency units, understanding the nuanced demands on migrant rights becomes imperative. This qualitative exploratory study delves into the experiences of 10 Brazilian women who became mothers in Portugal after 2020, shedding light on their journeys through pregnancy, childbirth, and the postnatal period within the national health services. Through semi-structured interviews and thematic analysis, the study uncovers patterns of delayed health-seeking behaviours, attributed to a lack of information, past negative encounters, and systemic barriers such as bureaucratic hurdles. Moreover, participants recount instances of insensitivity and discrimination from healthcare professionals, recounting feelings of violation during labour. The findings underscore the urgent need for culturally and gender-responsive maternal health practices, emphasizing the importance of amplifying migrant voices and fostering community engagement within the maternal healthcare framework.

9B V - Education and Skilled Migration 1

Moderator: Zaynab Benabdallah, International Business School, Manchester, UK

313 Education of Syrian Refugee Children in Turkey: A Systematic Review

Betul Dilara Seker

**134 Emigration of highly qualified students
from Morocco: an analysis using panel data**

Zaynab Benabdallah, Chekrouni Djamila

**257 Beyond Borders: Understanding Why
Nigerian Doctors Choose the UK as Their
Professional Destination**

Mohammed Abdullahi

**284 Students Mobility to GCC Countries: Motivations
and Factors**

Abdulla Noor Mohammad Arbabi

**313 Education of Syrian Refugee Children in Turkey: A
Systematic Review**

Betul Dilara Seker, Van Yuzuncu Yil Universitesi, Turkiye

Today, migration continues to increase due to political, economic, and social conflicts and chaos. This situation forces refugees to enter and interact with new and different cultures. Refugees experience the migration process without planning, with decisions made suddenly and quickly due to necessity. Refugees may be exposed to traumatic events and experience multiple losses in their country of origin, during the migration process, and in their new country of residence. For this reason, although the migration process may allow the individual to resettle in a safe area and access resources, the resettlement and acculturation process can be challenging because of the remaining uncertainties. Although, due to geographical proximity, refugees generally prefer neighboring countries where cultural differences are insignificant, they may experience physical, psychological, and social difficulties. Acculturation and adaptation are essential in settling into a new social and cultural environment. In this process, refugee children and young people are a more vulnerable and dependent group. Refugee children and young people come into contact with the dominant group through education. Studies on

this topic focus on the acculturation process and adaptation of education.

Turkey is the country hosting the most significant number of Syrians globally. Therefore, this study aims to systematically compile studies on the acculturation and adaptation processes of Syrian students studying in Turkey in the educational environment. Between December 25 and December 30, 2023, electronic databases were searched using the keywords "Syrian students," "Syrian children," "Syrian youth," "education," "culturalization," and "integration" in English and Turkish. An English search was conducted using EBSCO, PsychARTICLES, Wiley Online Library, and DergiPark databases. Turkish search: Google Scholar; it was made in Piri databases, Asos index, Sobiak and Tr Dizin. In the first literature review, 597 studies were found, and 11 articles were included. The inclusion criterion for the study is full-text accessible studies written in English or Turkish between 2011 and 2023. During the screening process, studies not in article format or related to the research focus were excluded from the compilation. Eleven articles obtained from the screening were reported according to the PRISMA criteria. The results showed that language skills were the most critical variable in education and adaptation to the host culture. Therefore, the importance of education and schools in the acculturation and adaptation of Syrian refugee students was revealed. In addition, the articles highlighted the issues of education, acculturation, problems, social support, discrimination, and adaptation. The studies also offered solutions to help refugee students cope with the problems they experience at school. As a result of this study, learning about the coping and adaptation mechanisms used by refugee students during the acculturation process may have functional outcomes that will contribute to the field in determining adaptation policies in the long term.

134 Emigration of highly qualified students from Morocco: an analysis using panel data

*Zaynab Benabdallah, University Mohammed V Rabat Chekrouni
Djamila, Professor in Mohammed V University Morocco*

The international mobility of highly qualified Moroccan students reflects a remarkable openness and a thirst for academic excellence, testifying to the ambition of these students to train at the best global level. Annually, nearly 30,000 Moroccans, driven by a desire to improve and acquire new skills, opt to study abroad, thus enriching their academic and professional careers. Prime destinations, including France, Canada, the United States, Spain and Belgium, are chosen for their educational excellence, the richness of their programs, as well as for linguistic and cultural affinities, offering students a diverse and comprehensive international experience.

This desire to explore and flourish in varied academic environments illustrates the value that these young people place on the diversity of knowledge and innovation. The mobility rate of graduates, which amounts to 12.6% according to the Moroccan Ministry of Higher Education in 2022, underlines the importance of the circulation of skills, particularly in the essential scientific, technical and management fields. for global development.

The trend towards the internationalization of education is accompanied by a promising phenomenon of return home, observed in 2023, where an increasing number of graduates choose to return to Morocco. This decision is supported by increased recognition of foreign diplomas, thus promoting their international career while contributing to the strengthening of the Moroccan education system. This mutual recognition between Morocco and international institutions enriches the national educational landscape and promotes synergy between global skills and local needs.

The emergence of international educational establishments in Morocco constitutes another positive dimension of this dynamic, symbolizing a bridge between cultures and educational systems. This integration offers Moroccan students the opportunity to access international quality education while remaining in their

country, thus facilitating an enriching exchange of knowledge and experiences.

These developments reflect a rapidly changing educational landscape, where the international mobility of Moroccan students becomes a vector of personal and national development, promoting cultural exchange and international cooperation for a promising future. The main objective of this article is to first in-depth analyze the factors that cause the emigration of highly qualified students from Morocco. To do this, an econometric analysis with fixed effects using panel data will be used to take into account the temporal and spatial variation of the factors influencing these migratory movements. Causality tests will also be carried out to establish cause-and-effect relationships between relevant variables, providing a comprehensive perspective on this complex dynamic.

And on the other hand, the return of migrants favored by positive progress in education in Morocco.

The research will be structured into four major axes:

- Theoretical and empirical motivations for student attraction.
- Descriptive analysis of the situation of emigration of Moroccan students abroad
- Empirical study using an econometric model with fixed effects in panel data.
- Analysis of the return migration situation

257 Beyond Borders: Understanding Why Nigerian Doctors Choose the UK as Their Professional Destination

Mohammed Abdullahi, University of Warwick

Migration of doctors from lower-income countries to higher-income countries is an ongoing issue worldwide. Using the Nigerian-UK migration trend of doctors as a case study, this paper aims to investigate why Nigerian doctors choose the UK over other countries. While overarching motivations for migration from Nigeria may include issues such as economic instability, insecurity, and inadequate healthcare infrastructure,

the decision to migrate to the UK often involves a unique set of considerations. These considerations may encompass factors such as ease of passing exams, duration of specialty training, colonial ties, similarity in education systems, and proximity. Understanding the nuances between the broader reasons for migration and the specific attractions offered by the UK is crucial for policymakers, healthcare administrators, and researchers alike. It allows for a more comprehensive assessment of the dynamics driving the migration of Nigerian doctors and facilitates the development of targeted interventions to address underlying issues. By delineating these distinctions, policymakers can tailor strategies to retain doctors within Nigeria while simultaneously attracting and retaining Nigerian doctors who have already migrated to the UK. Moreover, recognising the intricate interplay of factors shaping migration patterns among Nigerian doctors provides valuable insights into the global healthcare landscape. It shows the interconnectedness of healthcare systems across borders and highlights the implications of workforce migration on both source and destination countries. This understanding is essential for fostering collaboration between nations, promoting equitable distribution of healthcare resources, and addressing disparities in healthcare delivery. Furthermore, insights gleaned from analysing migration patterns can inform the design and implementation of policies aimed at enhancing healthcare workforce planning and management. For instance, initiatives could be devised to incentivize Nigerian doctors to practice in underserved regions within their home country through targeted financial incentives, professional development opportunities, and infrastructure improvements. Simultaneously, efforts can be made to streamline the process for Nigerian doctors seeking to migrate to the UK, thereby ensuring a more efficient and transparent pathway for those pursuing career opportunities abroad.

284 Students Mobility to GCC Countries: Motivations and Factors

Abdulla Noor Mohammad Arbabi, Qatar Univeristy

Students' mobility in the globe are continuing to grow constantly, in many countries around the world, while the western countries are got the attention in this regards, Gulf Cooperation Countries (GCC) nowadays are a hub for attracting the students from the world to study in their higher education institution and universities. Thanks to many of motivations and factors. The paper tries to discover the main factors and motivations that attracts the students to come and students in GCC six countries, and what kind of incentives that encouraged them to study in the Gulf region, as an emerged area in attracting students mobility in the world.

9C V - Economics, Work and Migration 2

Moderator: Olgu Karan, Baskent University, Turkey

10 Chinese markets in Russia before and after the COVID-19 pandemic: a comparative analysis

Olga Zalesskaia

17 Problems Faced by Migrants during the Covid-19 Pandemic

Hilal Barın

2058 Mental Well-Being of Migrant Laborers: A Qualitative Exploration in Mumbai

Pratik Ganesh Rajale, Ruchi Singh

10 Chinese markets in Russia before and after the COVID-19 pandemic: a comparative analysis

Olga Zalesskaia, Blagoveshchensk State Pedagogical University

Chinese markets in Russia became a qualitatively new phenomenon, the novelty of which was predetermined by the context - special economic and social functions in the transition era, new people and new relations. As a special institution of the transition period in post-Soviet Russia, Chinese markets were economically important objects that reflected the very essence of

the transition period. Chinese markets were also public urban spaces where different ethnic groups interacted, places where the paths of people and goods were closely interconnected. Markets operated in a distinctly 'grey' economic zone where formal economic practices merged with informal strategies.

Chinese researchers confirm: any Russian market of any Russian city was extremely important for Chinese traders, medium and small Chinese enterprises. A trade network was formed here to sell medium and low quality goods. It was not necessary to speak Russian, it was not necessary to have a higher education, it was only necessary to rent a place to trade. Those who did not know how to run a business at all also found a use for themselves here - they worked as loaders. This market environment formed around itself accompanying components designed only for the Chinese: cafes, grocery shops, hairdressing salons, express mail transport companies, firms dealing with visa documents, etc. One could say that the big market represented a separate society. In this "society", the life of the Chinese, who did not know Russian culture and the Russian language, nevertheless did not differ much from their life in their homeland.

In general, Chinese markets fulfilled important socio-economic functions: they provided middle- and low-income segments of consumers with cheap goods, served as logistical centres for internal trade, provided jobs for the local population and migrants, served as a platform for aspiring entrepreneurs, provided opportunities for temporary earnings, and so on.

Before the COVID-19 pandemic, Chinese markets had already developed a complex, multi-level structure. During the pandemic, there was a mass exodus of Chinese entrepreneurs to China, and markets were often closed indefinitely. After the pandemic, they have acquired different features, adapting to the new conditions. The aim of our research is to study the organization of Chinese markets in Russia before and after the COVID-19 pandemic, to identify their characteristic features, to conduct a comparative analysis of their structure before and

after the pandemic, and to provide forecasts of their further existence and development.

The study applied a systemic approach, which allowed us to analyze Chinese markets as an independent phenomenon and as a constituent element of the system of Russian-Chinese relations at the interstate and interregional levels. A structural-functional analysis was also applied, examining each feature of the markets from the point of view of functionality.

17 Problems Faced by Migrants during the Covid-19 Pandemic

Hilal Barın

While costing the lives of more than two and a half million people around the world, Covid-19 also deeply affects migrants. Precautions taken against Covid- 19 in Turkey continue to affect Syrian immigrant entrepreneurs as well as Turkish citizens. This study focused on the problems that Syrian -micro-scale-entrepreneurs in the Altındağ region of Ankara face during the Covid-19 pandemic. We interviewed Syrian immigrant entrepreneurs who participated in the "Entrepreneurship Support Program" of the Turkish Red Crescent. In this study, one of the methods and techniques of qualitative research, descriptive analysis, was used with semi-structured in-depth interviews conducted with Syrian immigrant entrepreneurs. Based on the approaches to immigrant entrepreneurship and the theory of disadvantage, how they were affected from the precautions taken against the Covid-19 were discussed. In the end, first, the type of support that Syrian immigrant entrepreneurs need to minimize the problems they experience was determined. Then, the mechanisms to support immigrant entrepreneurs and the policies to be developed in this direction, cooperation and responsibility sharing with the European Union and neighboring countries, and solutions to support the entrepreneurship ecosystem were evaluated.

Keywords: Immigration; Immigrant; Entrepreneur; Entrepreneurship; Immigrant Entrepreneurship; Covid-19;

2058 Mental Well-Being of Migrant Laborers: A Qualitative Exploration in Mumbai

Pratik Ganesh Rajale, Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai , India

Ruchi Singh, Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai , India

Globalization has driven a surge in migration, with individuals seeking economic opportunities in urban centers. Migrant laborers, particularly those within the informal economy, face a multitude of challenges that can significantly impact their mental well-being. This research investigates the under-researched area of mental health among migrant workers in Mumbai, India. Mental health has emerged as a critical public health concern globally. Migration can be a stressful experience, leading to feelings of isolation, cultural displacement, and financial strain. These factors, coupled with potential discrimination and precarious working conditions within the informal sector, can exacerbate mental health vulnerabilities among migrant laborers. Mumbai, a megacity with a vast and diverse migrant population, presents a unique research opportunity. The city's informal economy relies heavily on migrant labor, making it an ideal location to explore the complex interplay between migration, mental health, and socio-economic factors. While quantitative research on migrant mental health exists, there is a paucity of qualitative studies that capture the lived experiences of these workers. This research addresses this gap by conducting in-depth interviews with migrant laborers across Mumbai.

Employing a qualitative methodology, this study seeks to gain a nuanced understanding of the subjective experiences of migrant workers and how migration impacts their mental well-being. Thematic analysis will be utilized to identify recurring themes and patterns in their narratives, revealing rich insights into the psychological, cultural, and financial factors shaping their well-being. This research will contribute valuable qualitative data to

the existing knowledge on migrant mental health. By amplifying the voices of migrant laborers in Mumbai, the study aims to raise awareness of their experiences and inform policy changes that promote accessible and culturally sensitive mental health support systems for this vulnerable population.

8 July 2024, Monday

10:00 – 11:30

9D V - Migration, Law and Policy 1

Moderator: Stefani Stojchevska, South East European University, North Macedonia

153 Policy Perspectives on Migration in India: Assessing Government Strategies and Impacts on Society

Rahul Kumar, Sharad Shekhawat

155 The Quagmire of Internal Displacement: Reinstatement Challenges and Counter Strategies in District Swat, Pakistan

Muhammad Rafiq, Asan Ali Golam Hassan, Muhammad Saeed,

189 The Legislative Impact of Atomic Bomb Testing on Nuclear Migration

Stefani Stojchevska, Bekim Nuhija

223 Assessment of the European Union's New Pact on Migration and Asylum From a Human Security Perspective

Pınar Çağlayan

153 Policy Perspectives on Migration in India: Assessing Government Strategies and Impacts on Society

*Rahul Kumar, Lovely Professional University, Phagwara, Punjab
Sharad Shekhawat, Lovely Professional University, Phagwara, Punjab*

This study critically examines the policy frameworks addressing migration in India, focusing on government strategies and their

societal impacts. By analyzing key policies and their implementation, the research aims to shed light on the effectiveness of governmental initiatives in managing migration dynamics. Additionally, the study assesses the socio-economic and cultural consequences of these policies on both migrant populations and the host communities. Through a comprehensive review of existing literature and empirical data, the research seeks to provide valuable insights into the complexities of migration governance in India, offering a nuanced understanding of the challenges and opportunities posed by current policy approaches. The findings of this study aim to contribute to informed policy discourse and decision-making for more holistic and inclusive migration management in the country.

155 The Quagmire of Internal Displacement: Reinstatement Challenges and Counter Strategies in District Swat, Pakistan

Muhammad Rafiq, College of Business Administration, Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, KSA Asan Ali Golam Hassan, Azman Hashim International Business School, Universiti Teknologi, Malaysia, 54100 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia Muhammad Saeed, Department of Global Studies, King Fahd University of Petroleum & Minerals (KFUPM) Dhahran, Saudi Arabia

In 2009-10, the Pakistani government initiated rehabilitation programs in the Swat district to restore Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). This study, employing the Delphi approach through discussions with experts and officials, examines challenges faced during the rehabilitation process. It uncovers security threats, infrastructure deficiencies, bureaucratic complexities, educational system revival, unmet donor pledges, budgetary constraints, weakened local governance, and communication gaps. Despite adversities, strategic measures, such as increased security, temporary infrastructure, collaboration with international aid groups, makeshift schools, and a dedicated rehabilitation budget, enhanced effectiveness. The study contends that reintegrating distressed communities is challenging but suggests that innovative strategies tailored to

local socio-structural conditions can surmount reinstatement challenges in Pakistan and elsewhere.

189 The Legislative Impact of Atomic Bomb Testing on Nuclear Migration

Stefani Stojchevska, South East European University, North Macedonia

Bekim Nuhija, South East European University, North Macedonia

Since the beginning of the Nuclear Age, prominent nuclear-weapon states (NWS) such as France, Britain and the United States (U.S.) have been seeking for “empty” spaces in regards to manifesting their Cold War programs of nuclear testing for fifty years in the Pacific. Among damages and other devastating consequences upon the ecosystems, health and migration of many species arising within the Pacific nuclear testing sites, the social phenomenon of “nuclear migration”, which essentially represents the involuntary movement of the indigenous peoples affected, produces significant legal issues to this day. The primary objective of this research paper is to analyze the legislative impact of atomic bomb testing performed by NWS – namely the U.S. and Britain – on the social phenomenon of “nuclear migration” through some important pieces of legislation. First, the U.S. nuclear weapons tests in the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) resulted in the permanent forced displacement from several atolls, including Bikini, Rongelap and Rongerik to other places like Kili, Ejit and Majuro. This migration wave, however, has had much wider long-term consequences with thousands of migrants arriving in the U.S. from the South Pacific. This part of the paper, hence, analyzes the 1986 Compact of Free Association (COFA) agreement signed between the U.S. and three Pacific Island nations – Republic of Palau, Federated States of Micronesia and the RMI which allows residents of these territories to move freely without special visas between the islands and the U.S. with special immigration status. Second, the British nuclear tests in Maralinga resulted in the forced relocation of the Maralinga Aborigines from South Australia to Colona and later to Yalata. When granted 76,000 square kilometers of traditional land to the Maralinga people,

Aboriginal control over the land was not absolute. This part of the paper, hence, analyzes land access restrictions of the Maralinga Tjarutja Land Rights Act due to contamination resulting from the British nuclear testing. Today, although the Maralinga people are dispersed in several communities in South and Western Australia, they continue to fight for the right to return to Maralinga Lands by setting a precondition that the Federal Government guarantee a successful clean-up, as mandated by the Royal Commission into British Nuclear Tests in Australia. Relevant pieces of legislation referred within the paper additionally include the 1963 Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, Outer Space and Under Water (also known as the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (PTBT)) and the 1996 Comprehensive Nuclear-Test- Ban Treaty (CTBT) as the two most notable anti-nuclear explosion treaties. Adopted research methodologies consider a comparative international approach and statistical arguments for explosive nuclear tests by NWS and estimated nuclear warhead stockpiles (1945-2023). Ultimately, the results reflect upon nuclear testing leading toward the social phenomenology of “nuclear migration” as a type of involuntary movement by residents concerned which, importantly enough, concludes the creation of new international treaties involving unique immigration statuses.

223 Assessment of the European Union's New Pact on Migration and Asylum From a Human Security Perspective

Pınar Çağlayan, Uşak Üniversitesi

The internal conflicts and humanitarian crises that emerged in many countries in the post-Cold War period led to the introduction of a new concept and approach to managing these crises by international actors and institutions, in particular the United Nations. The concept of "human security", which initially focused on mitigating the effects of natural disasters and the peaceful resolution of conflicts, later became associated with political, economic, social and environmental security, eventually expressing goals such as the freedom to live in dignity, freedom from danger and the protection of fundamental

freedoms. Today, human security stands for the security of citizens within the borders of states, but also for the protection of people who become refugees due to natural disasters and internal conflicts.

European countries which are members of European Union are the preferred safe stops for the increasing mass movements of refugees from conflict zones to safe areas of the world since the 1990s and refugees become the most important problem for these countries over time. In particular, since 2011, the Syrian civil war in Syria has triggered a major crisis in the EU as Syrian refugees began to arrive first in Türkiye and then by land and sea in EU countries. The new Migration and Asylum Pact, which began in 2016, whose basic framework was established in 2020 and which was revised and adopted in December 2023 after temporary protection was granted to Ukrainian refugees in 2022, shows the change in the EU's asylum policy and makes it clear how far it has moved away from the human security approach. The aim of this study is to show how the EU has moved away from a human security approach in its migration and asylum seeker policies, how it has externalised migration, using the EU's new Pact on Migration and Asylum as an example. The study analyses the main documents related to the new EU Pact on Migration and Asylum (European Commission report, European Parliament and Council resolutions, relevant reports) using the method of discourse analysis and by comparing them with the previous relevant EU texts and examines them within the framework of the five basic dimensions of human security (life without fear, satisfaction of basic needs, freedom to live in dignity, freedom from danger and protection of fundamental freedoms).

9E V - Migration and Integration

Moderator: Sadaf Mahmood, The Women University of Multan, Pakistan

1789 Sense of belonging in young second-generation Muslim immigrants: Mosques and Faith-

based organizations

Aleezay Khaliq

251 Migrant subjectivities amidst the neoliberal restructurings in a super-diverse street in Berlin

Khadeeja Farrukh

122 The Influence of Immigrants' Perceptions of Host Society and Their Experiences of Integration: The Case of Polish Immigrant Communities in Europe

163 Integrating into Multiculturalism: The Lived Experiences of Long-Term Married Female Migrants in South Korea

Yewon Jung, Zhuang Han

1789 Sense of belonging in young second-generation Muslim immigrants: Mosques and Faith-based organizations

Aleezay Khaliq

Community-based organization help immigrants integrate into society. By participation in these community based nonprofit organizations, individuals get to interact with other individuals with similar background, who look similar to them, who speak the same language and carry the same cultural norms and values. These interactions develop into associations, networks and trust through which new immigrants resolve many of the challenges they face in their daily lives. These safe spaces of familiarity help ease the process of adjusting and adapting in a new country and help to alleviate some of the stress that goes along with it. They also help new immigrants maintain their ethnic and cultural identity in a foreign country where everything is new to them, while also providing a shared sense of solidarity. Mosques have been spaces where new and more established immigrants look for some familiarity and support. But the increasing Muslim population and multiculturalism has meant that the mosques are no longer able to cater to the everyone's needs and demands. And the involvement of younger

Muslims with the mosque has also decreased considerably due to a variety of reasons.

In the wake of these challenges, the emergence of faith-based organization is a recent phenomenon. These organizations are both religious and social in nature and attempt to fill the gap left by mosques. They are catering to the unique needs of young professional Muslims living in Washington D.C. Maryland and Virginia. They are serving the dual purpose of educating young individuals on religion while building networks, strong friendships and solidarity so as to cater to the religious and social needs of young Muslims. Hence, they serve as religious places of solidarity as well social spaces of belonging and integration.

Therefore, my paper examines the sense of belonging in young second- generation Muslim immigrants by documenting their lived experiences and interactions in mosques and faith-based organizations. Based on in-depth one- on-one interviews and participant observations in two mosques and two faith- based organizations operating in Washington D.C., Maryland and Virginia, my research explores the factors that contribute to the construction of belonging and unbelonging in these spaces. I also examine how role intersectional racial and ethnic identities impact the level of engagement of young Muslims in these spaces. My findings suggest that suburban mosques in the area are ethnically centered and they cater to the religious and social needs of an older first-generation Muslim immigrant population who want to persevere their ethnic and cultural identities stemming from their country of origin whereas faith-based organizations cater to the needs of the younger second-generation Muslim immigrant segment of society who are actively seeking to create a sense of belonging with other young Muslim in effort to transcend racial, ethnic divisions by engaging with the local civil society in a variety of ways.

251 Migrant subjectivities amidst the neoliberal restructurings in a super-diverse street in Berlin

Khadeeja Farrukh

Berlin has been the forefront of receiving refugees over the past decade, set at the backdrop of post-Fordist regulations after the fall of Berlin Mauer. Alongside the wave of migrants, initially Turkish guestworkers, and later immigrants from Middle East as an aftermath of Arab Spring, urban areas near the city centers have undergone rapid urban restructurings, highlighting the debate of racial stigmatisation, social mixing policies, and creative-city-led transformations. Through this paper, I intend to zoom into one of the super-diverse urban street Sonnenallee, located in the outer ring of Berlin. Sonnenallee is a street of exile after the Arab spring of 2015, a street known as Shahrah-e-Arab (Arab Street). Teeming with smell of spices, Arabic sign boards, doner kebabs and shisha bars, the street is also forefront of religious and political expression, such as Palestinian resistance. At the same time, the street is a hot-bed of creative-city-led transformations and the emergence of tech enclavism and emergence of the tallest tower in Berlin. Thus, through this paper, I will illustrate how immigrant-dense streets in 'global cities' are defined by de-territorialization of media, finance and global precariat. The first part of the paper will lay an overview of how racial stigmatisation was carefully crafted at the historical backdrop of the post cold war urban environment through slow retraction of subsidies under the Fordist regime, deindustrialization and entrepreneurial reforms, that led to massive unemployment. In the careful crafting of stigma, Wacquant mentions that the specialists in culture production, like academics, media channels, and journalists create content like 'cité -ghetto' that creates a contaminated view among the state elites, later leading to public policies that mobilise the top-down implementation of marginality. Central to this debate is researcher's own identity as a Pakistani woman, paving through this street as a student, and a migrant; drawn towards these diasporic urbanities through a shared condition of a precariat, which seems to be fluctuating with the changing needs of global capital. Thus, a reflexive position of auto-ethnography will be merged with visual ethnographic methods, together with a thorough literature and historical review of the area that will

set foundations for the research framework. This will be addressed with relevant literature on diaspora, especially the work of Arjun Appadurai, Stuart Hall, and tactical resistance by Micheal de Certeau will shape the argument for cultural reconstruction of migrant subjectivities. Combining this will be geographical debate on socio-economic processes that initiate as David Harvey calls accumulation by dispossession, chance encounters and conversations with the actors in the street will help in addressing how immigrants are creating various tactical urban values to resist neoliberal reforms in the area. The expected outcome encompasses deeper understanding of urban transformations that combine neoliberal reforms and immigrant struggles as a cause and effect, offering diverse perspectives through a place-bound inquiry. Thus, it makes significant contributions to migrant research of bordering practices and subaltern resistance through rich visual representations and ethnographic vignettes.

122 The Influence of Immigrants' Perceptions of Host Society and Their Experiences of Integration: The Case of Polish Immigrant Communities in Europe

*Katarzyna Górska, Jagiellonian University Joanna Kulpińska,
Jagiellonian University Anna Wyrwisz, Jagiellonian University*

The paper focuses on the relationship between immigrants' perceptions of the host society and the process of their integration, with a focus on Polish immigrants in two European countries. Drawing upon quantitative and qualitative data collected through interviews and surveys in the field, the study provides a bi-directional examination of how immigrants' perceptions of the host society influence their integration and how structural integration affects immigrants' perceptions of the host society. Integration of immigrants into host societies is a complex process, shaped by both structural and individual factors. Classic theories in migration studies indicate that basic integration encourages social integration and positive opinions toward receiving society (Berry 1997, Alba & Nee 2005, Esser 2001). This paper argues that understanding individual factors,

such as immigrants' perceptions, expectations, and attitudes toward the receiving society, is crucial for comprehending the dynamics of the integration process and migrant experiences. Our study reveals that subjective factors such as perception of social acceptance, cultural openness, and the sense of opportunities/barriers in the host society must be analyzed along such traditional factors as labor market access, language competences, and migratory status or citizen legal rights. We will focus on examples from Polish immigrant communities in the UK and Germany to indicate that positive perceptions foster a sense of belonging and commitment, while negative perceptions lead to marginalization and hinder integration. In conclusion, this paper highlights the often-overlooked dimension of immigrants' integration and the need to include subjective factors in the analysis. Our research contributes to the emphasis that receiving countries must adopt policies, strategies, and initiatives that promote positive perceptions among immigrants, as they can play a pivotal role in fostering timely and complete integration.

163 Integrating into Multiculturalism: The Lived Experiences of Long-Term Married Female Migrants in South Korea

Yewon Jung, Chadwick International School, South Korea Zhuang Han, Cornell University, United States of America

Since the end of the 20th century, the influx of marriage migrants, particularly women, has introduced complex issues of integration and citizenship in South Korea. Current policies, which focus on social integration with an emphasis on Korean nationalism, raise concerns about discrimination and the commercialization of marriage. This study explores the lived experiences of long-term married female migrants in South Korea, investigating their contribution to multiculturalism in Korean society. Through a series of in-depth interviews with four long-term migrant women, the study provides insights into the challenges they face during cultural adaptation, the preservation of cultural traditions, and the complexities of intercultural relationships. The findings illuminate the nuanced

experiences of long-term married female migrants, offering implications for policies that aim to foster better integration, address gender disparities, and promote intercultural understanding within Korean society. The findings suggest an empowering and multifaceted counter-narrative regarding female migration with increasing levels of independence and that migration is often a dynamic decision shaped by diverse experiences during their stay. The findings suggest the importance of considering cultural diversity from an intersectional and female perspective. Furthermore, the study highlights the challenges and complexities of cultural adaptation, emphasizing the conflict between the desire to abolish and preserve cultural traditions and family values of their home country. These insights can assist society in developing more inclusive strategies to accommodate diverse migrant populations and contribute to the ongoing discourse on multiculturalism in South Korea.

9F V – Migración y Diversidad

Moderator: Pascual G. García-Macías, UTPL, Ecuador

169 Análisis (de)constructivista del Derecho Migratorio Internacional: las ideas de la contradicción

Juan Carlos Valarezo Sánchez

325 Ciudadanía activa y resiliencia en familias de estatus migratorio mixto del centro occidente, México-Estados Unidos

Diana Tamara Martínez Ruíz, Alejandra Ceja Fernandez, María de los Ángeles Blas Martínez,

1888 La invisibilidad de la población migrante internacional ante los factores psicosociales que inciden en violencia durante su tránsito por Sinaloa (2018-2022)

Vianey Guadalupe Zúñiga Castro, Brianda Elena Peraza Noriega

169 Análisis (de)constructivista del Derecho Migratorio Internacional: las ideas de la contradicción

Juan Carlos Valarezo Sánchez, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador

Con el cambio cuantitativo en el crecimiento de reglas internacionales y el cambio cualitativo de sujetos de derecho internacional, el tema de la migración ha experimentado la creación de normas esparcidas por un amplio espectro de campos superpuestos. Producto de esto, la lógica de ideas contradictorias prima al momento de hablar del Derecho Migratorio Internacional y los conceptos de acogida y soberanía. El propósito de esta ponencia es, entonces, profundizar el debate de dichas contradicciones que al mismo tiempo representan las bases fundacionales de la rama. Todo esto desde la perspectiva de la teoría constructivista de las Relaciones Internacionales.

325 Ciudadanía activa y resiliencia en familias de estatus migratorio mixto del centro occidente, México-Estados Unidos

Diana Tamara Martínez Ruíz, ENES Morelia, UNAM Alejandra Ceja Fernandez, ENES Morelia, UNAM María de los Ángeles Blas Martínez, UNAM

El objetivo de este trabajo es analizar la capacidad de resiliencia y la ciudadanía activa de familias de estatus migratorio mixto pertenecientes al centro occidente de México que migran a Estados Unidos. A través de entrevistas semiestructuradas se buscó identificar las estrategias individuales y familiares que generan las personas migrantes para ejercer derechos laborales, sociales y culturales, especialmente referente al acceso al trabajo, la educación, la salud y la vivienda. Además, esta investigación busca promover un enfoque de género que posibilite la comprensión de cómo en contextos transnacionales las relaciones de género impactan en la formulación de

estrategias de resiliencia y por tanto del ejercicio de la ciudadanía activa, se considera que este análisis aporta a la comprensión integral del fenómeno migratorio ya que pone sobre la mesa una variable poco estudiada, pero que tiene una importante incidencia en el ejercicio de los derechos humanos. Aunado a ello, la variable de género permite comprender el mantenimiento de la integridad y la cohesión de los grupos familiares y las comunidades en contextos de migración transnacional.

1888 La invisibilidad de la población migrante internacional ante los factores psicosociales que inciden en violencia durante su tránsito por Sinaloa (2018-2022)

Vianey Guadalupe Zúñiga Castro, Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa, Mexico
Brianda Elena Peraza Noriega, Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa, Mexico

La violencia que sufren los migrantes en tránsito es un problema social que se ha venido intensificando a nivel global. La violación de sus derechos y libertades fundamentales son algunos de los conflictos que sufren los migrantes en su paso por México. En los desplazamientos, solo se registran a quienes se han canalizado por parte de los grupos Beta, datos que incluyen alrededor de 82, 661 acciones de protección a migrantes extranjeros durante el periodo de enero a octubre de 2022, sin embargo, no hay información del promedio exacto de las personas que quedan fuera de las categorías de protección, SEGOB (2022). El objetivo de la investigación es estudiar adecuadamente el fenómeno de la violencia a migrantes internacionales en su paso por México, a través de un análisis meta teórico que analice los distintos enfoques teóricos que explican la violencia psicosocial que genera la migración y sus efectos en la salud emocional, por las experiencias de duelo y violencia durante su tránsito, el análisis se reforzará a través de distintas fuentes de consulta y de censos institucionales éstos para obtener los datos duros registrados.

195 Repensar La Inmigración Y La Diversidad

M. Isabel Garrido Gómez, Universidad de Alcalá, España

Hoy en día, la cuestión del pluralismo jurídico es un tema de gran relevancia en relación con la inmigración. Vivimos en un mundo que avanza hacia un pluralismo heterogéneo que debe armonizarse como expresión de la globalización. La Unión Europea, por ejemplo, es el resultado de un proceso histórico de articulación espacial y representa una expresión cuyo objetivo es satisfacer intereses comunes de diferentes Estados. Los movimientos migratorios y el resurgimiento de los nacionalismos hacen más compleja la situación, con ciertas consecuencias en la concepción tradicional de la soberanía, en las fuentes de producción del Derecho y en la creación de nuevos órganos jurisdiccionales. De esta manera, los derechos sociales constituyen derechos subjetivos, representando un programa de distribución de bienes a través de un equilibrio entre intereses públicos, colectivos y privados. Esto da como resultado una estructura singular con un mecanismo especial mediante el cual el Estado debe brindar asistencia y servicios, y crear, fortalecer y promover las condiciones que permitan a los individuos y grupos satisfacer sus necesidades. Por tanto, sus obligaciones también están relacionadas con los requisitos previos para el ejercicio de la libertad positiva. El principal punto de partida es que los individuos son sujetos morales dotados de dignidad. Defendiéndose la idea de que todos tenemos capacidad real de elección y todos dirigimos nuestra existencia hacia determinados objetivos en la vida.

8 July 2024, Monday

12:00 – 13:30

10A V - Wellbeing and Migration 2

Moderator: Pinar Yazgan, Sakarya University, Turkey

**43 The Psychology of Forced Displacement
and the Identity of Forcibly Displaced**

Merve Önenli Güven, Sezen Ceceli Köse, Fatma Kübra Aldemir

165 Obstetric violence and the production of subalternity in the bodies of racialized Brazilian women in Portugal

Mariana Holanda Rusu, Conceição Nogueira, Joana Bessa Topa

314 The Effect of Forced Immigration on the Subjective Well-being of Natives: Evidence from Germany

Kamal Kassam, Katharina Kolb

267 Bibliometric Analysis n Migrant's Values

Ineta Žičkutė-Daugelavičienė, Vilmantė Kumpikaitė-Valiūnienė, Audra I. Mockaitis, Irma Banevičienė, Jurga Duobienė

43 The Psychology of Forced Displacement and the Identity of Forcibly Displaced

Merve Önenli Güven, Sezen Ceceli Köse, TRT News (TRT Haber), Türkiye Fatma Kübra Aldemir, National Intelligence Academy (Milli İstihbarat Akademisi), Türkiye

Forced displacement is a phenomenon that includes refugees, asylum seekers, and internally displaced persons. On the “International Organization for Migration (IOM) Glossary on Migration”, forced migration is defined as; “a migratory movement which involves force, compulsion or coercion” (IOM Glossary on Migration, 2019, p.55). Therefore, in today’s world order, civil wars and violent conflicts are emerging as one of the major causes of forced displacement. In this process, violence becomes an important determinant of people’s psychological state because forcibly displaced people must face different levels of violence, both physical and psychological. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), at the end of 2022 there are 108.4 million forcibly displaced people and 1.9 million children born as refugees (UNHCR, 2024).

In this study, the concept of forced displacement under the act of migration will be analyzed through how it is framed by those who experience it. As a case study, the forcibly displacement of

the Palestinians will be studied. Because, after Hamas's attack on 7th October 2023 against Israel, Israeli government declared that they started a "war" against Hamas which one of its imminent results is the occurrence of 1,5 million forcibly displaced Palestinians, which increased to 1,9 million by 2024 (UN, 2024). With the war in 1948, Palestinians became refugees in Gaza and the West Bank because 750,000 Palestinians were expelled or forced to escape internally (Girit, 2024). Hence in this geographical location, the term "Palestinian refugee" was constructed. UNRWA defines the term "Palestinian refugee" as "persons whose normal habitat was Palestine between June 1, 1946, and May 15, 1948, and who lost both their homes and livelihoods in the 1948 War" (UNRWA, 2024).

The research will be conducted through collecting and analyzing the interviews with the forcibly displaced Palestinians which will be searched at the open source. The narratives of forcibly displaced Palestinians about their emotions and positions will be analyzed based on the content analysis technique through natural language processing (NLP) to address the emotional effects and consequences of forced displacement. Within the scope of this purpose, it will be tried to reveal what kind of narratives forcibly displaced persons use and what kind of discourse they construct. Additionally, whether violence is framed in their narrations in the definitions of emotions will be searched for. Another scope of the research will depend on understanding how Palestinian identity has been reconstructed through forced displacement on a historical continuum.

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165 Obstetric violence and the production of subalternity in the bodies of racialized Brazilian women in Portugal

Mariana Holanda Rusu, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Porto, Portugal Conceição Nogueira, Department of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Porto, Porto, Portugal Joana Bessa Topa, University of Maia, Maia, Portugal

Obstetric violence is a problem that affects women all over the world, including immigrants, specifically racialized Brazilian women in Portugal. This violence can be understood as a type of violence that inferiorizes the patient, subjecting her to unnecessary suffering based on the difference of gender, social class, power and ethnicity, disregarding the subjective character and full of meanings that surrounds the entire pregnancy-puerperal cycle. Because of this, interest in the intersection of gender, migration and race has been growing, seeking to give visibility to women who, for a long time, have been overshadowed. Different women carry knowledge and practices about pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, which intersect across cultures and fields of knowledge, transcending the relationship between doctors and patients. This event takes place between the movement of bodies and the exchange of knowledge and ways of doing and understanding life in its different cycles. In Portugal, obstetric violence is a routine practice that seems to persist as an inherent facet of childbirth. As a result of the coloniality of gender, as well as the coloniality of power and being, obstetric violence in Portugal acts to maintain the reproduction of the subalternity of the bodies of racialized Brazilian women, based on the production of colonial knowledge that legitimizes the radical critique of colonization

through a detailed look at the strategies of violence, subordination and dehumanization. The few analyses focusing on maternal health services and immigrant populations, which are often racialized, reveal inequalities in access and results among racialized Brazilian women in Portugal. Therefore, the aim is to bring to light categories that are still invisible, regarding obstetric violence in Portugal, through post-colonial and feminist studies, with an intersectional perspective, understanding the different categories, "woman", "Brazilian" and "racialized". Keywords: Brazilian women; racialized women; obstetric violence

314 The Effect of Forced Immigration on the Subjective Well-being of Natives: Evidence from Germany

Kamal Kassam, Institute for Employment Research (IAB) Katharina Kolb, University of Halle, Germany

This paper analyzes the effects of a direct exposure to forced immigrants in the local context on the subjective well-being of the native population in Germany. The empirical analysis covers a period from 2013 to 2019 and integrates administrative data on asylum seekers at the county level with individual-level survey data derived from the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP). We apply an IV strategy based on a shift-share instrument (network, hypothetical allocation quota) to identify the causal effect. Our results suggest that the inflow of forced immigration decreases concerns about immigration and increases concerns about xenophobia. However, there is no evidence of a significant effect on life satisfaction. Furthermore, we provide evidence on heterogeneous effects with respect to characteristics of the individual.

267 Bibliometric Analysis n Migrant's Values

Ineta Žičkutė-Daugelavičienė, Kaunas University of Technology, Lithuania Vilmantė Kumpikaitė-Valiūnienė, Kaunas University of Technology, Lithuania Audra I. Mockaitis, Maynooth University, Ireland; Kaunas University of Technology, Lithuania Irma Banevičienė

Kumpikaitė-Valiūnienė et al. (2021) ground the importance of values in the characteristics of migration cultures. The interest in studying values at the individual and national levels in regard to dimensions of individualism and collectivism is raised by the scientific community (Knafo et al., 2011; Kumpikaitė-Valiūnienė et al., 2021). Therefore, this paper aims to explore the status of research on migration and values through bibliometric analysis. In this research, the Web of Science Core Collection's Edition of Social Sciences Citation Index, taking all years (1990–March 2024), was employed to identify the articles on migration and values. Based on a literature review, keywords were chosen to represent the migrants (including immigrants and emigrants) and values, defined by such keywords as national values, individual values, collective values, collectivism, individualism, and the values system in general. In total, 430 articles written in English were chosen for bibliometric analysis. The VOSviewer software was used for analyzing the data. The VOSviewer analysis revealed four clusters of keywords, each indicating prominent themes within the research domain. Cluster 1 consists of topics such as migration, community, value system, place concept, and opportunity, suggesting a focus on individuals' movements, the formation of communities and spatial concepts, and value systems that shape identity and societal structures. Cluster 2 is characterized by terms related to acculturation, family, child, immigrant family, and cultural value, indicating the dynamics of cultural adaptation and family processes within immigrant communities. Cluster 3 highlights issues of immigration, policy, globalization, national value, and individualism and collectivism. It reflects to the complex intersection between immigration, policy frameworks, and cultural dynamics within a globalized context. Cluster 4 centers around themes of network, integration, social support, discrimination, and woman and man. This cluster likely investigates the role of social networks in integration processes, particularly concerning groups experiencing discrimination. The

results contribute to the literature by providing a theoretical understanding of research directions on migration and values. Identified clusters raise questions for further research in order to understand (1) how migration shapes the value system within diverse communities, considering opportunities in migration processes, (2) how immigrant families negotiate the balance between home and host society, how these processes influence child development, family relationships, and overall well-being within immigrant communities, (3) how globalization influences immigration patterns and policy, how policies shape societal attitudes towards cultural diversity and national cohesion, (4) how factors such as gender shape individuals' experiences of integration and access to support networks, how to cope with complexities of social inclusion, discrimination, and support mechanisms within diverse communities.

Acknowledgements

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10B V - Migratory Crisis in Latin America: Signs of the Times 2 [Español]

Moderator: Jutta Battenberg, Iberoamericana University, Mexico

2066 Necropolíticas en los procesos
migratorios centroamericanos,
mediciones sociopastorales y

expectativas de cambio Gerardo Cruz
González

**2067 Sombras y Luces sobre la Realidad de la
Migración en los Estados Unidos**

Yohan Garcia Lucero

**2068 Repensar el paradigma de
ciudadanía: entre globalización y
pertenencia identitaria. Hacia una
fraternidad universal** Marco Strona

**2069 La resignificación del sufrimiento social en el
fenómeno migratorio**

Miguel Ángel Sánchez Carlos

**2066 Necropolíticas en los procesos migratorios
centroamericanos, mediciones sociopastorales y expectativas
de cambio**

*Gerardo Cruz González, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México
(UNAM), Universidad Católica Lumen Gentium (UCLG), México,
Observatorio Socio- Pastoral Mesoamericano de Movilidad Humana
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Los procesos migratorios por Centroamérica están marcados por políticas públicas, decisiones de gobiernos, así como por acciones y actitudes de las comunidades de paso y de llegada que pertenecen a lo que el filósofo camerunés Achille Mbembe ha denominado “necropolítica”. El término hace referencia a que dichas acciones públicas, de gobiernos y de sociedad, tiene como finalidad la muerte, la violencia, el sufrimiento y exclusión de personas migrantes por la región. Se debe tomar en cuenta que el corredor centroamericano se alimenta, a su vez de corredores del sur, principalmente de Venezuela, de haitianos cuya migración constituye una segunda expulsión (la primera fue de su país y la segunda de países donde se habían asentado), de sudamericanos de diversos países principalmente de Ecuador y Colombia, así como de países extracontinentales entre los que sobresalen africanos subsaharianos, del Medio Oriente,

El Observatorio Sociopastoral de Mesoamérica y el Caribe, OSMECA, ha realizado estudios y mediciones sobre el tema en la región, insumos para el trabajo pastoral de las distintas Conferencias episcopales de la zona y para el trabajo del Dicasterio para el Desarrollo Humano Integral. Entre sus resultados se encuentra el reconocimiento de acciones de necropolítica como la detención, la expulsión, la separación familiar, los edificios y estructuras semejantes a cárceles inhumanas marcadas por el hacinamiento en el que son reclusos migrantes, refugiados, desplazados internos y solicitantes de asilo, , el sometimiento a juicio a niños, niñas y adolescentes que viajan solos, la violencia sexual, verbal y física de grupos vulnerables como mujeres, niños, niñas, adolescentes, personas pertenecientes a grupos de la diversidad sexual, la criminalización, la trata sexual y laboral, etc. La perspectiva de la necropolítica, permite valorar las acciones públicas de los estados en la gestión migratoria y desenmascarar el lenguaje viciado que presenta la atención de dichos gobiernos a las personas migrantes como un discurso que encubre una realidad de violencia. Las sociedades de paso o de llegada para migrantes no necesitan de leyes o estructuras sociales para reproducir acciones de violencia y maltrato. La criminalización, el abuso, el maltrato para migrantes es prácticamente similar. Se genera en la narrativa social una imagen de peligro ante la llegada de migrantes y muchos males presentes en esas sociedades durante muchos años, ahora considera a los migrantes como únicos responsables, lo que los constituye en chivos expiatorios (Girard, Violencia y lo sagrado). Pero en ambos casos, ya sea por los gobiernos y sus estructuras, o por las sociedades y sus miembros, resultan ser objetos, cosas, no personas, y los grupos de poder pueden decidir sobre la forma y la velocidad en la que se mueven, incluso pueden decidir sobre su vida o su muerte.

2067 Sombras y Luces sobre la Realidad de la Migración en los Estados Unidos

Yohan Garcia Lucero, Universidad de Loyola Chicago, Estados Unidos de América

Es importante discernir los “signos de los tiempos” escuchando y poniendo palabras a los sufrimientos, realidades, y esperanzas del Pueblo Migrante/Inmigrante (Lc. 12,54-59). Es importante también tomar conciencia sobre los desafíos y oportunidades para poder acoger, proteger, promover e integrar a las personas en situación de movilidad humana. Además, es importante tomar conciencia de nuestra condición de seres sociales y del llamado universal al amor a través de “La Teología del Buen Samaritano” (Lc. 10,25-37) como una de las enseñanzas claves de la nueva encíclica del Papa Francisco, *Fratelli Tutti*. Finalmente, debemos poner en práctica las herramientas para la reflexión teológica-pastoral sobre el fenómeno de la migración e iluminar esta realidad desde una ética de solidaridad expresada en acciones de justicia social (creando cambios sistémicos) y actos de caridad (acogiendo al extranjero) (Lev. 19,33-34). Esta presentación abordará los desafíos del tema migratorio visto desde el contexto del Pueblo Hispano/Latino/Inmigrante que vive en los Estados Unidos. Algunos de estos desafíos (sombras) son la actual crisis humanitaria que se vive en la frontera sur del país, la militarización en la frontera, las leyes antiinmigrantes, la retórica antiinmigrante, la falta de vías legales para poder realizar un ajuste de status y sistemas colapsados en ciudades santuarios a raíz de una nueva ola de recién llegados. Por otro lado, la presentación también abordará sobre las oportunidades (luces) que se nos presentan para poder proteger, promover e integrar a las personas en movilidad humana. Algunas de estas oportunidades se ven reflejadas en los esfuerzos y redes de solidaridad en la frontera sur, los programas y recursos de apoyo para los y las migrantes/inmigrantes, y acciones concretas por parte de la Iglesia Católica y la sociedad civil en los Estados Unidos para asegurar que las personas migrantes/inmigrantes vivan una vida más digna. Finalmente, se espera que los participantes puedan aprender un poco sobre la realidad migratoria vista desde el contexto de los Estados Unidos y puedan sumarse a los esfuerzos y redes de solidaridad a través de acciones concretas para crear cambios sistémicos (justicia social) y obras de caridad (acogiendo al extranjero).

Palabras clave: Migración; migrantes/inmigrantes; movilidad humana; leyes migratorias; fronteras; Doctrina Social de la Iglesia; Papa Francisco; Buenos Samaritanos

2068 Repensar el paradigma de ciudadanía: entre globalización y pertenencia identitaria. Hacia una fraternidad universal

Marco Strona, Universidad Rafael Landívar (Guatemala), Italia

El concepto de globalización y el concepto de ciudadanía parecen aparecer como dos conceptos antitéticos. El primero se describe por la despersonalización de los procesos de producción, la velocidad de los intercambios comerciales y de información, la crisis de los Estados-nación, la velocidad e intensidad de los flujos migratorios, ecc..

El segundo (el concepto de ciudadanía) tiende a ser aplastado en un sentido estrictamente localista en la polaridad ciudadano-extranjero, o a diluirse hasta desaparecer en el mito de la identidad a del "ciudadano del mundo".

Aquí nos gustaría centrarnos en particular en la contribución de I. Kant y J. Habermas.

En particular, a través de Kant se intenta profundizar en el concepto de cosmopolitismo, y por tanto en la teoría del derecho cosmopolita.

Habermas, sin embargo, aborda la cuestión de la ciudadanía política y la identidad nacional.

Pienso que a través de los dos Autores es posible repensar el paradigma de la ciudadanía en el desafío que atraviesa la dialéctica entre globalización y pertenencia identitaria, hacia una fraternidad universal.

2069 La resignificación del sufrimiento social en el fenómeno migratorio

Miguel Ángel Sánchez Carlos, Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico

El fenómeno migratorio, que ha existido siempre, se ha complejizado, tanto por su crecimiento masivo, su tipología (niñez migrante sola), sus causas violentas causas, producto del

crimen organizado, como por la falta de políticas públicas y sociales que atiendan dicho crecimiento y diversificación, y también por las políticas xenófobas de gobiernos extremistas y polarizantes. En este contexto migratorio, uno de los fenómenos que más afectan la calidad de vida de las personas en movilidad, es el del dolor, en cuanto experiencia sensorial y emocional desagradable, y el sufrimiento, como experiencia emocional, multifacética y compleja, el cual es percibido de acuerdo a la subjetividad de cada persona. Este sufrimiento no es solo un fenómeno subjetivo, sino que se proyecta hacia las demás personas, provocando un sufrimiento social. Ante estos fenómenos traumatizantes, una de las preguntas más acuciantes es la de su sentido o su objetivo, es decir, por qué y para qué existen el dolor y el sufrimiento, pues no tener una respuesta convincente puede llevar a las personas al absurdo. Una respuesta posible es que el objetivo y el sentido del dolor es provocar un estado de alerta, para la protección o el cuidado de sí mismo. Por su parte, el objetivo y el sentido del sufrimiento es provocar un estado de alerta, para la protección o el cuidado de los demás. Por tanto, el sufrimiento tiene una dimensión y función propiamente social, pues procede de la situación dolorosa o sufriente de los demás y, que, al ser percibido, puede provocar una incomodidad emocional que lleve a la atención y al compromiso con dolor y el sufrimiento de los otros. En este contexto, una interpretación sobre el sentido del dolor y el sufrimiento de personas en movilidad, particularmente de la migración forzada por la violencia criminal, se encuentra en la tradición bíblica y teológica cristianas. El libro bíblico de las Lamentaciones representa la experiencia de fe de un pueblo que, a pesar del sufrimiento social, interpreta su situación y reconoce el paso de Dios por su historia, lo que abre un horizonte de esperanza. La llamada del Papa Francisco a “tocar la carne sufriente de Cristo en el pueblo”, representa una resignificación del sufrimiento social que impulsa a un compromiso solidario activo, a favor de los derechos humanos de quienes se han visto forzados a dejar su pueblo, para que sean tratados dignamente, y logren una mejor calidad de vida, y de vida en abundancia.

10C V - Movilidad: migración en tiempos de pandemia en América Latina y el Caribe[Español]

Moderator: Gabriela Pinillos Quintero, Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico

2071 Presentación general del informe. Metodología y síntesis

Nicolás Pedemonte Rojas

2072 Migración rumbo a Norteamérica

Javier Urbano

2073 Migración en y hacia Sudamérica

Wooldy Louidor

- 110 Situación de las y los adolescentes migrantes no acompañados en Chile, Colombia, Ecuador y Perú: Un análisis de la respuesta estatal desde los estándares internacionales de derechos humanos** *Marcela Huaita, Diana Manrique Kukurelo, Julissa Chávez*

110 Situación de las y los adolescentes migrantes no acompañados en Chile, Colombia, Ecuador y Perú: Un análisis de la respuesta estatal desde los estándares internacionales de derechos humanos

Marcela Huaita, Diana Manrique Kukurelo, Julissa Chávez

La crisis política y humanitaria que ha atravesado Venezuela desde el 2015 ha desencadenado una migración masiva de personas venezolanas especialmente hacia países latinoamericanos. En los últimos años la proporción de niñez migrante venezolana ha crecido sustantivamente, de manera tal que se calcula que los niños, niñas y adolescentes representan el 16% de los migrantes venezolanos. En este contexto, ha emergido un grupo especialmente vulnerable y desatendido: las/os adolescentes migrantes no acompañados (AMNA). Esta población, que ha emprendido trayectorias migratorias en busca de

seguridad y oportunidades, enfrenta una serie de desafíos únicos, incluida la falta de protección adecuada por parte de los Estados receptores. A pesar de su relevancia y presencia significativa, las/os AMNA permanecen, en gran medida, invisibles para las políticas y los programas de atención, lo que subraya la urgente necesidad de abordar su situación de manera integral.

Este trabajo se propone examinar detalladamente la respuesta de cuatro Estados latinoamericanos frente a la migración de AMNA, analizando en profundidad la adecuación de estas respuestas a los estándares internacionales de derechos humanos. Los países han sido seleccionados por cuanto son los que concentran la mayor cantidad de población venezolana refugiada y migrante, y constituyen un corredor por donde transitan las/os AMNA.

A través de un riguroso análisis de los marcos normativos nacionales, así como de la comparación de los protocolos y prácticas implementadas en diferentes países de la región, se busca arrojar luz sobre las fortalezas y deficiencias de los enfoques actuales. Este estudio tiene como objetivo último contribuir al diseño e implementación de políticas públicas más efectivas y coordinadas que garanticen la protección integral de los derechos de los AMNA.

Para alcanzar estos objetivos, se empleará una metodología de tipo deductivo-analítico, con un enfoque cualitativo y hermenéutico basado en la revisión y análisis de fuentes secundarias, como legislaciones migratorias y normas en torno a la protección de la niñez migrante a nivel regional. Este enfoque permitirá una comprensión profunda de la complejidad de la situación de las/os AMNA en Chile, Colombia, Ecuador y Perú y de las respuestas estatales a este fenómeno.

En suma, a través de este trabajo, se busca contribuir al entendimiento de los derechos y las necesidades específicas de las/os AMNA, así como la respuesta política y normativa en los países analizados. Además, se aspira a generar recomendaciones para mejorar la respuesta estatal y la coordinación regional en

materia de protección y atención a este grupo de adolescentes, con el fin último de garantizar su bienestar y desarrollo integral en sus países de acogida a la luz de los estándares internacionales de derechos humanos.

8 July 2024, Monday

12:00 – 13:30

10D V - Migration, Law and Policy 2 [English]

Moderator: Guven Seker, Carleton University, Canada

137 A hybrid warfare tool morphing into a profitable business? The deliberate facilitation of irregular immigration at the EU's border with Belarus

Edina Lilla Meszaros

273 "Performing Citizenship" The Role of R.A.D. Music International in Refugee Integration on Lesbos, Greece

Jennifer Sherrill

1833 A Decade of Hungarian Migration to the United Kingdom: Changing Patterns, Structural Shift, and the Impact of the Brexit Referendum and the Pandemic

Anna Sara Ligeti

2074 Understanding Migration Management Policies: Milestones, Challenges and Peculiarities

Mehmet Gökay Özerim

137 A hybrid warfare tool morphing into a profitable business? The deliberate facilitation of irregular immigration at the EU's border with Belarus

Edina Lilla Meszaros, University of Oradea

Along with a number of other incidents, such as the forced landing of a Ryanair flight in Minsk and subsequent arrest of a journalist on the flight, in the summer of 2021, three Member States from the EU's Eastern flank, Poland, Latvia and Lithuania that have a common border with Belarus, have directly experienced the deployment of a new instrument of pressure meant to pursue the EU decision-makers to lift the sanctions on Belarus. Namely, the Belarusian government was facilitating the transition of irregular migrants from the Middle East into the three EU Member States. As the main hypothesis of the research, we argue that in this case, the deliberate facilitation of illegal migration used to destabilize the three bordering countries, and implicitly the EU could be considered as a tool in Belarus', and indirectly Russia's hybrid warfare waged against the European Community. The research presents the facilitation of irregular immigration in a dual nexus, firstly as a hybrid warfare tool, and secondly, as a shock/stress factor disturbing the system or the prevalent status quo. After presenting the statistics on the modification of the illegal border-crossings between Belarus and the EU in the 2021-2022 period, we shall attempt to briefly analyze the resilience building measures to the hybrid threat of weaponizing migrants that were taken at both Community and Member State level, by grouping them in five resilience building categories: political/legal, institutional, inter-institutional, regulatory and societal. On the other hand, we argue that the eruption of the war in Ukraine, has led to a morphing of this hybrid warfare tool into an instrument generating profit, smuggling networks from the Middle East, Russia, Belarus and from other former Soviet countries recognizing the hidden opportunities lying behind it, thus consolidating the Eastern land border route as a new route for the smuggling of TCNs trying to get to Germany and to other Western EU countries. Moreover, recently Russia has been using the same tactic of dumping large number of TCNs at the border with Finland, thus coercing Finland into closing border crossing points and raising fences with Russia.

273 **"Performing Citizenship" The Role of R.A.D. Music International in Refugee Integration on Lesbos, Greece**

Jennifer Sherrill, University of California Davis

Congolese asylum-seeker, Rouddy Kimpioka, founded Refugee African Dance (R.A.D.) Music International in 2018 in the overcrowded Moria Refugee camp on the Greek island of Lesbos. At its inception, R.A.D.'s purpose was to encourage conflict resolution by providing a musical meeting point where asylum-seekers of multiple nationalities could come together with the common goal of creating music while facilitating conditions for positive group contact. As the number of asylum-seekers on Lesbos decreased (exacerbated by a catastrophic fire in 2020), the overall purpose of R.A.D. shifted from a focus on conflict resolution to that of refugee integration within the wider Greek society. Drawing from Alexander Betts's (2021) and Michael Clemens's (2022) work on forced migration, I argue that R.A.D.'s activities are demonstrations of refugee human capital which benefit the host community by increasing social cohesion. Additionally, I pose that R.A.D.'s participatory music and dance activities contribute to social bonding between the refugee and host communities. Furthermore, I look at how core members of the group consider their role with R.A.D. to be a performance of good citizenship and a justification for their presence on the island. Through an analysis of performance schedules and set lists, community immersion, and interviews with Rouddy Kimpioka and other members of the organization, I examine the evolving role of R.A.D. from that of a refugee meeting place, into a visible and inclusive cultural club, open to refugees, volunteers, and local Greeks alike.

1833 **A Decade of Hungarian Migration to the United Kingdom: Changing Patterns, Structural Shift, and the Impact of the Brexit Referendum and the Pandemic**

Anna Sara Ligeti

Emigration to the United Kingdom has become a symbol of the post-2004 EU enlargement migration processes in Hungary,

which were increasingly characterised by the long-term outmigration of highly educated, urban youth in the early 2010s. This paper aims to examine the changes in the structure and social composition of intra-EU migration of Hungarians, particularly towards the UK, and explore the impact of the Brexit referendum and the COVID-19 pandemic on these changes. In doing so, a longitudinal analysis of administrative data on emigration and return migration between 2010 and 2022 will be carried out. Although the social base of emigration gradually broadened over the decade, allowing more space for temporary and circular mobilities of older age groups and workers in the industrial and construction sectors, the centre of gravity of Hungarian emigration shifted increasingly from the UK towards Austria and Germany. The Brexit referendum has had a lasting negative impact on emigration and has significantly encouraged the return of Hungarians who have been living in the UK for a longer period. The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic had a lesser impact, primarily causing temporary shifts in returns from EU Member States.

2074 Understanding Migration Management Policies: Milestones, Challenges and Peculiarities

Mehmet Gökay Özerim, Yasar University, Turkey

States' migration management policies are not static and undergo transformation over time. Within this transformation, the permeability of borders can vary, and visa policies targeting specific groups, as well as migration policies in general, can change. One important question here is what leads to this change. In addition to understanding the factors that drive changes in migration policies, it is crucial to recognize the interconnectedness of these policies with broader societal trends and global developments. Migration patterns are influenced by a myriad of factors, including geopolitical shifts, economic fluctuations, demographic changes, and cultural dynamics. Moreover, the rise of transnational networks and the increasing interconnectedness of societies through technology and communication have reshaped the landscape of migration

governance. States are not only responding to domestic pressures and concerns but also navigating complex international frameworks and agreements governing migration. Furthermore, societal attitudes and perceptions towards migration play a significant role in shaping policy outcomes. Public discourse, media narratives, and political rhetoric can influence policymakers' decisions and shape the direction of migration policies. In some cases, populist movements and nationalist sentiments may lead to the adoption of restrictive immigration measures, while in others, advocacy efforts and grassroots movements may push for more inclusive and humane approaches to migration management. In light of these complexities, this study aims to discuss the parameters that lead to change in states' migration policies, based on the book Transnational Press London published in 2024. By examining the dynamics of migration policies, this research seeks to shed light on the factors driving shifts in state approaches to migration management. It delves into the political, economic, social, and cultural influences that shape these policies, offering insights into the complex interplay of forces that drive policy evolution in the realm of migration. By understanding these factors, policymakers and scholars can better anticipate and respond to the challenges and opportunities presented by evolving migration dynamics.

10E V - European Migration Space [English]

Moderator: Deniz Yetkin Aker, Beykent University, Turkey

64 The Impact of War Refugees from Ukraine on the Stability of Selected Security Systems of European States

Aleksandra Skrabacz, Bartosz Kozicki, Patrycja Bryczek-Wróbel

62 Migration experiences in Southern Europe: the mobility of retired Italians

Alice Lomonaco, Marco Alberio, Susi Anny Veloso Resende

109 What drives people to migrate to the European Union? An exploratory analysis under the aspirations and capabilities framework.

Georgios Tsaples, Anastasia Blouchoutzi

255 Western wives, Eastern daughters - living in long-distance transnational families: On spatial hypergamy, inequality, patriarchy and self-fulfilling prophecies

Szonja Zoltanfi

64 The Impact of War Refugees from Ukraine on the Stability of Selected Security Systems of European States

Aleksandra Skrabacz, Military Academy of Technology, Poland Bartosz Kozicki, Military Academy of Technology, Poland Patrycja Bryczek-Wróbel, Military Academy of Technology, Poland

The Russian invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 forced millions of people to flee their homes and seek refuge in other countries. Data of September 2023 indicates that 4,2 million people from Ukraine moved to EU countries using the EU temporary protection mechanism. The largest burden of Ukrainian war refugees was borne by: Germany (1 194 900 people), Poland (958 655 people), and the Czech Republic (357 960 people). Among countries outside the European Union, a group of over 220 000 Ukrainian citizens went to Canada and Great Britain, where approximately 200 000 refugees arrived. There is a need to evaluate the number of economic migrants and war refugees from Ukraine who arrived in Poland, Germany and Great Britain, including a presentation of their impact on changes in the economic, social and military systems. How many people have entered the territory of Poland, Germany and Great Britain (especially since January 2022 with regard to Russia's attack on Ukraine), and how has it affected the economic, social and military systems? The research methods used to analyze the problem resulted from its empirical nature. The research included statistical data obtained from Internet portals, press releases and expert studies in this area. Poland, Germany and

Great Britain were selected for the research. In March 2022, the EU launched the Temporary Protection Directive - the EU's crisis response system used in exceptional circumstances of mass influx of migrants. The directive made it possible to provide displaced people with immediate collective care and relieve the burden on national asylum systems in the EU. Rights under the temporary protection system included residence, access to the labour market, housing and medical care, and access of children to education. After Russia invaded Ukraine, many countries made it easier for refugees to find work. A gigantic labor market, previously closed, has opened up for Ukrainians. Currently, a large part of Ukrainians treats Poland as a transit country and has already been on the labor markets in rich Western European countries. In Germany there are over 1 million of them, and in Canada, Great Britain and other European countries it may even be 3,5 million in total. The escape of Ukrainians to other countries required an immediate decision which was related to traumatic experiences of adults and children who found themselves overnight in politically, culturally, economically and socially foreign environments. Many problems have arisen for countries receiving refugees and social, economic and military systems have been exposed to many challenges and threats. Poland was the first to welcome the largest wave of refugees, mobilizing citizens, non-governmental organizations and public institutions to provide immediate and long-term assistance. Germany is currently at the forefront of the European Union countries with the largest number of refugees. Great Britain, due to its geographical location, was not the first country to receive refugees but it is also a destination for many Ukrainian citizens.

62 Migration experiences in Southern Europe: the mobility of retired Italians

Alice Lomonaco, University of Bologna Marco Alberio, University of Bologna Susi Anny Veloso Resende, University of Bologna

This presentation aims to identify experiences of mobility among elderly Italians moving to other countries within and outside Europe. Within the social imaginary aging is rarely associated

with mobility and migration, but what can be observed among retired Italians today is a movement out of the country, a choice mainly related to the possibility of improving the quality of life. This study aims to understand patterns of migratory models experienced in Southern Europe along with everyday life experiences that bring new dimensions to both migration trajectories and redefinitions of lifestyles related to old age. Using a qualitative methodology, this study interviewed elderly Italians who decided to live in Portugal and Tunisia. From 46 preliminary interviews, it was observed that both the welfare and financial systems of Italy, Portugal and Tunisia were key deciding factors for many of the interviewees. Preliminary results indicate that the migration motivations of many Italians involve both personal and institutional dimensions related to welfare system patterns in Southern European countries. What we can also observe is how the choice to move to another country has economic impacts on both countries, and especially on the migration experiences of these individuals. On the one hand, we can see the effect of gentrification in Portugal, the real estate market; on the other hand, we see changes in the relationship with the local community, in access to services, and in the cost of living for these people.

109 What drives people to migrate to the European Union?

An exploratory analysis under the aspirations and capabilities framework.

Georgios Tsaples, University of Macedonia, Thessaloniki, Greece
Anastasia Blouchoutzi, University of Macedonia, Thessaloniki, Greece

From 2014 to 2018 almost 2 million asylum seekers entered the EU borders (UNHCR, n.d.). During 2021, the E.U. faced new border pressures on its external borders with Belarus. During 2022, Russia's invasion in Ukraine resulted in the migration of nearly 4,2 million Ukrainian citizens towards the European member states (European Council, 2023). In addition, extreme weather phenomena due to climate change manifested in various geographical areas (IOM, 2019) and food insecurity (FAO IFAD IOM WFP, 2018) which particularly affected developing countries

during the recent energy crisis, could act as driving factors for new migration flows. Therefore, the EU has become a de facto zone of migrants' destination.

EU migration policy has been developed over the years to strengthen the resilience of the EU member states and limit their vulnerability in addressing issues such as the reception, identification, housing, employment and access to basic social services of the third-country nationals entering their borders. A key parameter for the effective response towards emergencies is the recognition of the early signs of the factors responsible for them. Even though recent events have showcased that EU member states need to address human mobility at the European Union level, the determination of the threshold values of the factors motivating mass migratory flows from the wider EU neighborhood towards the European Union has not been attempted so far.

The purpose of this paper is to identify and map the factors responsible for mass human mobility towards the EU, their interrelationship and their effect on the quantity and geography of the human flows. The paper relies on the “aspirations and capabilities” approach to migration which is a theoretical framework that incorporates micro and macro, economic and non-economic theories, different types of migration and human agency (De Haas, 2011) and illuminates the relevance of migrant agency in migration decision-making and the structural forces that affect the migration process (De Haas, 2021).

The authors aim to investigate the range of the elements that could trigger a new EU migration crisis applying the methodological framework of exploratory modeling and analysis (EMA). In addition to the EMA, robust optimization will be deployed to control for great uncertainty which is a key characteristic of crises. The paper, following an interdisciplinary approach to migration, suggests a new context for migration governance in which the crisis is recognized in its structural dimension and the findings facilitate the implementation of effective adaptive policy mechanisms.

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255 Western wives, Eastern daughters - living in long-distance transnational families: On spatial hypergamy, inequality, patriarchy and self-fulfilling prophecies

Szonja ZOLTANFI, VID Specialized University, Norway

Thai migration in Norway is greatly feminized. The transnational arrangements of Thai-Norwegian couples fall under the encompassing umbrella term ‘marriage migration’. Overseas (East to West) spatial hypergamy is allegedly understood as an economic bolster and enhancer of social stratum for Thai rural disadvantaged women, Thai-Western marriage migration often being identified with female emancipation and gender liberation. Nevertheless, aforementioned cross-border intimacy could be significantly much more impacted by gender inequality, Thai and Norwegian salient social norms, the persistence and reproduction of global patriarchy. Applying the theoretical framework of decolonial feminism to the Thai transnational migration phenomenon, I argue that the repercussions of Western “colonial” forces significantly influence how cross-border intimate migration unfolds in the present time. This paper aims to reveal the interconnectedness between global

gendered cultural-, and social roles and agency in Thai-Norwegian transnational families. The unfolding data collection depends on semi- structured biographical interviews and examines how Thai marriage migrants internalize and make sense of gender concepts, social norms and social roles in the transnational family sphere. Tangible gendered power-hierarchy and racial discrimination may intensify the lopsidedness of Thai female migration within Norway.

8 July 2024, Monday

14:00 – 15:30

11A V - Migration Theory, Data and Methods 2

Moderator: Deniz Utku Eroglu, Trakya University, Turkey

16 Völkerwanderung as an element of the political culture of European civilization

Orazio Maria Gnerre

214 Pull factors of migration processes in European Union – systematic literature review

Vilmantė Kumpikaitė-Valiūnienė, Ewa Rollnik-Sadowska, Ewa Glińska, Ineta Žičkutė-Daugelavičienė

215 A Comprehensive Review of Key factors Enhancing Effectiveness of Counseling international Students

Sandra Četrauskienė, Vilmantė Kumpikaitė-Valiūnienė

280 Building Inclusive Workplaces: Integrating Immigrant Voice in Qualitative Research Methods

Kathy Sanderson, Ryan Hron

16 Völkerwanderung as an element of the political culture of European civilization

Orazio Maria Gnerre, University of Perugia, Italy

The great migration of Germanic peoples which took place between the end of the Roman Empire and the beginning of the Middle Ages was defined by German historiography as "Völkerwanderung". The difference in definitions is known for which it was instead interpreted by the Latin peoples as the period of the "barbaric invasions". It still questions us today on the problem of interculturality, given that it originates from the meeting between the Latin and Germanic civilizations, which ultimately ended with this great event. The dramatic nature of the end of a form of civilization, however, gave rise to the construction of new forms of administration and new cultural integrations, which defined the Roman-Germanic perspective of the European Middle Ages. With this speech we intend to present the historical phenomenon of Völkerwanderung, comparing it in Latin and German sources to have a double perspective on the interpretation of the question. We will explain how it became, in many ways, a true founding "mythology" of European culture and of the idea of Europe itself, and how it continued to influence the cultural world of European peoples (especially Italians and Germans) until many centuries later.

214 Pull factors of migration processes in European Union – systematic literature review

*Vilmantė Kumpikaitė-Valiūnienė, Kaunas University of Technology
Ewa Rollnik-Sadowska, Białystok University of Technology Ewa
Glińska, Białystok University of Technology Ineta Žičkutė-
Daugelavičienė, Kaunas University of Technology*

When ten new members joined the EU in 2004, migration flows increased from newer to older member states. Additionally, in 2015, the migration crisis began in Europe, with high flows of refugees entering the EU from the Middle East and Africa. Therefore, questions arise: what pull factors influenced migrants' decisions to select a particular country, and which countries and regions have been the focus of the most studies, and which have received less attention. To answer these questions, a systematic literature review was conducted and is

presented in this paper. A hybrid approach is adopted to achieve the aim of the paper. This approach combines domain-based systematic literature review with structured review and bibliometric analysis. The bibliometric analysis was selected as a technique for systematic literature analysis as it allows estimating the impact of publications, demonstrating the level of elaboration of the topic in the literature, and facilitating the recognition of the latest trends. Two principal procedures were applied for bibliometric analysis: performance analysis and science mapping. Scopus database was used to analyze articles. Publications containing references to the phrases: “drivers”, “migration” and “European Union” or “pull”, “migration” and “European Union” or “motivation”, “migration” and “European Union” were considered, using keywords combined with the Boolean operators (AND, OR). All the terms were searched in article titles, abstracts, and keywords. In the first stage, 226 publications were identified which included the keywords: “drivers”, “migration” and “European Union” or “pull”, “migration” and “European Union” or “motivation”, “migration” and “European Union”. Bibliometric analysis was conducted with these articles. The second stage involved the analysis of the dynamics of the number of publications, identification of the structure of publications by subject area and countries. The authors also determined subareas (clusters) of the research themes for the topic of pull factors in the European Union. 66 of published papers were in the United Kingdom, 23 in Italy, 22 in the United States, and 20 in Germany. 160 articles were in the field of Social Sciences, followed by Economics, econometrics, and finance category (39 articles) and environmental science (30 articles). Based on keywords from these articles, 4 clusters were highlighted: 1) Cross-country differences of migration processes, Migrants in the labor market, Determinants of migration, and Types of migration – internal and external; 2) Demographic factors of emigrants and immigrants, Motivation of migration for different groups of migrants; 3) Asylum seekers and refugees in the EU, and Migration policy in the EU; 4) Influence of immigrants on economic development in Spain. Next, out of

these 133 articles, 80 were excluded as they were identified as out of scope. As a result, 53 documents were qualified for the final analysis, based on which research methods on the pull factors of migration in the EU were conducted, and future research directions are provided.

215 A Comprehensive Review of Key factors Enhancing Effectiveness of Counseling international Students

*Sandra Četrauskienė, SMK University of Applied Sciences Vilma
Kumpikaitė-Valiūnienė, Kaunas University of Technology*

Theoretical background

The growing number of international students enrolled in educational institutions each year faces an increasing variety of demands while living and learning across cultures. Counselors are one of the key resources available to such students. Many international students encounter adjustment problems, including culture shock, language issues, differences in academic systems, cultural disparities, discrimination, and challenges in social interaction. Exposure to a different culture influences their thoughts, behavior, emotions, values, attitudes, personality, and identity.

Despite the unique issues faced by international students, most scientific studies neither discuss international students as a distinct potential client group nor address the unique set of challenges they may encounter in counseling situations. Because international students bring with them unique psychological and social needs, as well as attitudes influenced by their culture of origin, there is a

challenge for counselors to provide successful counseling services.

The goal of this review is to provide a systematic overview of key factors related to acculturative issues among international students and to explore the implications for counselors in delivering successful counseling services.

Methodology

This review synthesizes findings from a range of scientific journals within the disciplines of international and cultural psychology, as well as multicultural counseling. The research strategy of this review focused on topics related to the cross-cultural transition of international students, including their initial entry into the host culture.

Results

The findings highlight the complexity of international counseling practices tailored for international students, shedding light on the distinct yet multifaceted challenges they encounter. Thus, this review emphasizes that the issues faced by international students should be considered on a case-by-case basis to achieve more effective outcomes. Counselors are advised to use environmental and social factors as predictors of international students' successful adjustment. Counseling goals and strategies must be culturally relevant and consistent with the international student and their culture.

Conclusion

Based on the literature overview, it is crucial to enhance international student counseling. Counselors can implement various counseling interventions and strategies by reaching out to students at the beginning of their programs to address potential issues, providing informative and well-organized orientations, and preparing international students for differences in the host country. The literature review on international students, along with the accompanying counseling recommendations and interventions, can serve as a comprehensive resource for counselors working with international students. Counselors should consider assisting international students in addressing acculturative issues by offering and developing a variety of counseling services, providing psycho-educational and prevention services, establishing mentoring programs, offering referral services, and organizing study and academic enhancement skills groups.

280 **Building Inclusive Workplaces: Integrating Immigrant Voice in Qualitative Research Methods**

Kathy Sanderson, Lakehead University Ryan Hron, Lakehead University

The increasing employment demand across various industries in rural Canadian regions, paired with stagnant population growth, has accentuated the necessity of broadening the labour pool. In particular, this situation highlights the importance for organizations and communities to attract and retain new immigrants effectively. Even though rural regions have an abundance of employment opportunities, many of which are professional jobs, new immigrants are consistently at a greater disadvantage than Canadian-born applicants and face a much higher risk of underemployment. New immigrants often encounter additional disadvantages, including employer biases and limited opportunities for career advancement, which further exacerbates their employment challenges. Our objectives for this project were twofold: 1. to identify the prevalence of newcomer voice within qualitative research related to employment, and 2. to compare the perspectives of new immigrant employees with business and community leaders, to identify commonalities and points of departure. To systematically analyze the representation of newcomer voice in the literature, a comprehensive systematic review of qualitative studies on immigrant employment was compiled, detailing the methodologies used, and the demographics of participants interviewed. An analysis was undertaken to unveil temporal trends in newcomer representation within immigrant welcoming and inclusion research, emphasizing the pivotal role of voice in shaping research methodologies. To capture the opinions and perspectives related to newcomer employment, 41 interviews were conducted and analyzed: 18 interviews with new immigrants and 23 interviews with employers and community leaders in rural northern communities in Ontario, Canada. Although common narratives emerged, significant disparities in perspectives between the two groups were evident. Key findings include that newcomers were more concerned with safety,

survival, discriminatory treatment, and career opportunities, while the business and community leaders focused on short-term welcoming, outmigration, and cultural awareness training. Both groups identified factors that contributed to the prevalence of negative biases toward immigrants as further compounding difficulties in accessing meaningful employment opportunities and community integration. The results highlight the need for communities and organizations to improve inclusion initiatives and advocate for new immigrants as a long-term investment. The contrasting interpretations of needs between new immigrants and business and community leaders underscore the critical necessity of prioritizing new immigrant voices in forthcoming research. By acknowledging and addressing the unique perspectives and challenges faced by new immigrants, organizations and policymakers can develop more effective strategies for attracting, retaining, and empowering immigrant talent.

11B V - La ética de la migración y las ciencias sociales

[Español]

Moderator: Enrique Camacho Beltrán, UNAM, Mexico

2020 Perspectivas cosmopolitas y sus implicaciones para la movilidad humana

Mariana Mendivil Alba

2021 Diplomacia de las diásporas en México y bienestar subjetivo

Alejandro Mosqueda Esparza

2022 Reconsidering refugeehood expansion: should we expand the concept, its application or its predictors?

Enrique Camacho Beltrán

2020 Perspectivas cosmopolitas y sus implicaciones para la movilidad humana

Mariana Mendívil Alba, Universidad Católica Lumen Gentium, Mexico

En la presentación se analizarán y pondrán en contraste diferentes versiones del cosmopolitismo ético. Por un lado una versión ético-jurídica afín al pensamiento de Kant, y por el otro una noción más cercana al estoicismo. A partir de estos planteamientos se discutirá la posibilidad de una visión cosmopolita de las fronteras, las cuales se han convertido actualmente en un importante desafío normativo para la comprensión de la justicia.

2021 Diplomacia de las diásporas en México y bienestar subjetivo

Alejandro Mosqueda Esparza, Universidad Autónoma de Aguascalientes, Mexico

Las diásporas son comunidades de inmigrantes que viven en uno o varios países de acogida y que conservan alguna conexión con su país de origen. Las diásporas representan una de las formas más antiguas de generación de redes sociales, mucho antes de la invención de los Estado-nación. Actualmente, las diásporas constituyen oportunidades y desafíos para la diplomacia tradicional dirigida por el Estado en la era de la globalización. En este sentido, la diplomacia de las diásporas ha surgido como un área de estudio crucial en el contexto de la migración global y sus efectos en los países de origen y destino. Pensar que la diplomacia de las diásporas es sólo una herramienta que utilizan los estados de origen para promover sus intereses en los estados de acogida es engañoso. Las diásporas son realmente actores, no sólo herramientas. En México, donde la migración ha sido un fenómeno histórico y persistente, investigar la relación entre la diplomacia de las diásporas y la calidad de vida tiene una importancia significativa. Tradicionalmente, se ha abordado la calidad de vida en términos de indicadores objetivos de tipo económico. En México existen diversas mediciones de las condiciones de vida de la población que utilizan indicadores exclusivamente de tipo objetivo dado que su propósito ha sido caracterizar las condiciones de vida de la población con mayores carencias en el país e identificar a las personas que se encuentra

en situación de pobreza. Sin embargo, se ha observado que este tipo de indicadores no ofrece una medición precisa del bienestar y se ha buscado complementar este análisis con un enfoque subjetivo que contemple referencia las experiencias de vida en primera persona de los individuos.

El estudio del bienestar subjetivo en contextos de migración es un tema poco explorado debido a que este enfoque considera aspectos de la percepción de los individuos que son poco medibles. Sin embargo, el abordaje del bienestar subjetivo puede contribuir a entender las implicaciones del bienestar en la vida de las personas, y a generar políticas públicas que consideren que hablar de desarrollo no sólo se trata de contemplar variables económicas sino también de retomar aspectos relacionados con la subjetividad de los individuos que los llevan a mejorar las condiciones dentro de su comunidad. En esta presentación examinaré los vínculos entre las diásporas mexicanas y el bienestar subjetivo, centrándome en cómo las redes generadas por las diásporas pueden afectar positivamente la calidad de vida de las comunidades de origen de los migrantes. A partir del impacto económico de las remesas, destacaré cómo las redes de la diplomacia de las diásporas pueden contribuir a reducir las desigualdades socioeconómicas y mejorar el acceso a servicios básicos y oportunidades de desarrollo en México. A través de una revisión crítica de la literatura existente y de estudio de casos, ofreceré una visión integral de cómo la diplomacia de las diásporas puede ser una herramienta efectiva para promover el bienestar subjetivo y mejorar la calidad de vida de las comunidades de origen de los migrantes mexicanos en un contexto globalizado y en constante cambio.

2022 Reconsidering refugeehood expansion: should we expand the concept, its application or its predictors?

Enrique Camacho Beltrán, UNAM, Mexico

To determine who should qualify as a refugee is a deeply controversial issue. On one side, there is a consensus around the idea that, as we keep the concept of refugeehood closely tied to cases of state persecution on grounds of race, religion,

nationality or ideology we will be more able to secure protection at least to some of the people that need it more. But there is also a substantive consensus around the idea that the concept of refugeehood was originally destined to serve the interests of displaced people prior 1951 so it no longer serves the purpose of protecting “the most deserving of the deserving”. How should we deal with conflicting claims of expansion and contraction? In this paper I show that part of this controversy deflates as we distinguish expanding the concept from (i) expanding its application to groups and from (ii) using different predictors. I propose to expand the application by means of a provisional pattern of expansion as a case for reparative refugeehood to those that suffer structural discrimination and marginalization. To be sure, about plausibility constraints, I apply my pattern in the case of Salvadorans.

11C V - Identities and Migration 1

Moderator: Orazio Maria Gnerre, University of Perugia, Italy

77 Migrant women from Turkey in Europe: Diasporic Identity and Solidarity

Nazli Yagmur Erdogan, Carla Moleiro, Susana Batel,

175 Being, belonging and becoming Sub-Saharan migrants in Morocco

Salim Dib

1785 Marcel Mauss between geomorphology, transnationality and human migrations

Orazio Maria Gnerre

1843 The desire to "leave" does not always mean migrating: An analysis of *Hasta que pase un huracán* (2012) by Margarita García Robayo

Jorge Felipe Augusto Ovalle Pinzón

77 Migrant women from Turkey in Europe: Diasporic Identity and Solidarity

*Nazli Yagmur Erdogan, University Institute of Lisbon (IISCTE-IUL),
Portugal Carla Moleiro, University Institute of Lisbon (IISCTE-IUL),
Portugal Susana Batel, University Institute of Lisbon (IISCTE-IUL),
Portugal*

This scoping review explores the experiences of migrant women from Turkey in Europe, focusing on identity construction and solidarity formation within the diaspora context. Drawing upon dialogical theory of self and transnational solidarity framework, the study examines the existing literature to elucidate psychosocial factors shaping identity and solidarity processes of migrant women from Turkey. In doing so, the study aims to organize the existing literature on migrant women groups from Turkey in Europe, identify the trends and gaps and critically analyze the role of sociocultural and academic discourse from a psychosocial lens. The preliminary stages of the scoping review involved defining research questions, identifying relevant literature sources, and developing inclusion criteria. Data charting and collation involved organizing articles into thematic areas and systematically analyzing each study's thematic focus, methodological approach and sample characteristics. The results highlight key themes, including women's social, cultural, and political processes; experiences of health(care); and mental health and acculturation. Furthermore, the findings shed light on the intricate interplay between identity construction, solidarity formation, and migrant women's psychosocial well-being and adaptation. Pointing to specific patterns linking historical and cultural trajectories with current transnational movements and practices such as marriage migrations and digital practices, the current study organizes and maps the critical trends that require attention in the study of migrant women groups from Turkey in Europe. The discussion emphasizes the need for a comprehensive and nuanced understanding of migrant women's experiences in Europe, stresses the importance of challenging problematic trends -such as migrant women's health primarily understood in relation to reproduction and fertility- and attending to the gaps in the literature -such as health disparities and diverse sexualities in the case of migrant

women from Turkey. Furthermore, the scoping review revealed that the understanding of culture and associated processes remains limited to national borders and citizenships in the literature, resulting in culturally essentialist readings of migrant identities and practices, while undermining minoritized voices and overlooking the potential of transnational selves and connections. These findings underscore the importance of adopting a psychosocial lens to inform future research and interventions and highlights the ways sociocultural and academic discourse has been shaped with regards to the study of migrant women groups from Turkey. Overall, this scoping review contributes to the growing body of knowledge on migration, identity, and solidarity, offering critical insights into the complexities of Turkish migrant women's lives in the diaspora.

175 Being, belonging and becoming Sub-Saharan migrants in Morocco

Salim Dib, Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University

According to Anderson (1991), the rise of the (print) media has contributed to the increase in national awareness as well as awareness of "the other." Not only has the media facilitated the mixing of locally created identities into more abstract communal identities, but it has also fostered the formation of new methods of depicting "the self" in relation to "the other. Today, newspapers enable the flow of ideas and images about Sub-Saharan migrants in Morocco. Their publication of stories, statistics, and headlines creates a sense of being, belonging, or becoming migrants. Migrants' sense of belonging can be understood as a process shaped by interactions and conditions in particular places. Belonging is created and reconstructed in the interrelationships of different social divisions. Much attention should be paid to the implications of language and images in depicting migrants in a specific space. This study attempts to observe the linguistic and visual representation of Sub-Saharan migrants in a sample of the Moroccan press. Its primary purpose is to observe the strategies used to represent the said group of migrants to clarify that they do not belong to the leading group

with power. The study contributes towards emphasizing the socio-political dichotomy we – they, not only as a result of being migrants but also for being black. In this sense, the media plays a significant role in creating the social imagination, which comprises the discursive representations that a particular community has of itself and of 'others'.

1785 Marcel Mauss between geomorphology, transnationality and human migrations

Orazio Maria Gnerre, University of Perugia, Italy

Marcel Mauss, the famous French anthropologist, inserted himself straight into the discussions of human geographers, which had developed greatly in the decades preceding his reasoning. They had already reflected on the phenomena of human migration in relation to the geographical and climatic environment. Their reflections, in some ways, have been overtaken by history, and we can begin to see the beginnings of a revision of their discourse in the work of Marcel Mauss. In particular, in one of his writings, he linked these three elements: the geomorphological one, the relationships between culturally distinct human societies and human migrations. A reasoning of great interest emerged, which still today can help us speculate in a more complex way on the migration question, in relation to two elements: the human factor, more important than any other determinant, and the complex relationship of human societies with the own environment, about which much has been speculated in human history.

1843 The desire to "leave" does not always mean migrating: An analysis of Hasta que pase un huracán (2012) by Margarita García Robayo

Jorge Felipe Augusto Ovalle Pinzón

The analysis of migration literature and the theory that deals with it generally focuses on movement and its consequences: a person, or group of people, must move from their place of origin to their place of destination, triggering cultural shocks, traumas, and the creation of two fundamental moments in the lives of

migrant individuals, the here-now and the then-there (concepts of Peruvian theorist Antonio Cornejo Polar). While this way of understanding migration has allowed for the exploration of fundamental stages of movement and its representation, it has also created a rather restrictive image of the impact of migration and how the decision to migrate can run through an individual long before making a real movement. The present research is concerned with the latter idea and explores it based on the novel *Hasta que pase un huracán* (2012) by Colombian writer Margarita García Robayo. In it, the narrator recounts her life and clarifies how she has always felt the desire to "leave" (Colombia). Still, the actions throughout her life contradict her desire, revealing the deep complexity behind the decision to migrate.

8 July 2024, Monday

14:00 – 15:30

11D V - Migration, Law and Policy 3

Moderator: Guven Seker, Carleton University, Canada

2 Private sponsorship of refugees: a possible way forward

Chiara Berneri

45 Evaluation of the Procedures Regarding the Deportation of Foreigners in the Light of the Decisions of the Turkish Constitutional Court within the Framework of the Right to Respect for Family Life

Melis Avsar

1841 Migration processes and demography in the Far East as the “Achilles’ heel” of the Russian “Turn to the East”

Evgenii Gamerman

391 Irregular Migration as a Complex Disaster

DeMond Shondell Miller, Nicola Davis Bivens

2 **Private sponsorship of refugees: a possible way forward**

Chiara Berneri

In the wake of the Syrian civil war the need to explore feasible and legal alternatives to perilous immigration routes to safe countries became apparent. Political and religious leaders called for action and for the need to rethink about immigration in a new and creative manner. These calls were not left unheard. The 2016 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants and the 2015 European Agenda on Migration called for the support of the civil society in enacting private/ non-governmental initiatives to complement state-led resettlement schemes. Private sponsorship of refugee schemes are one of the answers to these international calls. This paper wants to show the role played by private sponsorships of refugees in Europe and how they could further develop to offer a better solution to the refugee issue. In order to do so, this paper will first contextualise private sponsorship within the background of asylum and resettlement. The paper will continue by describing how the phenomenon developed in Europe and the key features of the schemes currently in place, focusing particularly on naming and additionality. Finally, the paper will highlight how naming and additionality are the two features that need to characterise private sponsorship schemes in Europe but how difficult it is to include both of them, since states consider themselves sovereign in relation to immigration claims. To overcome this conundrum the paper proposes an alternative approach to put the state 'at ease', based on considerations in relation to welfare, integration and security.

Key words: Complementary ways to resettlement; state sovereignty; naming; additionality.

45 **Evaluation of the Procedures Regarding the Deportation of Foreigners in the Light of the Decisions of the Turkish Constitutional Court within the Framework of the Right to Respect for Family Life**

Melis Avsar

After explaining the general regime for the deportation of foreigners in Turkish law, this paper will examine the violations that may occur in the context of the right to respect for family life, which is a fundamental right protected by the Article 8 of the ECHR and the Article 20 of the Turkish Constitution. As a result of this research, an attempt will be made to determine when deportation decisions against foreigners are considered to be an interference with the right to respect for family life and what conditions must be met for this interference to be considered as a violation of fundamental rights and freedoms.

In recent years, the Turkish Constitutional Court has issued a number of rulings on this issue. For example; in the decision of Aisulu Aldenova dated 16.03.2022 and numbered 2018/10055, the Turkish Constitutional Court found that the applicant was pregnant at the time of the deportation proceedings, that a baby was born from her union with Turkish citizen E.U.U. as the father's name on the baby's Republic of Turkey identity card, that the applicant was issued a marriage licence certificate by the competent authority of the Republic of Kazakhstan, that it was assessed that there was a close personal bond between the applicant and her baby and the Turkish citizen E.U.U., and it was concluded that the applicant had an existing family life within the meaning of Article 20 of the Turkish Constitution. The Turkish Constitutional Court held that the decision to deport the applicant from Turkey, where she was living with her baby, would constitute an interference with the right to respect for family life. In the decision of Gulnura Toktomambetova dated 15.03.2022 and numbered 2018/29906, the Turkish Constitutional Court ruled that the applicant was married to a Turkish citizen and had a child born of this marriage in 2008; therefore, it was clear that the applicant had a family life within the meaning of Article 20 of the Turkish Constitution; accordingly, the decision to deport and to ask the applicant to leave Turkey, where she lived with her husband and child, would constitute an interference with the right to respect for family life. In the decision of the A.A.A. dated 15.03.2022 and number 2018/36516, the Turkish court found that the applicant had been deported

unlawfully, that he was not the person indicated in the intelligence information on which the procedure was based, that he had entered Turkey illegally fifteen days after his deportation, that the administrative appeals he had filed both for the annulment of the deportation decision and for the annulment of the restrictive entry ban had been accepted, but that the judicial procedure against him had ended with the unjust decision of the first instance court that had reviewed the deportation decision. The applicant stated that, as a result of the above decision, he had not been able to see his wife and child, who had been in Turkey for two months, and that his education at the Faculty of Dentistry, where he was a student, had been interrupted. The Turkish Constitutional Court ruled that the applicant has been living in Turkey with his Syrian wife and minor child for approximately five years with a legal residence permit; that it is clear that the applicant has an existing family life within the meaning of Article 20 of the Turkish Constitution; that in this case the decision to refuse the applicant entry would constitute an interference with the right to respect for family life.

1841 Migration processes and demography in the Far East as the “Achilles’ heel” of the Russian “Turn to the East”

Evgenii Gamerman

“Turn to the East,” which is essentially an attempt to change Russia’s foreign policy strategy in conditions of severe confrontation with the West, is today a kind of mainstream in scientific, political, pseudo-scientific and near-political discourse. Russia, which in its civilizational essence is Europe, suddenly began to suddenly look for opportunities and prospects to become much more Asia. In addition, we are talking, of course, primarily about political and economic interaction. This process began not in 2022, or even in 2014, but rather back in the early 2000s, after Yevgeny Primakov’s famous “U-turn over the Atlantic” in 1999 and more definitely after Vladimir Putin’s Munich speech in 2007. There were historical attempts at such a demarche in both the 19th and 20th centuries. What is

happening today can rather be called a turn to China, rather than a turn to the East. Considering how seriously the intensity of cooperation with China is increasing, and that with other countries of the East is not growing. Moreover, in this process there are a number of hidden threats to economic and social security.

The modern Far East is the largest and least populated federal district of Russia. With an area of almost 7 million square kilometers (40.6% of the country's area), the population is (as of 01/01/2023) 7.902 million people (5.4% of the country's population). The population density of 1.14 people per square kilometer is the lowest in Russia. The population of the district increased due to the annexation of the Republic of Buryatia and the Trans- Baikal Territory in 2018. However, one way or another, the process of depopulation in the district continued.

Throughout post-Soviet history, the Russian Far East has been experiencing depopulation processes caused by a number of reasons - distance from the center of the country, the high cost of goods and transport services, the low level of development of the entire social infrastructure, the lack of prospects and hopes for the future. No programs that have been adopted with more or less effectiveness over the past 15 years have had any tangible success. Over 30 years, the Far East has lost more than 25% of its population.

Economists, demographers, and politicians are sounding the alarm, considering this process one of the main threats to Russia's security in the East. That is, in fact, we are talking about demographic security here. At the same time, right now the Region needs a very serious amount of labor resources. Moreover, as the coronavirus pandemic has shown, without migrants from other countries, the economic development of the Far East is impossible. With the closure of the border with China, a crisis began in the region in a number of industries and labor professions. In addition, here, too, lie not only opportunities but also threats.

*DeMond Shondell Miller, Rowan University Nicola Davis Bivens,
Johnson C. Smith University*

This paper conceptualizes irregular migration as a complex disaster when layered with irregular human settlement patterns that often test the boundaries of existing public policy. Complex disasters can compound, cascade, and protract into the future (Lukasiewicz & O'Donnell, 2022). It can be hard to draw clear distinctions between these types of complex disasters and humanitarian emergencies, especially when international borders pose additional challenges to traditional government responses and policies designed to prevent, prepare, respond, and recover that pose challenges that threaten the welfare and public safety of multiple stakeholders.

Zizek (2008) maintains public officials resort to employing fear as an organizing principle instead of enacting policies that can absorb the shocks attributed to waves of irregular immigrants. The rhetoric of invasions has been extensively documented; moreover, the rhetoric's contribution to the creation of a security continuum, linking external and internal security is well documented (Bigo 2004,1996; Mitsilegas, 2004; Tsoukala 2001). Through case studies, we will examine the continued issues of irregular migration, integration in both the post-2015 EU and current US southern border crisis, and sanctuary states/cities as a policy response to human mobility, asylum seekers, and border protection.

This paper contributes to the literature by linking irregular migration, public policy, and emergency management frameworks by examining irregular migration within disaster science. By doing so, impacts of irregular migration are placed within a discipline policymakers recognize to equip professionals with measures to meet problems of scale and magnitude.

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11E V - Migrant and Refugee Integration in Mexico 2

Moderator: Karla Valenzuela-Moreno, Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico

373 Negocios hidalguenses en la Metroplex de Dallas-Fort Worth: retos y experiencias durante la pandemia de Covid-19

Ámbar Paz

180 Perceptions towards migrants and refugees: a federal and local analysis

Elena Sanchez-Montijano, Gerardo Maldonado

1801 Migration and local integration. An experience from the southern border of Mexico

Martha Luz Rojas-Wiesner

1802 Migratory landscapes: Challenges for the integration of migrants in the Metropolitan Area of Monterrey

Eloisa Román-Fajardo

341 Vaccination in migrants in Chile: experiences, barriers and facilitators in the processes Immunization of the national plan and vaccination against SARS-CoV-2, years 2020-2023

Alejandra Carreno, Alexandra Obach, Michelle Sadler, Baltica Cabieses

373 Negocios hidalguenses en la Metroplex de Dallas-Fort Worth: retos y experiencias durante la pandemia de Covid-19

Ámbar Paz, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte (El Colef), Mexico

Esta ponencia se centrará en explorar de manera detallada la experiencia empresarial de la comunidad hidalguense en el área metropolitana de Dallas y Fort Worth en el norte de Texas. Se abordarán las complejidades asociadas con la migración, desde los desafíos derivados de la indocumentación hasta la influencia de la tradición cultural en la identidad y estrategia empresarial que emplea la población hidalguense en sus negocios.

El objetivo es analizar las experiencias, logros y obstáculos enfrentados por las y los empresarios; asimismo se llegará a un entendimiento sobre las dinámicas económicas de familias migrantes hidalguenses, de estatus legales mixtos, que han visto en la Metroplex de Dallas-Fort Worth durante la pandemia de Covid-19.

Destacaremos la contribución fundamental de la tradición cultural como elemento cohesionador en el tejido empresarial hidalguense, examinando cómo esta influencia ancestral se traduce en estrategias comerciales y en la construcción de identidad, donde los pueblos indígenas migrantes también están presentes con sus negocios y emprendimientos.

Nos enfocaremos en la resiliencia y capacidad de adaptación de estos emprendedores en un entorno caracterizado por la diversidad cultural, los retos migratorios, y las crecientes leyes antiinmigrantes. Cabe mencionar que nuestro análisis está basado en una metodología cualitativa que implica observación participante y análisis de entrevistas, realizadas durante el mes de noviembre de 2023.

En última instancia, esperamos que esta ponencia genere un diálogo constructivo sobre la integración cultural y económica de migrantes provenientes de México en la Metroplex de Dallas-Fort Worth, proporcionando un análisis sobre el impacto empresarial de nuestros paisanos en el estado de Texas.

180 Perceptions towards migrants and refugees: a federal and local analysis

Elena Sanchez-Montijano, CIDE Gerardo Maldonado, Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas

The presentation explores the opinion of Mexican society regarding the migrant population in the context of COVID-19 global pandemic and the increasing complexity of migratory flows and its management in Mexico. Authors analyze the opinions and preferences of Mexican society about the migration phenomenon, using data from the representative survey "Mexico, the Americas and the World (LAYEM): Public Opinion and Foreign Policy", during 2016, 2018 and 2021. Sánchez-Montijano and Maldonado show that, despite the multiple crises, international migration is not a relevant issue for citizens and, contrary to the expected, attitudes towards migrants have been relatively stable. Additionally, Mexicans think that foreigners make economic contributions and bring innovative ideas to the country and, within this framework, the majority of those interviewed are in favor of the migrant population having access to socio-economic rights.

1801 Migration and local integration. An experience from the southern border of Mexico

Martha Luz Rojas-Wiesner, Ecosur, Mexico

This presentation is about how local government officials, representatives of civil society organisations (CSOs) and migrants, understand integration at a local level, and what actions have been undertaken to that end in Tapachula, Chiapas. Through documentary research and the conduction of 60 interviews with stakeholders, Rojas will argue that the local government does not have a formal integration policy. One of the main reasons is the lack of "municipal institutionalization" to execute plans, programs and projects aimed at the care and inclusion of migrants with a human rights perspective. For civil society organizations representatives, the integration of migrants/refugees is a three- way process, which requires not only the involvement of migrants and society, but also the state, given its obligation to guarantee and protect rights. For CSO, integration poses a range of challenges, such as the recognition of CSOs as partners in this kind of processes, and the recognition of citizen and migrant participation in the design of public policy.

1802 Migratory landscapes: Challenges for the integration of migrants in the Metropolitan Area of Monterrey

Eloisa Román-Fajardo, Autonomous University of Yucatan, Mexico

The presentation explores integration in Monterrey, Nuevo Leon and its Metropolitan Area (MMA). By discussing the local and embodied experiences of Valentina and Alma -two migrant women entrapped in a local shelter- the presentation provides an intersectional lens of the dynamics of migration governance in the MMA. They argue that migration governance should follow an intersectional approach, and that the starting point involves all levels of government collaborating in continuous institutional and social interventions. Such interventions should follow intersectionality, that is, addressing different needs of people in mobility, which respond to age, gender, sexual diversity, migration status, and length of stay.

341 Vaccination in migrants in Chile: experiences, barriers and facilitators in the processes Immunization of the national plan and vaccination against SARS-CoV-2, years 2020-2023

Alejandra Carreno, Centro de Salud Global Intercultural – Universidad del Desarrollo, Chile & Alexandra Obach, Michelle Sadler, Baltica Cabieses

Las vacunas son internacionalmente reconocidas como una de las medidas de salud pública más efectivas ya que contribuyen a prevenir y controlar enfermedades infecciosas. A pesar de que la Organización Mundial de la Salud adoptó el Plan de Acción Mundial sobre Vacunas en 2012 para lograr y mantener una cobertura de vacunación alta y equitativa en todo el mundo, la desigualdad entre los países de ingresos altos y medios y bajos sigue siendo alarmante. Además, dentro de los países, los grupos que experimentan mayor vulnerabilidad social, como migrantes y refugiados internacionales, entre otros, corren un riesgo particular de contraer enfermedades prevenibles y presentar barreras específicas para el acceso a vacunación. En Chile se observa un aumento significativo de migrantes internacionales, provenientes principalmente de países de América Latina y el Caribe, con un aumento sostenido desde el año 2020 de migrantes indocumentados que ingresan al país a través de pasos fronterizos no autorizados. Estos grupos experimentan una extrema vulnerabilidad social vinculada a su precaria situación migratoria, y presentan mayores barreras para el acceso y uso del sistema de salud, incluida la vacunación. Objetivo: explorar en las experiencias, barreras y facilitadores respecto a la vacunación en el Plan Nacional de Inmunizaciones de Chile, y el plan de vacunación de SARS-CoV-2, entre migrantes internacionales en tres grandes ciudades de Chile. Metodología: estudio cualitativo, en el que se realizaron un total de 96 entrevistas semi-estructuradas a personas migrantes internacionales provenientes de países latinoamericanos, mayores de edad, en las ciudades de Iquique, Santiago y Osorno. Resultados: Las personas migrantes entrevistadas consideran que Chile cuenta con un muy buen plan de vacunación, y con una cultura de vacunación instalada. En comparación a sus países de

origen, perciben que la población chilena adhiere a las vacunas recomendadas por las autoridades sanitarias, y que hay una mayor educación en torno a su importancia. Si bien se aprecia que para personas chilenas hay una gran disponibilidad de vacunas gratuitas y que el proceso de vacunación es de fácil acceso, en relación con el acceso para población migrante las percepciones son variadas. Hay quienes describen que el acceso a las vacunas es universal, incluyendo a personas migrantes en situación migratoria irregular, y quienes describen experiencias en que se les ha negado la atención de salud y el acceso a la vacunación por su status migratorio irregular o por otros motivos arbitrarios. Debido a esta última idea, hay quienes no se han acercado al sistema por temor a no ser atendidos o incluso a ser deportados. Destaca que los requisitos solicitados son muy variados y se describen como a discreción del personal que atiende. Para algunas personas, esto tiene que ver con que falta capacitación al personal de salud en los derechos de la población migrante, mientras otras lo relacionan con actitudes xenofóbicas y discriminatorias. Se menciona también la falta de sistemas de registros entre países en relación a la vacunación. Conclusión: La población migrante enfrenta barreras para la vacunación relacionadas con problemas de acceso debido a la situación migratoria irregular. Esto deriva de problemas de información tanto en la población migrante como en el personal administrativo y de salud que recibe a las personas migrantes en su ingreso a Chile y en el sistema de salud, y de actitudes xenófobas y discriminatorias de parte de dicho personal que acentúan las dificultades de estos grupos a ejercer su derecho humano a la salud.

9 July 2024, Tuesday

08:00 – 09:30

12A V - Migration Theory, Data and Methods 3

Moderator: H. Yaprak Civelek, Anadolu University, Turkey

- 13 **Are survey measures for irregular migration intentions biased? Evidence from a list experiment in Ethiopia**
Eduardo Acostamadiedo
- 218 **Possibilities of ethics of relationalities and decolonial research approaches through Photovoice and Kuwentuhan (Filipino talk-story) in visibilizing community organizing of LGBTQ+ Filipino/a/xs in Montréal, Quebec, Canada**
Jacqueline Colting Stol
- 339 **Is Modern Migration Studies Useful for The Study of Ancient History?**
Eric M. Trinka
- 118 **Levelling up the Discussion on Forced Migrants' Integration: Findings from Quantitative Research on Turkey**
Ziad Alahmad

13 Are survey measures for irregular migration intentions biased? Evidence from a list experiment in Ethiopia

Eduardo Acostamadiedo

There is a growing interest in understanding the drivers of irregular migration. Many studies rely on survey data measuring the intention or aspiration to migrate irregularly among potential migrants. A key assumption is that such a measure reflects respondents' true intentions. However, it is possible that measuring irregular migration intentions is subject to response bias given that potential irregular migrants may not disclose their intentions to migrate irregularly as a result of fear of potential legal implications or social judgement. In this study, I use a double list experiment with 5300 interviews collected in Ethiopia in 2022 to estimate intentions to cross a border irregularly. List experiments are a rigorous tool to reveal true preferences through surveys and quantify potential response bias. The findings suggest the presence of sensitivity bias of the elicited use of irregular routes. However, the list experiment fell short in quantifying its extent. The data reveals that individuals with resolute aspirations to migrate tended to strategically misreport their list experiment responses. Overall, the data suggests that direct questions of international migration aspirations through irregular routes may suffer from sensitivity bias.

218 Possibilities of ethics of relationalities and decolonial research approaches through Photovoice and Kuwentuhan (Filipino talk-story) in visibilizing community organizing of LGBTQ+ Filipino/a/xs in Montréal, Quebec, Canada

Jacqueline Colting Stol, McGill University

From the period of the late 1960s during which civil rights movements in the United States (U.S.) sparked worldwide gay liberation movements and movements based on racial, gender, class and colonial struggles, scholars illustrate that the documentation, research and practice of LGBTQ+ organizing in Canada has contributed to dominant discourses focused on the stories and lived realities of White, Western, middle-class and largely cisgender male narratives (Bain, 2017; Brown, 2020; Diaz et al., 2018; Gentile et al., 2017;

Labelle, 2019; Lee, 2019; Haritaworn et al., 2018; Walcott, 2009, 2010; Ware, 2019; Wilson et al., 2016). An emerging body of literature mostly taken up by LGBTQ+ scholars and scholar-activists have and continued to advocate for documenting, remembering and re-counting histories and experiences of social change from the perspectives and lived realities of LGBTQ+ racialized communities to resist historical erasure and to inform ongoing organizing and social movement efforts (Brown, 2020; Diaz et al., 2018; Gentile et al., 2017; Lee, 2019; Haritaworn et al., 2018; Walcott, 2009, 2010; Ware, 2017; Wilson

et al., 2016). For my doctoral dissertation, I drew from community-based participatory action research (CBPAR) approaches of Photovoice (Wang & Burris, 1997) and Kuwentuhan (Filipino talk-story) (Francisco-Menchavez, 2014, 2021) to surface LGBTQ+ Filipino/a/x lives and their community organizing narratives in Montreal, Quebec, Canada. This study contributes to the limited documentation of LGBTQ+ racialized community organizing experiences in Canada, and seeks to expand queer diaspora and migration, Filipino/a/x, social movement, and social work and policy praxis. With historical roots in feminist, critical race and queer theorists, these research approaches challenge more mainstream research practices that can perpetuate extractive power and research relations to, instead, commit to the involvement of the research participants throughout the research process to aim for social justice and action (Cerecer et al., 2013; Fine et al., 2021; Francisco-Menchavez, 2014). Co-creating cultural production can be an empowering and resistive method to hegemonic discourses, state sanctioned, Westernized, and limiting productions of narratives of lived experiences of LGBTQ+ racialized communities (Diaz et al., 2018; Lee, 2012). Kuwentuhan, a form of cultural storytelling, recognizes cultural understandings and relations in which individuals tell stories through a collective understanding of the self (Francisco-Menchavez, 2021). The approach may also be a restorative and decolonial process which decentres the dominance of Western epistemologies in methods and establishes more reciprocity and relationality in the research approach (Gutierrez et al., 2023; Francisco-Menchavez, 2014, 2021). In this paper I will interrogate the limitations of dominant research methods and engage with the nexus of scholarship and activism through my dissertation project. I will also question the transformative potential, and the limits and concerns of CBPAR within this study and other institutional settings to engage with authentic participation, social justice, and liberatory projects (Appadurai, 2006; Francisco-Menchavez & Tungohan, 2019; Sandwick et al., 2018; Torre & Alaya, 2009).

339 Is Modern Migration Studies Useful for The Study of Ancient History?

Eric M. Trink, Emory & Henry College

This paper explores connections between migration in the modern world and in the ancient past by using which terminological frameworks resonate as meaningful ciphers to study human movement across time. In bringing together discussions on mobility and migration from archaeology, ancient history, and modern migration and mobility studies, I work to discern which categories of mobility/migration are the most useful for the study of the ancient past.

This exploration follows on the heels of several trends in my own fields of Biblical Studies and ancient Near Eastern Studies, in which scholars frequently (and often incorrectly) apply modern categorical frameworks from migration and mobility studies. This paper is a rejoinder to problematic patterns of anachronistic methodologies, but also an attempt to seek out suitable and effective alternatives.

118 Levelling up the Discussion on Forced Migrants' Integration: Findings from Quantitative Research on Turkey

Ziad Alahmad, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

Although discussions on integration started in the last century, the concept is still actively debated by scholars and policymakers, which has turned it into a "chaotic" and "subjective" concept; everyone uses it, but differently. This vagueness has influenced the quality of empirical research. The majority of the available works neglect the recent conceptual and theoretical contributions by focusing on certain dimensions of integration, mainly the structural ones, and employing small samples instead of analyzing the integration holistically. This research tries to employ the recent developments in integration studies to deliver a more nuanced view of integration through its root factors. Using large samples and statistical analysis, this work tries to reveal the current integration status of Syrian forced migrants and the Turkish receiving communities.

12B V - Identities and Migration 2

Moderator: Mehmet Rauf Kesici, Freie Universität Berlin

119 "Bad days don't last forever": metamorphoses of the migratory project

Diane Portugais, Cecília Pescatore Alves

- 171 **Multiple/hybrid identities and economic outcomes: A comparison between Kurdish/Turkish migrants and their descendants in Germany** Mehmet Rauf Kesici
- 208 **Rethinking Belonging: Citizenship Perceptions among Asylum Seekers, Refugees, and Host Communities in Athens** Claire Felix
- 318 **Togetherness in Displacement: The Construction and the Preservation of Ukrainian Identity in Türkiye** Elif Duru, Şebnem Köşer Akçapar

119 **“Bad days don’t last forever”: metamorphoses of the migratory project**

Diane Portuguese, Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo (PUCSP) Cecília Pescatore Alves, Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo (PUCSP)

The article reflects on the mobility unfoldings of the Italian-Brazilian ice cream workers in Germany after the COVID-19 pandemic. Adaptive strategies and identity metamorphosis experienced by these migrants are discussed, based on the thesis that analyzed the establishment of their network from Urussanga (Santa Catarina) to Germany as workers in ice cream parlors. The life history narratives and the future project of an Italian-Brazilian woman, an ice cream worker in Germany, made it possible to understand that the identity politics to which these migrants are subjected is regulatory and makes it difficult to have a critical reading of the situation. It engenders and imprisons the subjects who, believing to be emancipated by the sociabilities that emigration and European documentation provide them, remain increasingly in the trap of belief in meritocracy and the individual's sense of failure when they do not achieve what was planned.

Keywords: Liminality; Identity Politics; Metamorphosis

171 **Multiple/hybrid identities and economic outcomes: A comparison between Kurdish/Turkish migrants and their descendants in Germany**

Mehmet Rauf Kesici, Freie Universität Berlin

This study aims to examine the changing weights (relative importance) in the identities of Kurdish/Turkish migrants and their descendants including children and grandchildren of migrants (1.5, 2nd and 3rd generations) in Germany. It also investigates how these changes in identities affect these persons' economic well-being based on labour market patterns. Its main purpose is to analyse the mechanisms establishing connections between the identities and economic outcomes to compare migrants and their descendants in Germany. The research based on a field study conducted in Berlin, Germany in 2023 engages theoretical approaches related identities and economic activities of migrants and their descendants.

The study clarifies how the relative importance of multiple and hybrid identities of Kurdish/Turkish migrants and their descendants changed over time in Germany. It also explains how these changing weights in identities affect these people's economic outcomes focusing on the distinctions and similarities between migrants and their descendants.

The study, employing theoretical approaches, field studies and literature reviews, presents a deeper insight into the connections and mechanisms between the changing relative importance of the identities of migrants and their descendants and their economic well-being outcomes.

Keywords: Descendants; economic well-being; hybrid identities; labour markets; migrants; multiple identities; Germany

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208 Rethinking Belonging: Citizenship Perceptions among Asylum Seekers, Refugees, and Host Communities in Athens

Claire Felix, Institute of Social Sciences - University of Lisbon

This study delves into how Greek Asylum and Migration Policies (GAMPs) shape mutual perceptions between asylum seekers, refugees, and the host community in Athens. In an era of societal polarization and challenges to representative democracies, GAMPs remain emblematic. While the arrival of asylum seekers has decreased in recent years, Greece still grapples with ongoing challenges of integration, social cohesion, and the daily impact of GAMPs on its society. The data presented is based on an in-depth case and action study, utilizing information from one year of fieldwork in Athens, including quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews with policymakers, refugees, and the host community. The data shows persistent tensions between solidarity and xenophobia and legitimacy and entitlement. Furthermore, it analyses the connection between GAMPs and citizenship. The physical and symbolic barriers – checkpoints, walls, and the Aegean Sea itself – mirror the power dynamics embedded in both policy domains. These barriers echo colonial and imperialist legacies in today's neoliberal world, categorizing individuals and creating hierarchies of belonging and access to rights. Fragmenting GAMPs and citizenship policies into separate categories hinders our ability to grasp the complex realities of refugees navigating a neoliberal world. Social and economic factors, such as the wish for a better life, common struggles, or shared moral values may shape new forms of communities, focusing on shared experiences rather than national origin. The growth of communication technologies and the emergence of virtual communities, serve as proof, that communities are constructed and flexible, adapting to diverse and changing realities. The study investigates how perceptions between asylum seekers, refugees, and host societies are constructed and challenged in a globalized context. Moving beyond national borders, acknowledging refugees' diverse migratory backgrounds, many have already experienced multiple border crossings, thus possessing hybrid identities due to long-term displacements. As identities become more fluid and multifaceted, this research highlights the value of appreciating both commonalities and distinctions in fostering a more inclusive and dynamic community. I argue that understanding mutual perceptions and different perspectives on citizenship supports the participation of refugees, the host society, and multiple agencies. Focusing on mutual perceptions is crucial for reducing misconceptions, promoting tolerance and diversity, and overall, integrating lived experiences into GAMPs' decision-making. Questioning the primacy of formal citizenship for political participation, this research explores alternative forms of belonging that transcend national boundaries and avoid exclusionary models of inclusion. Examining whether citizenship is the sole pathway to agency and social cohesion, preliminary findings suggest diverse perceptions of citizenship and raise questions about its true emancipatory potential. Furthermore, findings indicate that refugees may not always see citizenship as directly improving their livelihoods. The study contributes to a more nuanced understanding of integration, social cohesion, and citizenship practices in Athens' multicultural landscape. It explores alternative pathways to belonging and the potential of hybrid identities fostering evolving communities while representing a step closer to participatory policymaking in the domain of asylum and migration.

318 **Togetherhness in Displacement: The Construction and the Preservation of Ukrainian Identity in Türkiye**

Elif Duru, *Social Sciences University of Ankara, Türkiye Şebnem Köşer Akçapar, Social Sciences University of Ankara, Turkey*

The answer to how a nation-state is perceived by the rest of the world is not only influenced by the citizens living within its borders but also determined by the ability of individuals who live abroad to remain cognizant of their homeland and to unite for the protection of their nation. Following the annexation of Crimea in 2014 and the ongoing 2022 Russian-Ukrainian War, Ukrainians living in other countries such as Türkiye immediately started their activities in line with the foreign policy of their country with the intention of fostering cultural, economic, political, and religious codes throughout the time they spent outside Ukraine. This political mobilization led by displaced people, mostly after the recent war, unified more people of Ukraine in an unprecedented manner to bring out nationalism and common identity (Özgür & Deniz, 2023). Building on these premises, this work aims to contribute to the understanding of how the organizational activities of Ukrainians in Türkiye affect Ukraine's nation-building process; to what extent the political mobilization of Ukrainians contributes to and strengthens Ukrainian nationalism in the host country; and finally, how the Ukrainian government is affected as a supporting and beneficiary party. In other words, this study aims to analyze the complex and embedded techniques of the construction of national(ist) subjects who live in the borders of another nation.

So far, bilateral migration relations between Ukraine and Türkiye are examined through the impact of demographic and socio-cultural determinants on migration reasons, expectations, plans (Kryvenko et al., 2015), labor migration history (Akalın, 2007), and formation of diaspora through migrant associations. Unfortunately, most of the studies on Ukrainian migration merely focus on the EU countries (Kindler & Fedyuk, 2016).

Within the framework of this research, different but complementary methods are adopted in the fieldwork, such as surveys and in-depth interviews with Ukrainian migrants who live in Türkiye with different statuses and also with Ukrainian associations. Twelve survey questions and twenty-five in-depth interview questions are asked to Ukrainians who came to Turkey after 2014 and still have Ukrainian citizenship. The questions helped to gather a wide range of information, from Ukrainians' attitudes towards their state to their everyday practices. Preliminary findings shed light on the fact that Ukrainian citizens in Türkiye are making a tremendous effort to create and maintain Ukrainian national identity in Türkiye both on individual and organizational levels. In addition, Ukrainians are conducting a successful process outside their country to bring their Ukrainian identity to the forefront in their family/social life and to pass it on to the next generations without having substantial difficulties in integrating into Türkiye.

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12C V - Migration and Integration 1

Moderator: Michela C. Pellicani, University of Bari, Italy

1827 An Examination of Pre-Departure Soft Skills Training for Filipino Healthcare Professionals Migrating to Germany

Hannilette Anne Diola

1850 The Ethiopian community-police relationships in Israel

Liat Yakhnich

136 Governance Networks and Eritrean Asylum Seekers Integration in Tel Aviv

2025 Asylum Seekers Integration and Policies in Istanbul from the Perspective of Legal Sociology

Zeynep Üskül Engin, Dolunay Çörek Akyıldız, Bengisu Mert

1827 An Examination of Pre-Departure Soft Skills Training for Filipino Healthcare Professionals Migrating to Germany

Hannilette Anne Diola

This research examines pre-departure training programs given to healthcare professionals migrating from the Philippines to Germany with particular focus on the soft skills component of training.

Applying qualitative content analysis to process semi-structured interviews with practitioners and participants in various training programs, this study gives insight into the experiences of healthcare professionals pre-departure to Germany while exploring possible gaps in the pre-integration training process. This research shows that while soft skills training is yet to be integrated into pre-departure programs, training managers and German language teachers exert considerable effort into training proper etiquette and setting the expectation of healthcare professionals.

1850 The Ethiopian community-police relationships in Israel

Liat Yakhnich

Ethnic minority citizens, especially the youth, may be at risk for violent encounters with the police due to officers' implicit biases (Greenwald & Krieger, 2006), living in neighborhoods targeted for proactive policing (Nordenberg et al., 2016), as well as fear of and resisting the police (Holmes & Smith, 2018). This study focuses on the relationships between the police and the members of the Ethiopian community in Israel, who stand out because of their skin color (Ben-Eliezer, 2004) and are often subject to racial discrimination. The data was collected through in-depth interviews with 25 participants: 13 Ethiopian young adults and 12 police officers. The data analysis yielded five themes: personal experiences with Ethiopian community-police encounters, Ethiopian youngsters' and police officers' mutual perceptions, police discrimination of Ethiopian youth, Ethiopian community-police relations, and allocating responsibility for changing the situation. The findings are interpreted in terms of Social Identity Theory and Contact Hypothesis and illustrate how the interplay between conflicting groups' identities and contact in a specific socio-political context shapes their members' mutual perceptions and affects future encounters. Implications for promoting positive intergroup relations are discussed.

1336 Governance Networks and Eritrean Asylum Seekers Integration in Tel Aviv

Arie Herscovici, Western Galilee College Lilach Lev-Ari, Oranim College

Forced migration presents a complex global challenge with significant local impacts. As part of the new-localism movement, local authorities are increasingly involved in policy formation, while civil society organizations (CSOs) fill crucial gaps by advocating for human rights and providing essential services. This creates a multilevel, multisector governance structure with diverse policy networks, encompassing top-down, bottom-up, multilevel, and decoupled models.

This study analyzes the governance model addressing Eritrean forced migrants in Tel Aviv, Israel, focusing on the perspectives of CSO professionals working with this population. Using qualitative phenomenological methods, we interviewed 11 CSO professionals and 9 Eritrean forced migrants. Our findings reveal a complex network where actors negotiate resources, legal actions, and knowledge exchange, marked by both cooperation and conflict. Israel's policy focus on maintaining its Jewish character results in restrictive immigration policies and a lack of legal status for those who enter, severely impacting Eritrean forced migrants.

CSOs employ a wide range of tactics, including direct intervention, advocacy, and cooperation with local authorities, to support this population by facilitating community capacity building, childcare, education, welfare, and legal services. They also engage in efforts to influence policy formation by lobbying at the parliament, appealing to the Supreme Court and soliciting the help of international organizations.

Their goal is the temporary incorporation of Eritrean forced migrants in Tel Aviv, as full integration seems unlikely given existing state policies. However, the continued denial of refugee status leaves

Eritrean asylum seekers and their descendants in a state of perpetual limbo, prompting many to emigrate elsewhere, primarily to Canada.

2025 Asylum Seekers Integration and Policies in Istanbul from the Perspective of Legal Sociology

Zeynep Üskül Engin, Galatasaray University Dolunay Çörek Akyıldız, Galatasaray University, Turkey Bengisu Mert, Galatasaray University, Turkey

Turkey is among the countries that receive migration at the highest rate in the world, especially as it is located in the middle of the conflict-affected geography and the European Union. It is also preferred by migrants because it is a relatively safer region and has a more stable government compared to conflict-affected geographies. 1 Migration to Turkey does not have a single profile. Considering that many of the asylum-seekers have been residing in Turkey for a long time, it is highly likely that they are not temporary. Istanbul is Turkey's most crowded and cosmopolitan city. It is especially preferred by forced migrants for reasons such as being less likely to face racism in the metropolis, the diversity of job and accommodation opportunities, and their relatives who reside in the city. Migration to Istanbul comes from the Middle East, Africa and even Europe (mainly Russia and Ukraine). Intensive migration leads to the clash of two different cultures, loss of identity in some regions and tensions that reach political dimensions. Therefore, it is important to understand how well these people can be adapted to the society. Our research has two aspects. Firstly, it aims to determine the conditions under which asylum-seekers arrive in Istanbul, how they build a life, how they adapt legally and socio-economically, and what their social environment is like. Secondly, it will be discussed what kind of alternative policies are produced in Istanbul instead of the measures that are not effective enough. It will also be observed how asylum seekers are perceived by policy makers and what is the target group and purpose of integration policies. For this reason, forced migrants and policy makers will be interviewed, and field research and data analysis will be used as research methods.

9 July 2024, Tuesday

08:00 – 09:30

12D V - Migration, Law and Policy 4

Moderator: Guven Seker, Carleton University, Canada

154 Integrating or Isolating? Examining Japan's Globalization Efforts through Ibaraki Prefecture's Approach to Immigration

Brandon Bodenstein

196 Light at the End of the Tunnel? An Investigation of Chinese Applicants in the Regularisation of Long-Term Undocumented Migrant Scheme *Meishan Zhang*

1797 Migration and Security in a Changing International Order

Laura Planas Gifra

1 How has the political discourse in Japan with regards to immigration changed? An analysis of four decades of political debate in the National Diet.

Maximilien Xavier Rehm

154 Integrating or Isolating? Examining Japan's Globalization Efforts through Ibaraki Prefecture's Approach to Immigration

Brandon Bodenstein, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Japan

The confluence of Japan's demographic downturn and an ageing population has precipitated a critical shortage in the national workforce since the 1990s, thereby escalating the necessity for migrant labour. Concurrent amendments to the Immigration and Control Act have signalled a pivot towards recruiting more unskilled workers despite the absence of a comprehensive immigration policy. In 2006, Japan undertook a novel approach to integration, launching the tabunka kyōsei initiative aimed at the social incorporation of foreign residents within local communities. This study zeroes in on the nuanced dynamics of immigration and integration policies in Japan, with a special focus on Ibaraki Prefecture, where the theoretical promise of tabunka kyōsei meets the reality of its execution.

Employing a mixed-methods approach that includes policy analysis, interviews with both local officials and foreign residents, and a review of demographic data, this research scrutinizes the gaps between the intended and actual outcomes of Japan's immigration and integration efforts. Specifically, it assesses the implementation of tabunka kyōsei in Ibaraki, juxtaposing it against the needs and experiences of the community's foreign population.

The findings illuminate a complex landscape of institutional and societal barriers that hinder the full realization of tabunka kyōsei, thus suggesting that the policy may inadvertently serve as a non-immigration strategy by failing to sufficiently address the needs of immigrants and foster their integration. This research contributes to the broader discourse on immigration policy in Japan by providing empirical insights into the challenges and opportunities of integrating foreign residents into Japanese society, with implications for policy adjustments that could enhance their inclusion and participation in Ibaraki's economy and community life and beyond.

196 Light at the End of the Tunnel? An Investigation of Chinese Applicants in the Regularisation of Long-Term Undocumented Migrant Scheme

Meishan Zhang, Maynooth University

This mixed-methods study delves into the multifaceted journey of Chinese applicants within the Regularisation of Long-Term Undocumented Migrant Scheme, exploring their experiences before, during, and after the application process. Combining quantitative data analysis with qualitative insights, the research aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the Scheme's impact on participants' lives and identify areas for improvement in future immigration and integration policy.

Life while undocumented is often marked by uncertainty, fear, and limited access to essential services. Through qualitative interviews, participants share their narratives of navigating this challenging existence, shedding light on the socio-economic, psychological, and cultural dimensions of living in legal limbo. From employment precarity to social exclusion, these experiences underscore the urgent need for pathways to legal recognition.

The application process represents a pivotal moment for undocumented migrants, offering hope for regularisation and a pathway to inclusion. Quantitative analysis of application trends and outcomes provides valuable insights into the demographic characteristics and patterns of participation among Chinese applicants. Concurrently, qualitative data offer rich accounts of the application journey, including bureaucratic hurdles, emotional challenges, and the complexities of accessing information and support.

Post-Scheme outcomes reveal the transformative impact of regularisation on participants' lives. Quantitative data illuminate changes in legal status, access to rights and services, and socio-economic outcomes. Qualitative narratives provide depth to these findings, highlighting the emotional and practical implications of legal recognition for individuals and their communities.

Beyond documenting experiences, this research critically examines the strengths and shortcomings of the Regularisation of Long-Term Undocumented Migrant Scheme. By identifying gaps in accessibility, procedural fairness, and support services, the study offers valuable insights for policymakers, advocates, and service providers. Ultimately, this study illuminates the nuanced dynamics shaping the pursuit of legal legitimacy, questioning the extent to which the regularisation process signifies a "light at the end of the tunnel" for Chinese applicants endeavouring to forge pathways to inclusion within host societies.

1797 Migration and Security in a Changing International Order

Laura Planas Gifra

Debates on the crisis of the global order as we know it have by now become common, but since the start of the war between Russia and Ukraine, some are wondering if this change has already begun, and a new geopolitical age has finally emerged. In the midst of these changes, migration movements and the terrorist threat have also become two of the most important phenomena of the past decades and are shaping the new security strategies of many states and the international system as a whole. The securitization of migration has been in part a response to massive refugee flows and the incapacity of Western countries to cope with increasing numbers of immigration and, as states have widely defended, a response to the terrorist threat. This is a sign that the state is more concerned with national security than human security. The securitization of migration can thus be seen as another sign of the changes

within the international order and a partial return to a geopolitical model based on prioritizing national security over human and global security from a more liberal or even Cosmopolitanism perspective. The widening of the security agenda, with new international threats destabilizing the safety of the citizen and the nation has opened up the creation of new threats but it has also unsettled established mechanisms of global governance. Therefore, the main question I would like to address is whether these measures can be a sign that the international order is changing. Because in a moment when so many unpredictable events and conflicts are happening around the world, it is key to address the issue of who is in charge of maintaining international peace and security.

1 How has the political discourse in Japan with regards to immigration changed? An analysis of four decades of political debate in the National Diet

Maximilien Xavier Rehm

As of December 2022, a record 3 million foreigners live and work in Japan (Immigration Services Agency of Japan, Ministry of Justice 2023), a number that is expected to grow further as the country grapples with demographic challenges and a resulting labor shortage (Japan International Cooperation Agency 2022). Despite this, Japan maintains that it does not have a formal immigration policy and denies being a “country of immigration.” Indeed, the words for immigrant (*imin*) and immigration policy (*imin seisaku*) have oftentimes been notably absent in the political discourse (Roberts 2018). This study examines four decades of National Diet records to analyze how usage of the words immigrant/immigration policy has changed, and what this tells us about immigration policymaking in Japan moving forward. Literature Review

Previous scholarship has explained how Japan’s policymakers have discursively denies the presence of “immigrants” (Chung 2019), linking this denial to political dynamics (Song 2020) or the desire to maintain a guise of homogeneity (Burgess 2020). However, there has been no attempt to analyze this political discourse concretely and systematically using records from Japan’s National Diet and methods from the field of political discourse analysis (PDA).

Methods

Through utilizing the official record of Diet proceedings, 1 the author has identified every single mention of the word immigrant (*imin*, 1039 mentions) and immigration policy (*imin seisaku*, 218 mentions) in the period from January 1 st, 1984, to January 1 st, 2024. This period was chosen as it overlaps with the influx of “newcomer” migration to Japan. Mentions pertinent to Japan’s immigration policy were isolated, and qualitatively analyzed using the PDA methods of Teun A. van Dijk (van Dijk 1997; 2018). While recognizing the institutional context of the political discourse that was analyzed, a special focus was placed on:

Local semantics: The nuance, in Japanese, of the word *imin*, which can be used to refer to both emigration (most often in the historical context of Japanese emigration) and immigration, and how this has evolved towards the later meaning.

Alternative lexicon/introduction of neologisms: How Japanese politicians have used alternate lingo to describe migrants living in Japan (e.g. *zairyū gaikokujin*, foreign 1 <https://kokkai.ndl.go.jp/#/> residents), including the introduction of neologisms (e.g. *gaikokujinzai*, foreign human resources). Results (tentative)

Mentions of *imin* and *imin seisaku* have increased rapidly since 2010. Furthermore, these mentions have increasingly referred specifically to migrants coming to, and living in, Japan. However, Japanese politicians still discursively deny that Japan has a formal immigration policy, and neologisms have been utilized extensively to describe recent policy changes to accept more foreign workers. Still, the semantic acceptance of language referring to immigrants/immigration policy suggests an increased chance of Japan adopting a formal immigration policy in the future.

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12E V - Insecurities and Migration

Moderator: Sahizer Samuk Carignani, Wilfried Laurier University, Canada

- 247 **Geographical Concentration of African Migrants in Ankara. Where and why?**
Oluwaseyi Igbekele Adeleye, Osman Balaban
- 279 **The 2015/2016 New Year's Eve Cologne Event and Anti-refugee Crimes**
Mohamad Alhussein Saoud
- 334 **Beyond Boundaries: Unveiling the Complex Dynamics of Post-Conflict Migration in Kosovo**
Granit Elezaj, Fjolla Osmani Elezaj
- 52 **Human trafficking and vulnerability in mixed migrations flows: a case-studies reflection**
Dimou Maria
- 247 **Geographical Concentration of African Migrants in Ankara. Where and why?**
Oluwaseyi Igbekele Adeleye, Middle East Technical University, Turkey Osman Balaban, Middle East Technical University, Turkey

The geographical concentration of African migrants in Ankara is a multifaceted phenomenon shaped by a complex interplay of social, economic, and political factors. This study explores the spatial distribution of African migrants within Ankara, underscoring the specific locations and underlying motivations driving their settlement patterns. It employs migration theories, urban geography, and social theory to understand their spatial distribution. The study investigates how interconnectedness, urban segregation, and migrant agency influence migration patterns. Factors such as housing, access to services and social networks are explored to comprehend migrants' settlement in specific areas. Using both data from population commissions, existing literature and empirical research, a mixed-methods approach is used to analyze the spatial dynamics of African migrant communities. Quantitative data, including demographic statistics and geospatial mapping, reveal insights into migrant concentration across different neighborhoods. Qualitative approaches like questionnaires and focus groups probe into migrants' settlement decisions, providing thorough understanding and exploration of their choices. The findings suggest that African migrants tend to cluster in areas with established social networks and secure housing. Additionally, ethnic affinity, cultural amenities, and access to essential services shape residential preferences among African migrants. This research contributes to understanding urban migration dynamics and informs policies to enhance the social integration and well-being of migrant

communities in Ankara, especially in the absence of an overall comprehensive local migrant's integration policy in Turkey.

279 **The 2015/2016 New Year's Eve Cologne Event and Anti-refugee Crimes**

Mohamad Alhussein Saoud, Otto-von-Guericke University Magdeburg

During New Year's Eve 2015/2016, the German city of Cologne witnessed mass sexual assaults and thefts by perpetrators with Arab-African appearance. The events fueled anti-immigrant sentiments and caused major public concern. In this paper, I study whether the event in Cologne also had an immediate backlash on crimes committed against refugees. Using data from several years on regional anti-refugee crimes in the vicinity of different New Year's Eves in difference-in-differences regressions, I find an appreciable increase in anti-refugee crimes in Germany promptly after the Cologne event. Crime type heterogeneity analysis indicates that the effect is primarily driven by assault and miscellaneous crimes, but not arsons. Additional effect heterogeneity analyses show that the immediate backlash on anti-refugee crimes appears larger in North Rhine-Westphalia (where Cologne is located), in the counties that have higher GDP per capita, the counties that have an initial reception center, the counties with a higher share of refugee, and the counties with a higher share of German suspects with foreign victims. However, no heterogeneous effect is observed in the counties with a higher share of German victims involving refugee suspects or in East Germany. One year later, a rise in anti-refugee crimes is observed, primarily attributed to an anniversary effect, though this increase is relatively minor and becomes evident only as the analysis approaches New Year's Eve.

334 **Beyond Boundaries: Unveiling the Complex Dynamics of Post-Conflict Migration in Kosovo**

Granit Elezaj, South East European University, North Macedonia & University "Haxhi Zeka", Kosovo Fjolla Osmani Elezaj, Professional Judicial Associate. - LL.M Civil Law

This paper seeks to explore the complex dynamics of the migration flows in Kosovo. In particular, it will focus on post-conflict migratory trends, diasporas role in development, and the issue of migrants' integration in the host countries. The research will be conducted using a mixed-method approach that combines quantitative data analysis of the migration patterns and qualitative method taken with the migrants and policymakers. Hence, it will be comprehensive and involve all types of the migration related to Kosovo. The study will look at both the push and pull factors of the migration decisions, such as the economic issues, political stability factors, and family reunification conditions. Moreover, it will discuss the range of consequences for both the home and host countries, including socio-economic development, remittance flows, and the implications of the transmission such as the Societal ties that shape the Kosovan diaspora's identity and involvement.

The findings of the paper will contribute to the actual discussion on migration management and integration frameworks as the phenomenon is currently one of the most challenging for the policy and society. The focus on Kosovo's case, characterized by both the recent conflict and the continuous transition, will add new implications for migration flows in post-conflict societies to the migration theory and practice. The chosen methodology, combining the data analysis with the in-depth interviews, will ensure a comprehensive overview of the phenomenon. Thus, the study seeks to inform the academic discussion on migration and provide enough data for the policymakers and stakeholders in the field.

52 **Human trafficking and vulnerability in mixed migrations flows: a case- studies reflection**

Dimou Maria

The modern world is characterized by continuous movements as today one in every seven persons around the world is a migrant.

While in many cases migration is a choice, recent data and research have shown that migrants pass through the most dangerous routes while searching for opportunities of a better life, with the majority of them also relying on the pretentious help of smugglers and traffickers.

In the context of migration, vulnerability can be defined as "the diminished capacity of an individual or group to have their rights respected, or to cope with, resist or recover from exploitation, or abuse" (IOM, 2016a). Lack of economic resources, low level of education, for example, could mean that a large number of people wanting to migrate may experience greater difficulties in finding legal means to do so. People who escape from conflicts or persecution of any kind, are usually emotionally fragile, isolated, and

traumatized and thus prone to falling victims of traffickers and smugglers in their search for a safer place.

In this respect, research and data have proven that, within mixed migration flows, people belonging to vulnerable groups are at higher risk of facing the danger of being trafficked or experiencing violence and exploitation during their journey.

Through the use of case studies collected from field experience, the present paper aims at investigating the connection between trafficking in human beings and vulnerability in mixed migration flows, as well as trying to reflect on potential solutions to increase fast identification for high-risk profiles.

12F V - Migration Epistemology 2

Moderator: Ilya Kasavin, Institute of Philosophy of the Russian Academy of Sciences; Moscow, Russia

2047 Science communications in cities: the migration of ideas and the problem of epistemic injustice

Anna Sakharova

2051 Migration of scientific ideas as a factor of bioethical reflection in Latin America

Sergey Druzhkin

2053 Migration horizons of intellectual breakthrough: the phenomenon of the European city

Irina Savchenko

2054 Migration as a form of social stability in the context of epistemological urban studies

Yulia Kozlova

2047 Science communications in cities: the migration of ideas and the problem of epistemic injustice

Anna Sakharova, Moscow City University and Institute of Philosophy of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Russian Federation

[Acknowledgments: The research was supported by the Russian Science Foundation (Grant No. 23-18-00288 Discursive Transformations of the Modern City: Coordinates of Russian Urban Studies: <https://rscf.ru/project/23-18-00288/>)]

Science does not end within laboratories. It extends beyond them and influences urban discourse. It creates and disseminates its narratives in the information field, integrating into urban information networks and building external science communications which are embodied in news about scientific research and achievements in urban media. Currently, conversations about external science communication seem to be most relevant at the applied level of direct interaction between scientific institutions and urban communities rather than at the abstract level of science communication models (Bucchi 2008). Scientists and science communicators create narratives that spread through various spheres, introducing new meanings into urban spaces and rebuilding hierarchies and relationships between different discourses within the urban information field.

In this context, a science communicator can be compared to a traveler between two worlds: science and the everyday. The role of a science communicator is not merely to mediate the transfer of knowledge from science to the general public. It is a creative process that involves not only finding valuable insights but also reinterpreting them in a way that makes them accessible to a wider audience. This is evident in the work of science communicators, who not only present scientific findings but also transform them into creative forms that the general public can understand (Kasavin 1998).

Setting up science communication is important not only for science, which is integrated into the urban environment, but also for cities, which have the right to respond and communicate on an equal footing. However, urban communities involved in science communication do not always have the opportunity to put this into practice. As scientific discourse enters the urban environment, it begins to claim a dominant role and exclusive expertise.

This is how epistemic injustice manifests itself. Epistemic injustice is injustice towards a person or a community of people acting as a source of knowledge (Fricker 2007). The social position of science in this case is based on injustice towards other social institutions, other forms of knowledge, and other practices. Science creates social segregation, separating the knowledgeable from the unknowledgeable, and defines knowledge in a narrow way, as scientific and rational (Feyerabend 2010, pp. 143-144). The city, allowing scientific discourse into its information field, cannot agree to its total dominance, which drowns out the voices of others involved in this communication. As a result, there is an inevitable crisis in communication with other practices that seek to challenge science's "monopoly on knowledge." These conflicts may be related, for example, to the environmental agenda: here we can give an example of environmental protests after the decision to open a landfill near the Shiyes station in the Arkhangelsk region of Russia, which became an example of the vivid interference of scientific discourse in the information environment of the city. Overcoming epistemic injustice and resolving these conflicts is possible through a change in the model of science communication. This could involve introducing more inclusive urban social practices that promote the joint production, open discussion, and critical reflection of knowledge. This approach would be based on the idea of "postnormal science," which focuses on problem solving and risk assessment rather than "pure cognition." (Funtowicz and Ravetz 1993). In other words, to develop the interaction between scientific discourse and the information environment of a city, it is essential to establish multilateral communication channels where different voices can be heard and decisions can be made based on the opinions of relevant communities.

Bucchi, M 2008 'Of deficits, deviations and dialogues: Theories of public communication of science', Handbook of public communication of science and technology, edited by Massimiano Bucchi and Brian Trench, 2008, pp. 57–76. Feyerabend PC 2010 'Science in a Free Society', Moscow: AST, 2010, 398 p.

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2051 Migration of scientific ideas as a factor of bioethical reflection in Latin America

Sergey Druzhkin, Moscow City University and Institute of Philosophy of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Russian Federation

The study reveals a certain degree of consolidation of European ideas in the Latin American scientific space. The main possibilities of migration of scientific ideas are shown.

Thanks to the development of science and technology, and then the first geographical discoveries, ideas of possible development of the state began to mature in European countries, taking into account new territories. Expeditions were being assembled, the main purpose of which was to establish power in new lands. These expeditions opened a new path for the migration of European scientific ideas. The penetration and consolidation of European scientific ideas took place due to the policies of European states, in particular Spain and Portugal, in relation to the colonies located on the South American continent. Depending on the state, the policy pursued in relation to the new colonies varied, but nevertheless it was possible to establish a close connection between the Old and the New World. This connection allowed us to accumulate a sufficient amount of scientific knowledge for the emergence of scientific institutions. A special place in the continuation of the European humanistic tradition in Latin America is occupied by the works of Esteban Echeverria, Domingo Faustino Sarmiento, Vicente Fidel Lopez, Juan Bautista Alberdi, who largely determined the vector of humanism development. Of particular note are the works of Alberdi (1900) and Frondisi (1997), which define the importance of freedom for a person through ethics and aesthetics. Due to various reasons, but mainly due to various political crises in Europe, the population is migrating to Latin American countries. These intense and active migration flows ensure the development of those Latin American institutions that were underdeveloped or were in the shadows in Europe. The saturation of migration flows should be understood as a significant number of people from the total volume of migration to a given region who are knowledgeable in various fields of science and are ready to develop these areas in Latin America. The activity of migration flows should be understood as the total number of all migrants who have chosen a Latin American state for their place of residence.

The author analyzes the works of Latin American researchers Eduardo Rivera Lopez, Lizbeth Sagols Sales, Florencia Luna, etc., which allows us to conclude that the possibility of discussing the problems of

assisted reproduction, infertility (Luna 2008), responsibility for gene editing (Luna 2019), ethical issues of HIV prevention and treatment (Luna 1998) and others raised in their research it became possible due to the migration of scientific ideas.

The author concludes that the modern migration policy of Latin American countries is based on the principles of democracy and humanism. The lack of rigidity in the migration policy allows foreign citizens to move with minimal difficulties. This system protects against any kind of discrimination against a person. This is reflected in the scientific principles. Scientific ideas that migrated to Latin America are not accepted in absentia as negative, they are discussed. The only exceptions are those ideas that contradict the basic principle of non-discrimination. Latin American countries have a positive attitude towards progressive scientific ideas. But despite the fact that scientific communities are loyal to new ideas, the opinion of society may not coincide. People tend to look back at the past, and they are not always ready to accept a new reality.

Alberdi H 1900 'El Crimen de La Guerra', Buenos Aires Talleres Gráficos Argentinos <https://archive.org/details/e2elcrimendelaquer00albe/page/4/mode/2up> Frondizi R. Introducción a los problemas fundamentales del hombre. México: Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1997. 585 p.

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2053 Migration horizons of intellectual breakthrough: the phenomenon of the European city

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Cities are the centers of science and technological development. By the 15th century, such centers – from Paris and Florence to Beijing and Constantinople- Istanbul – had no visible differences in starting positions for scientific and technological breakthroughs. It has been quite a long time since J. Needham posed the question: why did science and technology survive the revolution in seventeenth-century Europe, and not in China. After all, China's potential in the field of discoveries and inventions at that time was stronger than the European one. What happened after that? They say that Europe, unlike China, "did not know despots" (Diamond 1999). Europe probably did not know the despots restricting migration. Because it is migration – in a variety of forms – that pushes communities towards a scientific breakthrough. Medieval scholastics (Thomas Aquinas and followers) long before Hume, Kant and Hegel defined the "famous triangle" (matrix) of scientific knowledge ("before things"

– "in things" – "after things"), in which, among other things, "as in the array of fundamental knowledge, as well as in application and development products, there is a ban on repeat plagiarism" (Petrov 2014: 86). This ban has not been supported for a long time in Far Eastern cultures, where copying (scientific, industrial, commercial) was not considered reprehensible. The prohibition on replay has also a migratory nature. Migration and, as a result, comparison, makes possible to detect such a repetition. In Europe, and then in America, which itself was the fruit of migration, breaking out of the Malthusian trap became one of the factors of progress. Thanks to migration to cities, Europeans were the first to produce fewer offspring, live longer, and do anything but agriculture. The first medieval townspeople were mostly artisans. Seafarers-travelers, book analysts (printers and writers) and doctors (the most educated people of their time) (Kasavin 1999) provided empirical solutions for the functioning of the "famous triangle" of Thomas Aquinas. For several centuries Eurasian cities in China, Singapore, Japan and Korea are developing. A lot of things in the last 500 years have had the character of repetition, the development of what has already been started, the continuation of what has already been invented. And it is only at the turn of the XX – XXI centuries that we see signs of a new birth of Eurasian cities. There are more and more interesting studies and creative scientific solutions. All this is due to the fact that such cities are becoming more and more open to internal and external migration.

[The research was supported by the Russian Science Foundation (Grant No. 23- 18-00288 Discursive Transformations of the Modern City: Coordinates of Russian Urban Studies: <https://rscf.ru/project/23-18-00288/>]

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2054 Migration as a form of social stability in the context of epistemological urban studies

Yulia Kozlova, Moscow City University, Moscow; Linguistics University of Nizhny Novgorod, Nizhny Novgorod, Russia

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The migration category is the subject of research in dozens of scientific disciplines, primarily economics, sociology and geo-urban studies.

The idea of development models based on migration at this stage of the development of social cognition is debatable. The disciplinary scientific generalization defines migration as spatial displacement (categorical interpretation). Metaphorically, migration is defined as the movement of a quasi-subject in an interdisciplinary discourse field. The sociological aspect of subjectivity, being transferred to the social space, into the space of interaction, develops in the dynamics between the "I" and the "Other". Thus, the use of the migration metaphor in social research makes it possible to deepen the content of the concepts of "stability" and "mobility" in urban studies, to approach the study of urban migration in an epistemological plane (Kasavin 2018).

Currently, there is a transition from the traditional way of urban life associated with full-time employment and permanent residence in a typical apartment building to a combined one, with remote employment and living outside the city or in low-rise buildings in peripheral and low-value urban locations. With this trend, there is not only the so-called pendulum migration, and the complication of the logistics infrastructure of the metropolis, but also the complication of the identification scheme of residents.

It is the metaphor of migration that allows us to find relevant approaches to describing how the formation of subjectivity and identity of a citizen takes place, how the doubling of identity (real and digital) leads to the diversification of the functions of a social subject. The formulation of problems of this order leads to the need to rethink social stability and mobility in a modern city (Kozlova 2021). In most cases, the functions of a social subject in the context of social cognition and the construction of reality are realized in (Mukhatmetzyanova 2018):

1. cognition (fixation, structuring and interpretation of facts);
2. goal setting, setting cognitive and practical tasks;
3. forecasting, planning, and managing individual activities and interactions;
4. improving integration into the social system, ensuring inter-level migration.

Migration is probably inspired by two main trends in personal, group and macrosocial processes:

1. maintaining the desired level of activity (economic, communicative, stylistic, cognitive, cultural);
2. a change in the current level of social activity as unsatisfactory.

Both of these trends can become an impulse to physical movements, to make decisions about changing social status and worldview. Migration processes are associated not only with the enlargement of urban structures and the displacement of residents, but also with metaphorical, identification displacement. The formation of new agglomerations in modern conditions is not due to explosive population growth, but largely due to migration processes that begin with an "internal transition", awareness of the cause and the need to integrate into the desired social location. The social and communicative structure of a large city currently presents a range of opportunities for such a transition, but all of them are available and known to residents, involved in social support programs, implemented in social advertising projects.

To realize the social potential of the city, general scientific, epistemological urban research is needed, the results of which will create the basis for designing locations and socially encouraged mechanisms of migration transition, promising strategies for the development of the city, the hierarchy of urban projects, and which will become a significant basis for maintaining the social stability of large cities and the social system as a whole.

174 Domestic violence against Brazilian women abroad from transnational, intercultural and intersectional perspectives

Camila Escudero, Universidade Metodista de São Paulo, Brazil

The issue of violence against women is a constant in Brazil and, despite difficulties in collecting, recording and identifying data, among others, there are many studies and entities that are dedicated to analyzing the topic, in an interdisciplinary way, and, including with strong performance in the process of public policies formulation. However, when we talk about Brazilian women abroad, information is completely scarce, except for specific efforts.

We believe that this invisibility of Brazilian women victims of domestic violence abroad is due to two main aspects. The first one is related about to the historical development of Brazilian emigrations, which is quite recent (since 1980s). The second is about the idea of “rupture”, historically attributed to migratory processes. It was only around the 1990s that transnational (Vertovec, 2009) and intercultural (Canclini, 2005) perspectives began to consider the multiplicity of fluid identities, networks and organizations constituted within a space and time relationship in displacement situations, involving places of origin and destination of the migrant subject in a single social field (Bourdieu, 2002).

Thus, the purpose of this work is to expose the theme of domestic violence against Brazilian women living in other countries, initially, from a transnational and intercultural perspective. According to IOM Brasil (2021), since the beginning of the 2000s, women have gained more importance and visibility in Brazilian emigration flows. In the case of the lower social classes, this emphasis is largely due to their status as breadwinners; in the upper classes, it is related to issues of independence and female empowerment. However, it is known that for this group, migration often results in different impacts due to several factors, as example: family separation and consequent lack of support network, increased responsibilities for raising children, ageism, social and work, in addition to greater dependence of the husband, in a intersectionality (Collins; Bilge, 2020). And it is in this context that situations of domestic violence occur.

Documentary analysis (Moreira, 2011) and the study of a few available data are considered to systematize information about the topic. They showed us the presence of different social actors (besides the women emigrant), between Brazilian state, non-profit organizations (NGO's), traditional media and virtual social media, family (in general, in Brazil) and friends or other contacts in the host country. Each one, has actions and participation according to their structure, possibilities and interests, with emphasis on civil society, with solidarity actions, community mobilization and individual efforts. However, the issue, despite being serious and a verified reality, is far from attracting the attention of authorities and society as a whole, not only because the dispersion and lack of systematized data about the Brazilian community abroad, absence of women Brazilian public policies that, also, include this population, restrictive immigration laws of foreign countries, as well as difficulties intrinsic to the characteristics of this crime – violence is not only physical and sexual, but also psychological and symbolic.

9 July 2024, Tuesday

08:00 – 09:30

12G V - Gender and Migration 2

Moderator: Zeynep Banu Dalaman, Istanbul Topkapi University, Turkey

2076 Feminization of Migration: Examining Gender Dynamics, Cultural Norms, and the Development of Gender-responsive Policies *Zeynep Banu Dalaman*

61 Surveillance and Identity: Queer Iranian Refugees' Navigation of Belonging

Isabel Rose Soloaga

174 Domestic violence against Brazilian women abroad from transnational, intercultural and intersectional perspectives

Camila Escudero

324 **Deciphering the Agency in Migration Decision-making among the Women of Korail Informal Settlement, Bangladesh**

Rasheda Rawnak Khan

1822 **Marital Life of F-2 Visa Holders through Intersectionality Lens**

Fateme Bakhshalizadeh

2076 **Feminization of Migration: Examining Gender Dynamics, Cultural Norms, and the Development of Gender-responsive Policies**

Zeynep Banu Dalaman, Istanbul Topkapi University, Turkey

This study offers a comprehensive analysis of the feminization of migration, a trend marked by the growing number of women independently migrating for work. It investigates the connection between this shift and the larger phenomenon of forced migration, underscoring the necessity for gender-responsive policies. The paper delves into the historical context of migration, which was predominantly male-focused, and the recent decades that have witnessed a significant shift in gender dynamics. With women constituting a substantial proportion of migrants, the complexities of forced migration can no longer be viewed through a gender-neutral lens. The paper also explores the role of cultural norms in defining migration patterns and experiences, and how these norms shape decision-making processes for women. It highlights the need for challenging these norms to empower female migrants, and how cultural perceptions often channel women into caregiver roles, impacting global migration patterns. The impact of these norms extends to the reception of female migrants in host countries, influencing their integration and access to resources. The study further discusses the development, implementation, and evaluation of gender-responsive policies in migration. It emphasizes the importance of inclusive, participatory processes that utilize both quantitative and qualitative data to provide a comprehensive understanding of policy outcomes. The paper also addresses the challenges policymakers face in monitoring these policies, such as the lack of disaggregated data, policy gaps and limited stakeholder coordination, and proposes solutions to these issues. The paper concludes with an argument for the critical importance of overcoming these challenges for the successful implementation and monitoring of gender-responsive migration policies, and the tangible difference they can make in the lives of migrants.

61 **Surveillance and Identity: Queer Iranian Refugees' Navigation of Belonging**

Isabel Rose Soloaga

The exercise of surveillance on queer migrants proves a pivotal force in the production of sexualities through their migration processes. This paper engages interviews and poetry completed as part of Negotiating Queer Identities Following Forced Migration: A Comparative Study of Iranian Queer Refugees Living in Turkey, the UK and Canada (<https://iranqueerefugee.net/>). Our research shows that surveillance, both by state and societal actors, plays an important role in the negotiation of identity for many Iranians. For some, surveillance leads to a difficult choice between concealment and seeking refuge abroad. Many queer Iranians first migrate to Turkey in an effort to escape Iranian state and pervasive social surveillance, where legal penalties for queer acts include the death penalty. Queer migrants face institutionalized homophobia at the hands of Turkish immigration authorities and brutality at the hands of police and non-state actors. According to our participants, some immigration officials may extend the waiting times for queer migrants or tip off police regarding their identity, therefore making them targets for persecution as a result of their identity. Circumnavigating surveillance by 'passing' as straight or gender normative to avoid persecution remains part of many Iranian queers' day-to-day lives. After leaving Turkey, and as one consequence of lifetimes spent hiding their sexual and gender identities, many asylum seekers struggle to provide proof of membership within the particular social group required to attain protection in the UK and Canada. Our research reveals the urgent necessity for: 1. expedited asylum processing times in transit countries such as Turkey, where queer Iranians face extended asylum waiting times and police brutality tied to homophobia and anti-LGBTQ political agendas; and 2. investment in the education of immigration control officers in Turkey, the UK and Canada both on the subjects of SOGIESC and the origin country contexts that lead to forced migration. In spite of official state surveillance and legal condemnation, our research reveals a distinct diversity within Iranian queer identity and culture. The creation of spaces of belonging, both in Iran and in

receiving countries, provides critical opportunities for the articulation and expression of identities beyond the narrow constraints of largely Western-dominated queer terminologies.

174 Domestic violence against Brazilian women abroad from transnational, intercultural and intersectional perspectives

Camila Escudero, Universidade Metodista de São Paulo, Brazil

The issue of violence against women is a constant in Brazil and, despite difficulties in collecting, recording and identifying data, among others, there are many studies and entities that are dedicated to analyzing the topic, in an interdisciplinary way, and, including with strong performance in the process of public policies formulation. However, when we talk about Brazilian women abroad, information is completely scarce, except for specific efforts.

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324 Deciphering the Agency in Migration Decision-making among the Women of Korail Informal Settlement, Bangladesh

Rasheda Rawnak Khan, Dhaka University, Bangladesh

In a world where migration has turned into a global phenomenon, women's migration is often shaped by various exclusive factors such as gender norms, financial conditions, family responsibilities, social networks, as well as their agencies. Despite women's ability to make decisions regarding migration, few studies have been done in the context of informal settlement of migrant women. Most studies try to point to climate change and the lack of employment opportunities in rural Bangladesh for migration to urban dhaka, the capital city of Bangladesh. According to Lisa Friedman (2009), in Bangladesh, around 50,000 people move to the capital from rural areas yearly in search of better jobs, opportunities, and lifestyles. The Korail is one of the largest informal habitats in Bangladesh. Women inhabiting this arena hold different cultural and individual values. However, their decisions are commonly influenced by two factors- gender roles and family responsibilities as expected by society. Where many studies show women as passive migrants, the women in Korail informal settlement act as agents of migration while making the decisions themselves.

1822 **Marital Life of F-2 Visa Holders through Intersectionality Lens**

Fatemeh Bakhshalizadeh

This study explores the financial and marital struggles of the female spouses of international students in the US through an intersectionality lens. Because spouses of international students come to the US with F-2 visa whose regulations prohibit working in paid employment, spouses of international students become dependent on their student spouses financially. Contrary to previous studies showing that becoming dependent on their husband makes female immigrants vulnerable to abuse, this article about 16 women from ten different countries who used to be employed prior to coming to the US, shows that this is not always true. The findings show that even if female F-2 holders in this study became dependent on their husbands, they had no experience of abuse. Although the participants faced marital conflicts, it was due to the lack of time of the husband, financial issues, and being prevented from working, which created unhappiness for the wives and consequently affect their marital life.

12H V - Crimean Tatar Diaspora and Tatar Forced Migrants after Russia's Attack on Ukraine (2014-2023)

Moderator: Sebnem Koser Akcapar, Social Sciences University of Ankara, Turkey

- 2059 **Taking refuge in the city “with the largest population of Crimean Tatars on earth”: Exploring the relations among Crimean Tatar diaspora and recent forced migrants from Crimea and from Ukraine in Eskişehir, Turkey**

Sebnem Koser Akcapar, Filiz Tutku Aydın

- 2060 **Survival Strategies of the Crimean Tatar Community in Poland: The Discourse of Community Leaders after the 2014 Annexation**

Nedim Useinow

- 2061 **The role of Crimean Tatars in Romania in facilitating the settlement of Ukrainian refugees**

Metin Omer

Discussant: *Marta Jaroszewicz*

- 2059 **Taking refuge in the city “with the largest population of Crimean Tatars on earth”: Exploring the relations among Crimean Tatar diaspora and recent forced migrants from Crimea and from Ukraine in Eskişehir, Turkey**

Sebnem Koser Akcapar, Social Sciences University of Ankara, Turkey Filiz Tutku Aydın, Social Sciences University of Ankara, Turkey

The Crimean Tatar forced migrants settled in Eskişehir in Central Anatolia in 2022 because of Russian attack on Ukrainian mainland, occupation of southern Ukraine, and forced mobilization of Crimean tatars in Crimea which Russia occupied in 2014. We investigate why this city was designated as a settlement site by a common decision-making of Turkish state agencies, migrants, and diaspora, the relations between diaspora and migrants, the role diaspora played in the settlement and adaptation of migrants. Through a fieldwork in the city and interviews with a variety of individuals from all Crimean Tatars from different waves of migration as well as state officials, we suggest that re- construction of Eskişehir as a diasporic site, owning special circumstances in which Crimean Tatar national identity could be ensured to be protected utmost, was significant in the selection of this city as a place of settlement by both Turkish state officials, diaspora nationalists, and forced migrants themselves. We will outline how the previous narrative of diaspora nationalism focusing on anti-colonial struggle of Crimea Tatars and Turkey's construction of its self-identity as beneficiary/protector of all Turkic peoples influenced policies and practices regarding migrant settlement, citizenship, and expectations of ways of adaptation of migrants. Similarly migrants' nationalism was influential in their settlement practices, such as limited adaptation to the life of host-country while spending their time to nurture their national belonging through educational and cultural activities, rejection of permanent residency status because of their expectation of return to Crimea, and re-uniting as a community despite having different citizenships different countries now-Russia and Ukraine.

Keywords: Crimean Tatars; forced migration; Eskisehir; Turkey; diaspora; nationalism; ethnic identity.

2060 Survival Strategies of the Crimean Tatar Community in Poland: The Discourse of Community Leaders after the 2014 Annexation

Nedim Useinow, University of Warsaw, Poland

This presentation examines the survival strategies of the Crimean Tatar community in exile in the aftermath of Russia's seizure of Crimea. Annexation significantly affected the community, leading many to flee to Poland to avoid persecution. The study focusses on how leaders of the Muslim community adapt to changing emigration circumstances. Through interviews, social media analysis, public speeches, documents, and observations, the author identifies measures taken to preserve the community's cultural and religious identity. Preliminary findings reveal that Crimean Tatar leaders in Poland have adopted various survival strategies. These include the establishment of nonprofit organizations, the promotion of their culture and language, and the participation in education and intercultural dialogue. The leaders have adjusted their approaches over time in response to changes in their home country and the global landscape. The study also highlights the collaboration between the Crimean Tatar and Polish Tatar communities, showcasing intergroup relations. The author seeks to understand the dynamics of the exiled Crimean Tatar community and the factors that influence resilience strategies in the face of forced migration. This research contributes to the discourse on leadership in migrant communities, specifically to preserve group identity in unfamiliar environments. Additionally, it sheds light on how ethnic leaders influence discussions on migration, human rights, and ethnic autonomy in an era of global migration.

Keywords: Crimean Tatars; forced migration; national identity; ethnic leadership; survival strategies; Muslim community

2061 The role of Crimean Tatars in Romania in facilitating the settlement of Ukrainian refugees

Metin Omer, Ovidius University of Constanța, Romania

Romania was one of the main destinations of Ukrainian refugees during the Russian invasion of 2022. This situation was due both to the proximity and to the involvement of the Romanian state and civil society in helping the refugees. However, an aspect that was less considered was the existence of a significant diaspora of Crimean Tatars in Romania, which was formed as a result of waves of emigration from Crimea caused by tsarist policies after 1783. Crimean Tatar diaspora in Romania was actively involved in helping Crimean Tatars on the peninsula both following the illegal annexation in 2014 and following the Russian invasion in 2022. This paper aims to analyze the involvement of Crimean Tatars in Romania in helping Ukrainian refugees. It is structured on three main levels. First of all, the relationship that the Crimean Tatars in Romania have had with their native territory, the Crimean Peninsula, over the years is presented. This aspect is considered necessary to understand the reasons behind the involvement of the Crimean Tatars in Romania in helping those in Crimea at key moments in their history. Secondly, the representative institutions of the Crimean Tatars in Romania are presented, namely the Muftiate of the Muslim Cult in Romania and the Democratic Union of Turkish-Muslim Tatars in Romania. These, together with other NGOs controlled by the Crimean Tatars in Romania, carried out an extensive campaign to raise funds and welcome refugees from Ukraine. Finally, in the third part of the paper, the results of the involvement of Crimean Tatars from Romania in the process of helping refugees from Ukraine are analyzed. In this sense, two aspects are considered. First, the extent to which the involvement of the Crimean Tatar community in Romania had an effect in facilitating the process of receiving Ukrainian refugees is analyzed. Secondly, it is examined to what extent the refugees who chose to stay in Romania were influenced by the existence of the Crimean Tatar diaspora. To achieve the proposed objectives, the paper is based on documents and reports published by official institutions or NGOs and interviews with community members, Crimean Tatar leaders and refugees.

9 July 2024, Tuesday

10:00 – 11:30

13A V - Art, Activism and Responsible Social Research on Human Mobility in the North American Context 1

Moderator: Camelia Tigau, Center for Research on North America (CISAN), National Autonomous University of Mexico

1805 Levels of coercion and trauma in international migration. A model based on intellectual exiles in North America

Camelia Tigau

18051 Women on the Move: Embracing the Intersectionality Perspective in the Study of New Migration Flows in the United States

Anahí Viladrich

18052 The Documentary as a Transformative Methodology in Working with Migrants

Aaraon Díaz Mendiburo

18053 The Guelaguetza of Oaxakeepsie: processes of community empowerment and folklorization among the Oaxacan community of Poughkeepsie, New York

Edgar Manuel Baltazar Amigon

18054 Screenwriters of Mexican Origin in 21st Century Hollywood

Everest Landa

1805 Levels of coercion and trauma in international migration. A model based on intellectual exiles in North America

Camelia Tigau, UNAM

This study contributes to the literature on skilled migration that has been developed since the Second World War and is mainly concentrated on economic and voluntary migration. The 21st century has brought an upsurge in intellectual exile due to protracted crises: significant migrant flows from Afghanistan, Syria, Ukraine, and Venezuela, to name a few, include professionals with enormous integration challenges due to collective trauma, language, and recertification barriers.

We propose a model of conflicts and responses of the diaspora of professionals, which includes a scale of coercion in forced migration, from preventive refuge to de facto refuge as a last resort in saving lives. Based on this model, we identify various levels of vulnerability and responsibility, which speak of the importance of the current crises and their impact on the migration of professionals.

This paper is situated in the Canadian context as an example of mutual accommodation and hospitality toward newcomers. This mixed approach is based on in-depth interviews and a survey with skilled refugees and displaced professionals. We highlight different proposals based on the perspective of the displaced themselves and their “objective representation”/interpretation of conflicts from a civic and humanitarian approach rather than a political one.

18051 Women on the Move: Embracing the Intersectionality Perspective in the Study of New Migration Flows in the United States

Anahí Viladrich, The City University of New York

This presentation combines analytical reflections based on two related research projects: First, it critically analyzes the social representations of Latin American migrant women in the United States (U.S.); and second, it presents a case study (conducted at the U.S.- Mexico border) that examines Latin American women’s recent migratory flows, particularly involving those coming from Venezuela and Mexico. Based on framing theory, the first part of the presentation deconstructs key stereotypes of migrant women as “hypervisible”, in that they are portrayed as passive subjects (e.g., accompanying their male partners on their journeys to the north) and as victims of trafficking. These images invisibilize the role and presence of migrant women as empowered agents who decide to migrate (alone and with their families) in search of better opportunities, and a safe destination, in the United States. The difficulties— including gender violence—experienced by these women on their migratory

journeys are illustrated through case studies, which highlight the importance of intersectionality theory to understand the diversity of the migratory trajectories of Latin American women who aspire to enter, and settle, in the U.S.

18052 The Documentary as a Transformative Methodology in Working with Migrants

Araaon Díaz Mendiburo, National Autonomous University of Mexico

Working with temporary migrant day labourers is quite complicated when it comes to informing them about any right due to several factors that, in one way or another, are linked to structural violence, a situation that becomes even more complicated when trafficking of migrant women, since the surveillance to which they are subjected is even greater than that of men. Throughout my experience working with Mexican migrants in Canada, I have discovered that the use of documentary triggers transformative processes that contribute to their resistance processes. This work seeks to recover these experiences and reflect on the power of transformative methodologies.

18053 The Guelaguetza of Oaxakeepsie: processes of community empowerment and folklorization among the Oaxacan community of Poughkeepsie, New York

Edgar Manuel Baltazar Amigon, UNAM

The Guelaguetza of Oaxakeepsie is a short film, the result of the fieldwork made during the summer of 2023 in Poughkeepsie, New York, that illustrates how the Oaxacan immigrant community interprets the production and reproduction of their festival “La Guelaguetza”. This annual festival has gained relevance with the North American community due to its more than 10 years of reproduction and heritage recognition due to the representation of different traditions and habits as part of the daily life of the Oaxacan community in Mexico through traditional dancing and music. The importance of this event today and the visibility it has gained over the years leads me to raise questions about how it is understood by the actors involved in the organisation, sponsorship, staging and reception (spectators and non-spectators) of the event. Likewise, the contribution to the processes of strengthening the Oaxacan community living in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., as well as the processes of folklorization if it existed. This film is part of my PhD research, “Social Representations of the Guelaguetza: Processes of community empowerment and Folklorization among the Mexican Community of Poughkeepsie, New York”.

18054 Screenwriters of Mexican Origin in 21st Century Hollywood

Everest Landa, UNAM

The primary relationship between Mexico and the United States is determined by geography; however, this correlation extends beyond mere geographical proximity and encompasses economic and cultural aspects, notably migration. A less conspicuous yet equally significant form of population movement involves highly skilled Mexican workers pursuing careers in American creative industries, particularly the film industry. Since the 2010s, Mexican cinema professionals have gained notable attention from the American and international press due to their success in winning Oscars. Among these accomplished individuals are scriptwriters, whose contributions, unfortunately, remain less visible than those of directors, actors, and cinematographers. In 2023, the American industry experienced a significant writers’ strike, highlighting the need to investigate the current status of screenwriters and TV writers of Mexican origin in Hollywood. This study aims to explore existing literature on skilled migration within the creative industries, focusing specifically on scriptwriting. If such literature is lacking, a comprehensive review of academic papers from relevant fields will be conducted, and findings and methodologies will be synthesised to comprehend the current employment and authorial landscape of screenwriters and TV writers of Mexican origin in Hollywood.

9 July 2024, Tuesday

10:00 – 11:30

13B V - Remittances and Development

Moderator: Boutaina Ismaili Idrissi, Mohamed V University, Rabat, Morocco

49 THE NEXUS BETWEEN REMITTANCES AND FINANCIAL INCLUSION: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW BY PRISMA METHOD

Boutaina Ismaili Idrissi, Hajar Boudri

95 Financial inclusion, workers' remittances and employment: Empirical study on Morocco

Boutaina Ismaili Idrissi, Hajar Boudri

198 Determinants Of Moroccan Migrant's Remittances: Applying The Heckman Method In Two-Step

Sara Kawkaba, Boutaina Ismaili Idrissi

379 Championing Justice: International Organizations' Role in Protecting Gulf Migrant Workers under Kafala

Pratik Bhargav

327 Does the Arrival of Remittances Affect Human Development in South Asian States? An Observational Revelation

Budhadev Mahanta, Dhanajay Kumar Gochhayat

49 The Nexus Between Remittances and Financial Inclusion: A Systematic Review by Prisma Method

Boutaina Ismaili Idrissi, University Mohammed V Rabat Hajar Boudri, Mohammed V University, Rabat

Workers Remittances represent an important source of financing for recipient countries to the extent that it exceeds sometimes foreign direct investment (FDI) flows (Sirkeci, Ratha, Cohen,

2012). International remittances flowing into developing economies has gained an increasing importance regarding the volume of these flows, their importance for the financial sector as well as their overall impact at the economic and social levels (Ismaili Idrissi, 2023).

Migrant remittances and financial inclusion are considered as two closely linked concepts and have been the subject of debate since the 1990s with the increase in international migration, as well as the increase in remittances to developing countries in recent years as these latter contribute significantly to financial inclusion which encourages Governments and international organizations in enhancing their efforts to draw the most appropriate policies to support migrant remittances. However, the nexus between remittances and financial inclusion remains complex and multifaceted.

This paper aims at assessing the evidence on the relationship between remittances and financial inclusion, employing the PRISMA method. This review will leverage a comprehensive search strategy that combines the rigor of PRISMA criteria with a bibliographic linkage technique to identify, select, and critically evaluate relevant published studies.

In this regard, the paper will analyze the content of the numerous publications between the period 2000 – 2023 in both languages French and English and based mainly on journals and scientific databases: Web of Science, Scopus and JSTOR which index national and international journals. Therefore, this method is based on two combined analyses: a descriptive analysis and a thematic analysis.

The descriptive analysis is to describe the data using frequency tables and univariate statistics, enabling the characteristics of the articles studied to be identified, while the thematic analysis is to provide a lexical analysis based on word frequency, in order to identify the key concepts addressed in the scientific research. The PRISMA method will rely on two software to visualize the scientific landscapes: the Nvivo 12 and the IBM SPSS Statistics 27.

Finally, the paper will recommend future research perspectives on migrant remittances and their impact on financial inclusion.

95 Financial inclusion, workers' remittances and employment: Empirical study on Morocco

*Boutaina Ismaili Idrissi, University Mohammed V Rabat Hajar Boudri,
University Mohammed V Rabat*

Employment is a paramount concern for many countries, decision-makers, as well as economists have proposed various strategies to meet this challenge. Financial inclusion and remittances play a central role in shaping economies and contribute significantly to improving employment levels. Despite their importance, they have not yet received the attention they deserve from researchers, policymakers and the general public. More research is needed to better understand the links between financial inclusion, remittances and employment rates in Morocco.

This article aims to deepen these complexities, highlighting the relationship between financial inclusion, remittances from migrant workers and the employment rate in Morocco using a rigorous econometric method autoregressive vector model (VAR), an econometric model that allows to study the relationship between several economic variables, based on macroeconomic data from Morocco for the period 1990-2020.

By examining the data over a significant period of time, the research seeks to establish strong links between financial inclusion, remittances and the employment rate, thus offering crucial perspectives for decision-makers, economists and other stakeholders involved in the economic development of Morocco.

Finally, this research aims to contribute to the understanding of the mechanisms underlying the relationship between financial inclusion, remittances from migrant workers and the employment rate in Morocco.

198 Determinants of Moroccan Migrant's Remittances: Applying The Heckman Method in Two-Step

Sara Kawkaba, University Mohammed V Rabat Boutaina Ismaili Idrissi, University Mohammed V Rabat

The paper aims to identify and analyze the determinants of remittances made by Moroccan migrants, using data from the National Survey on International Migration in 2018-19 (ENMI) conducted by HCP (High commission of planning) that covered all Moroccan regions and in both areas of residence (urban and rural). The research focuses specifically on 3,290 households with at least one member abroad and 518 households that received remittances. The Heckman two-step method is used to address the complex phenomenon of remittances in a robust and rigorous manner. This method is particularly suitable for dealing with selection bias issues that can skew the results of conventional analyses. This is because not all migrants choose to transfer remittances, and among those who do, the amounts vary widely. The Heckman method separates these two aspects by first dealing with the decision to transfer funds (first step) and then, conditional on that decision, the amount transferred (second step). In the first step, a Probit model is used to examine the factors influencing the likelihood that a household will receive remittances from a Moroccan resident abroad (MRA). This analysis takes into account various variables such as the sex, age and age squared of the head of household, household size, marital status, level of education, employment status, type of activity, poverty status, as well as the environment and region of residence of the head of household. These variables are chosen because of their relevance in explaining remittance decisions, reflecting the socio-economic and demographic dynamics that influence these decisions. The second step of Heckman's method is to value the amounts transferred. Analysis identifies how the characteristics of the head of household influence not only the decision to transfer money, but also the volume of these transfers. The use of Heckman's method is crucial for this research because it provides accurate and unbiased estimations. This method is

effective in dealing with issues related to self-selection and unobservable variables that might otherwise skew the results. By separating the analysis into two distinct steps, the method provides a nuanced and detailed understanding of the factors that influence remittances. This research makes a significant contribution to the understanding of the remittance behaviours of MRA. The results achieved are critical for policymakers and stakeholders seeking to develop effective policies and programs to maximize the benefits of remittances for households and communities in Morocco. By identifying the key factors that influence these transfers, this study provides valuable information to guide initiatives to improve the economic and social well-being of migrants and their families left behind in Morocco.

379 Championing Justice: International Organizations' Role in Protecting Gulf Migrant Workers under Kafala

Pratik Bhargav, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India

The Kafala system is a sponsorship-based employment system prevalent in many Middle Eastern countries, particularly in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries. Under this system, migrant workers must have a sponsor or employer responsible for their legal status and well-being while they work in the host country.

Kafala as a legal practice has its origins in Sharia law. Initially, through the kafala, citizens would vouch for a foreign visitor and assume responsibility for their behaviour during the stay and their safety. The kafala was also a method of (temporarily) integrating foreigners into the local social networks. Nevertheless, as migration to the region increased, this traditional mechanism became a “legal and state-based system for governing foreign labour”.

The Kafala system has been scrutinised for its potential exploitation and abuse of migrant workers. This can result in workers being trapped in abusive or exploitative employment situations, unable to leave or seek redress. It gives sponsors

significant power over their workers, which can result in the abuse of that power, including non-payment of wages, confiscation of passports, and physical abuse. Thus, this system has been criticised for perpetuating a system of discrimination, where migrant workers are treated as second-class citizens and are often subject to harsh working conditions and low wages.

I study the role that International organisations and NGOs can play in advocating for the rights of migrant workers in the Gulf region, particularly those subjected to the Kafala system. They can raise awareness about human rights abuses, provide legal aid and shelter to workers in distress, and help them seek redress for abuses. Additionally, these organisations may work to hold governments and employers accountable by monitoring working conditions, documenting abuses, and advocating for policy reforms. Examples include the International Labour Organization (ILO), Human Rights Watch (HRW), the Migrant Forum in Asia (MFA), and the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC). I study how these organisations, along with charities, churches and other religious groups, engage in activities such as capacity building, awareness campaigns, and advocacy efforts to promote fair recruitment practices and improve working conditions.

327 Does the Arrival of Remittances Affect Human Development in South Asian States? An Observational Revelation

Budhadev Mahanta, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India

Dhanajay Kumar Gochhayat, Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi, India

The present study examines the correlation between human development, remittance inflows, and other macroeconomic factors, including human capital, FDI, life expectancy, financial development and economic growth in South Asia in the last two days of the 21st century. The existence of cointegration among the variables is verified by the Fisher residual cointegration test. The VECM technique also suggests the long-term link between

the variables. In this paper, we use FMOLS and DOLS to illustrate the long-term elasticity of explicating factors. We discover that government spending and human development are positively correlated. At the same time, positive effects on human development are also seen in the life expectancy rate and human capital. On the other hand, human development and Remittances in the South Asian region are causally related in a unidirectional manner. It is possible to design governmental policies that support income, health, and education, which will stimulate and improve human growth. We can propose that government strategies be designed to support income, education, and health, which will stimulate the advancement of humankind.

13C V - Wellbeing and Migration 3

Moderator: Ruchi Singh, Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai, India

89 Prevalence and Determinants of Mental Health Problems among Internally Displaced Persons in Zamfara State Nigeria

Akintunde Damilare Michael, Akintunde Omotola Olawunmi

55 Health Equity Framework in Addressing the Disconnection between Migration and Social Determinants of Health

Oguz Kaan Ozalp

237 Key issues of labor migrants' access to healthcare services in Russia

Olga Borodkina

1864 The 'many faces' of migrant sex workers as entrepreneurs - Exploring 'future building' amongst migrant escorts and indoor prostitutes in the UK

Shirley Velasquez-Hoque

89 Prevalence and Determinants of Mental Health Problems among Internally Displaced Persons in Zamfara State Nigeria

*Akintunde Damilare Michael, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria Nigeria
Akintunde Omotola Olawunmi, Usman Danfodio University Teaching
Hospital, Sokoto*

Displacement and exposure to conflict are known risk factors for the high prevalence of mental health problems among internally displaced persons (IDPs). Globally, according to a recent WHO's new prevalence estimate, 1 in every 11 persons (9.1%) who have experienced war or conflict in the previous ten years will have a moderate to severe mental disorder; and 1 in 5 persons living in conflict-affected areas have one form of mental illness (post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, anxiety disorder, bipolar disorder and schizophrenia) at any point in time in the conflict-affected populations assessed (22.1%). According to a review of health problems of IDPs in Africa published in 2016 by Owoaje et al, there was significant prevalence of mental health problems among IDPs in Africa, and the predominant ones included post-traumatic stress disorder (range: 42%–54%) and depression (31%–67%). The study aim to determine the prevalence and determinants of mental health problems among banditry-displaced internally displaced persons in conflict affected Northwestern, Nigeria. This is a cross-sectional descriptive study. The participants are IDPs from the 36 unofficial IDP camps in Anka town displaced due to herders-pastoralist conflicts, and attacks or fear of attacks by armed bandits. Participants are consenting IDPs aged 15 years and above who currently stay in the designated IDP camps in Anka town (selected using a multi-stage sampling technique. 367 participants were drawn from the homes in the designated clusters. A structured interviewer administered questionnaire was used to gather the data. R statistical package will be used to analyse the data, with scoring systems for the respective mental health disorder checklists utilised to determine the prevalence of post-traumatic stress disorders, depression, and anxiety; and the determinants identified. The results will also be compared with previous studies, and conclusions drawn. P- value will be set at ≤ 0.05 .

Out of 364 participants, 244(67%) were males, and 120 (33%) females. The minimum duration of displacement was 2 months while the maximum was 120 months. The prevalence of PTSD, Depression and General Anxiety disorder was 71.2%, 40%, and 20% respectively. About 13.7% of respondents had symptoms consistent with the three disease entities, 16.2% had PTSD and GAD, and 16.2% with depression and GAD. Significant determinants include duration of displacement, separation from family, and loss of livelihood and family members. The severe form of GAD and depression are found among those who have lost family and livelihoods. 8.2% of respondents now use some form of substance to forget their trouble with about 95% of them unwilling to disclose the substance they now abuse.

55 Health Equity Framework in Addressing the Disconnection between Migration and Social Determinants of Health

Oguz Kaan Ozalp, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, USA

Immigrants arriving in the United States face the challenge of adapting to a new environment with distinct cultures, norms, and social and political institutions. The complexity of integration of arriving immigrants is compounded by a fragmented environment of federal, state, and municipal laws, as well as administrative practices that significantly affect immigrants' access to essential social determinants of health including education, employment, housing, food security, and community health. The disconnection between stakeholders addressing social determinants of health and those focused on immigrant issues has resulted in missed opportunities for research, practice, and policy development which cause social stratification and exclusion of immigrants from such services. Such missed opportunity eventually undermines the health outcomes of immigrants. This article proposes a health equity framework in social policy design as a means to bridge this gap. By asserting the language of health equity, this article aims to address the needs of immigrant populations, promoting a holistic and inclusive approach to policies affecting their well-

being. Drawing from existing research on integration policies, a case study will be presented on the challenges faced by highly educated immigrants who encounter barriers imposed by increasingly hostile migration policies, hindering their access to employment and housing services. In conclusion, the proposed framework aims to not only identify the existing gaps in research and policy but also present advocacy to promote the health of immigrants and enhance their economic and social integration. By integrating the health equity framework into the design of social policies, this article argues that a more inclusive and supportive environment for immigrants, ultimately contributing to improved health outcomes and removing barriers that perpetuate social stratification and exclusion, could further ignite broader conversation, that encourages interdisciplinary collaboration and holistic approach to the well-being of immigrants in the United States.

237 Key issues of labor migrants' access to healthcare services in Russia

Olga Borodkina, St Petersburg University

The intensive labor migration in Russia began in the 1990s. Over the years, the size and structure of migration have undergone significant changes. The COVID-19 pandemic has had a substantial impact on migration flows, yet Russia continues to be one of the leading destinations for labor migrants for the citizens of CIS countries. Almost 85% of immigrants are primarily coming from Central and Central Asian post-Soviet states, namely Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan. The access to healthcare services is one of the key factors of social integration of migrants and the condition of controlling dangerous infectious diseases. The aim of this study is to investigate the issues of labor migrants' access to medical services and reduction of health risks for migrants. The research methods were the analysis of statistical data on international migration and epidemiological data concerning diseases such as HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis in Russia as well as the analysis of legal documents regulating the provision of medical assistance to foreign citizens and results of

previous studies on migrant health issues. Additionally, the expert interviews with NGO leaders working with migrants and healthcare professionals (N = 15) were conducted. Research results demonstrated several key issues regarding labor migrants' access to healthcare services in Russia. Firstly, there are institutional and legal barriers. Currently, upon entry into Russia, migrants undergo medical examination, including chest X-rays and HIV testing. While in Russia, migrants often avoid seeking medical care due to the risk of deportation associated with positive HIV and tuberculosis diagnoses. Medical insurance is a mandatory condition for employment, however, in most cases, migrants or their employers purchase for the cheapest insurance with limited access to medical services. Medical insurance is viewed by migrants more as a condition for obtaining a residence permit rather than a way for accessing necessary medical care. Additionally, many migrants lack sufficient knowledge about the Russian healthcare system and available medical services. Such factors as poor living conditions and non-healthy lifestyle (inadequate nutrition, non-compliance with work-rest schedules) contribute to poor health outcomes among migrants, exacerbating their need for medical assistance. Discrimination and negative attitudes of medical personnel towards migrants were also identified. The migrant community often feels vulnerable and lacks activism, further complicating efforts to address their healthcare needs and advocate for better access to medical services. In conclusion, it should be noted that the problems of migrant access to healthcare require systemic solutions and collaboration between the receiving country (Russia) and countries of origin. Special attention should be paid to ensuring the prevention of infectious diseases, including the possibility of anonymous (or confidential) testing and treatment of infectious diseases. Additionally, issues of medical services for the partners and children of labor migrants should be solved.

Acknowledgment. The research was carried out in St. Petersburg University with the financial support of the RSF, the project № 22-18-00261.

**1864 The 'many faces' of migrant sex workers as entrepreneurs
- Exploring 'future building' amongst migrant escorts and
indoor prostitutes in the UK**

Shirley Velasquez-Hoque, Oxford Brookes University

This paper examines an under-researched, marginalised, and invisible migrant community: migrant sex workers and their entrepreneurship. It takes a postmodern feminist approach and examines the agency of female, male, and transgender migrant sex workers through their entrepreneurial practices and business/investment plans in the UK and their home countries. The study takes a qualitative approach, exploring the lives of 12 participants who currently work as escorts and indoor prostitutes in the southeast of the UK. Aspects of the findings from the study, confirm other published research findings, including that a mixture of economic and non-economic factors lead participants to enter/re-enter the sex trade. However, in the study reported here, for nearly all participants, sex work was part of a broader, aspirational, and economic strategy. Through the data analysis, 3 different scenarios of entrepreneurship/investments are identified which range from micro- entrepreneurship in the UK sex industry, to real-estate and human capital investments in participants' home countries. The findings urge a reframing of how sex workers can be perceived, challenging the victim discourse of exploitation and a corresponding sense of individuals lacking choice and agency. In this study, sex work was used as a strategy to create alternative, entrepreneurial futures outside the sex industry.

13D V - Migration and Integration 2

*Moderator: Sahizer Samuk Carignani, Wilfried Laurier University,
Canada*

**160 Syrian Refugee Farmworkers: Why Forced
Migration is an Agrarian Question**

China Sajadian

1062 A Tale of Two Cities: (E-/Im-)Migration and Resentment Through the Eyes of Commercianti in Pavia and Mantova

Anna Marino, Sara de Athouguia Filipe

1804 Undocumented Migration, Cross Border Crime and The Securitization Theory: A South African Reflection

Victor H. Mlambo

1829 Trajectories of asylum and refuge in Galicia, Spain: welcoming initiatives in rural and urban contexts.

Leticia Santaballa, Keina Espiñeira

160 Syrian Refugee Farmworkers: Why Forced Migration is an Agrarian Question

China Sajadian, Vassar College, USA

Based on two years of ethnographic fieldwork with Syrian refugee farmworkers at the Lebanese-Syrian border, this paper makes a case for radically rethinking displacement from a critical agrarian political economy perspective. In contrast to the conventional idea of refugee exile as one linked to an originary event of traumatic uprooting by war or disaster, my research with Syrian farmworkers reveals a much longer history of how debt configures agrarian labor mobility: a multi-generational and ongoing predicament rooted in uneven agrarian development, crises of household provisioning, and gendered labor obligations on both sides of the border. Taking agrarian debt as its central theoretical lens and ethnographic entry point, the paper traces how a segment of upwardly mobile Syrian migrants (shāwīsh) established a network of camps in Lebanon for an increasingly feminized population of Syrian farmworkers, as rural families became dependent on remittances from abroad. While most of these camps are now officially designated by the United Nations as refugee camps, many of these farmworkers' familial migratory ties to Lebanon extend back decades. This system of low-waged labor recruitment

hinged upon a delicate cross-border economy of remittance flows and seasonal returns within translocal households, supplemented by women's subsistence work in Syria and offset by the relatively lower cost of living in their home villages during slack periods. As these farmworkers coped with a loss of cross-border mobility and the mounting costs of long-term displacement, many increasingly turned to shāwīsh camps to meet their daily subsistence needs. This paper offers an original account of how shāwīsh headmen scaled up temporary migration infrastructures to create long-term refugee camps, through which they lend cash, housing, and services in exchange for agricultural labor commitments. In contrast to the typical understanding of camps as spaces of exclusion from economic and political life, I show how these camps remain deeply embedded in the political economy of agriculture in the region, where the war was not simply a rupture but rather a reconfiguration of these camps' redistributive functions. By recasting Syrians' predicaments as an agrarian question of gendered labor and debt, this paper boldly challenges the distinction between "involuntary" refugees and "voluntary" labor migrants, as well as the idea of a refugee crisis itself.

1062 A Tale of Two Cities: (E-/Im-)Migration and Resentment Through the Eyes of Commercianti in Pavia and Mantova

Anna Marino, Sara de Athouguia Filipe, University of Neuchâtel, Switzerland

Migration is a contentious, often highly politicized, issue in several European countries (van der Brug et al. 2015), remaining an emotionally charged policy area (Cangià & Pagani 2014). In Italy, the controversies surrounding migration challenges have pervaded the political and public spheres (Campisi & Sottilotta 2022). Some authors have addressed the connection between migration and emotions in different geographical contexts; however, the mobility-emotions nexus has been approached either from the immigration or the emigration angle. In our paper, we examine the influence of both emigration and immigration on the development of 'resentful affectivities' as

passive and active forms of resentment (Capelos and Demertzis 2018) by comparing two cities of the Italian region of Lombardy with regard to this mobility-emotion link. We conducted ethnographic observations and a total of 44 semi-structured interviews with shopkeepers (*commercianti*) in the cities of Mantova and Pavia. As the literature suggests, Italian *commercianti* are a relevant group due to their intertwinements with the dominant populist political offer (Saitta 2022) and group-specific historical and political interactions with the state (Morris 2002, 1996).

The interviews and ethnographic observations enlightened particular concerns, which we grouped according to thematic framings, regarding e-/im- migration trends and the links that *commercianti* establish between mobility and their political resentment (or lack thereof). Our analysis of this group at the local-urban level shows that concerns surrounding migration take part in broader resentful affectivities against the state – its apparatus, administration and elites – and are, more often than not, connected to other topical issues. As a result, we argue that it is not migration alone that generates resentment among *commercianti* but rather the way Italian authorities are perceived to respond to current societal changes and a generalized lack of ‘political trust’ (van der Meer & Zmerli 2017). Discourses are thus not focused on threats of abandonment or invasion but rather critical or pessimistic regarding the state’s ability to deal with economic, political and social challenges, to which e-/im- migration are often discursively linked.

By looking at two-way mobility and its impact on resentful affectivities, we establish a dialogue with and contribute to a growing literature on different types of resentment and their implications for liberal, democratic politics. With a broad perspective on mobility, bringing in both e-/im-migration, we propose to address a considerable gap in the existing literature of migration studies (Kyriazi et al. 2022). Our comparative approach draws from data that allows us to zoom in on the local-urban level with an ‘ethnographic sensibility’ (Herzog and Zacka 2017). Thus, we focus on the cultural context in which emotional

arguments take place as well as the political and social meanings making such context intelligible, escaping taken-for-granted discourses of abandonment/invasion in favor of more nuanced mobility-resentment narratives.

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1804 Undocumented Migration, Cross Border Crime and The Securitization Theory: A South African Reflection

Victor H. Mlambo

This paper attempted to examine the narratives and debates around Undocumented migration, cross border crime and the

securitization and militarization of South Africa's borders. Adopting a systematic review of literature, this paper attempted to add to the growing literature around this highly politicized issue. This paper revealed that Undocumented migration and cross border crime are not serious issues that pose a threat to the country's socio-economic development let alone its national security. The drive to securitize these issues has been driven by politicians who seek voters and who use migrants as political scapegoats. This paper contends that rather investing millions on border securitization and militarization, such monies will be well spent on health, education, social welfare and infrastructure development. Finally, this paper argues that unilateral approaches to border security are bound to fail because the factors driving Undocumented migration and cross border crime are multifaceted and beyond South Africa's control. Hence regional cooperation becomes key. Securitization and militarization approaches don't stop migration and border crime, rather migrants and crime syndicates always find ways to go around such approaches.

1829 Trajectories of asylum and refuge in Galicia, Spain: welcoming initiatives in rural and urban contexts

*Leticia Santaballa, Universidade da Coruña Keina Espiñeira,
University of A Coruña, Spain*

The reception of refugees and asylum seekers has been extensively studied in terms of policies, impacts on the host countries, and integration of migrants. However, there has been less focus on the reception mechanisms and their effects on the emplacement of people. Galicia, a region in north-western Spain, has been understudied despite its unique migratory relationship and civil organization. This paper aims to analyze the concept of welcoming through the notion of emplacement and examine the trajectories of international protection in Galicia from the 1990s to the present day. The study offers five case studies of both structured and non-protocolised reception, taking into account the characteristics and needs of rural and urban contexts. This qualitative research methodology includes literature review and

intensive field immersions, where semi-structured interviews are conducted. The research is part of the H2020 funded research programme "Welcoming Spaces

- Investing in 'Welcoming Spaces' in Europe: revitalizing shrinking areas by hosting non-EU migrants (H2020-SC6-Migration-2019-870952)".

9 July 2024, Tuesday

10:00 – 11:30

13E V - Education and Skilled Migration 2

Moderator: Adi Binhas, Beit Berl College, Israel

147 Personal and Professional Identity Perceptions of Jewish Culture Teachers from the Former Soviet Union

Adi Binhas, Yaniv Iris

111 How to build a highly skilled migrant

María Esther Cervantes Macias

258 The Growing Adoption of STEM Degrees among Bangladeshi International Migrant Students in Postgraduate Studies *Farita Binte Hannan, Saifur Rashid*

147 Personal and Professional Identity Perceptions of Jewish Culture Teachers from the Former Soviet Union

Adi Binhas, Beit Berl College Yaniv Iris, Oranim College of Education

his article deals with the perceived professional and personal identity of Israeli public school teachers of subjects related to Jewish culture who have immigrated from the former Soviet Union (FSU). Our research question was: What was the impact of the emigration from the FSU on the teachers' Jewish- Israeli identity construction, and how did this process reflect on their professional self-perception as teachers of Jewishness-related subjects? We found that the development of the teachers' Jewish identity had a considerable impact on shaping their educational approach to teaching Jewish cultural subjects.

the article:

Adi Binhas & Iris Yaniv (2021): "I Had to Reinvent My Jewishness": Personal and Professional Identity Perceptions of Jewish Culture Teachers from the Former Soviet Union, Journal

111 **How to build a highly skilled migrant**

María Esther Cervantes Macías, University of British Columbia, Canada

By examining the cultivation of a cosmopolitan habitus and desirable skills from an early age, this paper argues that becoming "highly skilled" enables individuals to navigate the intricacies of international mobility by facilitating their competition in the global race for talent. Building on thirty interviews with highly skilled Mexican migrants living in Vancouver and Seattle, in this paper I argue that the formative years of late adolescence and early adulthood are essential in the formation of potential highly skilled-migrants, rather than focusing exclusively on the life of highly skilled migrants after crossing borders. This paper explores the agency and choices exercised by individuals in response to their households' strategies of social reproduction which enables them to become "citizens of the world", which facilitates the conversion of their social, economic and cultural capital from the sending to the receiving country. This paper underscores the uneven access to international education and mobility in developing nations, emphasizing the role of English language education and elite schooling.

This paper explores the mobility-as-potentiality strategies initiated by families with significant investments in education and cultural capital, which evolve into a mobility-as-strategy for individuals in adulthood. The various stages of international mobility, spanning from high school programs to postgraduate education or employment abroad, illustrate the growing importance of the multi-step migration processes facilitated by North American migration infrastructures, which enable the mobility of these "ideal migrants."

By analyzing the cultivation of a cosmopolitan habitus and desirable skills, the paper argues that becoming "highly skilled" enables individuals to navigate the intricacies of the global

middle classes and attain mobility within the region. This contribution aims to provide a nuanced understanding of the processes shaping highly skilled migration from Mexico to the United States and Canada and migration from the Global South to the Global North more broadly.

258 The Growing Adoption of STEM Degrees among Bangladeshi International Migrant Students in Postgraduate Studies

Farita Binte Hannan, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh Saifur Rashid, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh

In recent years, an increasing number of Bangladeshi students have been pursuing postgraduate studies in STEM fields abroad. UNESCO records indicate that in 2021, around 52,799 students from Bangladesh went overseas to study, a significant increase compared to previous years. Many of these students have shifted their academic focus from arts or social sciences to STEM subjects due to the perceived value of STEM in the global job market. Factors such as technological advancements, improved job opportunities, and higher salaries contribute to their choice of field. This trend is driven by the educational context in Bangladesh, where students make decisions to migrate abroad with hopes of obtaining a better education, particularly in STEM. The availability and scope of science education also influence their choice of host country. While some studies (Bongers et al., 2022; Breschi et al., 2020; Kaleva et al., 2019) have examined the relationship between STEM and skilled labor migrants or students, little research has been conducted on Bangladeshi international migrant students, their preference for STEM in academia, and how it influences their decision to migrate. This paper explores the dynamics that significantly shape the growing adoption and the obsession of STEM among graduate students who migrate to foreign countries for higher education. It seeks to identify the infrastructural model that influences and motivates students to choose international migration. This research utilized several ethnographic methods (in-depth observation, informal discussion, interview, and case study) to

collect extensive research data. In-depth interviews were conducted with international students and potential students, maintaining a balanced ratio to provide an overview of why international migrant students are more attracted to STEM fields. The results of this study show that the obsession with STEM among Bangladeshi students derives from the social valuation placed on subject choice in academia. In Bangladesh, science students are considered more intellectual and talented compared to students in other disciplines. The global emphasis on STEM also encourages parents to urge their children to pursue science abroad, as it offers more future opportunities. This societal perception leads science students to view STEM as the ultimate capital for their social value. As a result, students are more prone to opt for international migration for higher education purposes. With the increasing availability of STEM subjects in many countries, even Bangladeshi students with arts or social sciences backgrounds are shifting their academic focus. Furthermore, the trend of promoting interdisciplinary studies fuels students' desire to pursue the best opportunities, which are often found in STEM fields. In short, this paper provides valuable insights into the dynamics shaping migration decisions and the compulsive adoption of STEM among Bangladeshi international migrant students as well as students who want to pursue additional education overseas. The societal valuation of subject choice in academia is the root cause of the obsession with STEM among Bangladeshi students.

13F V - Migration, Law and Policy 5

Moderator: Michela C. Pellicani, University of Bari, Italy

**161 Assessing the Implications of Potential
UNRWA Collapse in Gaza Post- 7th October:
What Now for International Refugee Regime?**

Hasan Basri Bülbül

**1777 Borderless Dystopias: Forced Migration and
the Power of Place in the 21st-Century United**

States

Alexandra Villarreal

1886 The Role of the Regional Dimension in the International Migration

Michela C. Pellicani

85 What Drives Migration? A Contemporary Outlook

Gilbert Boateng

161 Assessing the Implications of Potential UNRWA Collapse in Gaza Post- 7th October: What Now for International Refugee Regime?

Hasan Basri BÜLBÜL, Boğaziçi University, Turkey

The Israeli response to the 7th of October attacks has caused a significant forced displacement in Gaza, a densely populated strip primarily inhabited by refugees and their descendants. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), tasked with providing assistance and protection to Palestinian refugees, has acknowledged its imminent collapse. The situation worsened when major donor countries, including the US and the UK, suspended funding to UNRWA, exacerbating the already catastrophic conditions. In the event that UNRWA cannot fulfill its mandate, Palestinian refugees may automatically seek recognition of their status in third states, even those that have withdrawn financial support from the agency. However, determining who qualifies as a Palestinian refugee raises intricate questions. Various definitions exist for different purposes, creating complexity. Does the term encompass only those who have received UNRWA assistance, registered with the organization, or does it extend to those displaced after the 7th of October eligible for UNRWA services? Are all Gazans now considered refugees under Article 1D? Another pressing issue is identifying when the cessation of assistance or protection is recognized. Recent case law has examined Article 1D concerning individual Palestinians outside UNRWA areas. However, this dynamic has shifted in Gaza, where, for the first time in 75 years, assistance has almost ceased in situ

due to UNRWA's inability to fulfill its mandate, leaving millions of Gazans unprotected. This would necessitate a group-based assessment for the people of Gaza. The third crucial aspect involves the transition of Palestinian refugees in Gaza to the oversight of the UNHCR if UNRWA terminates—a significant policy shift aligned with the purpose of the Convention that is “the continuity of protection”. This paper will delve into these complex questions in light of the unfolding developments in Gaza.

1777 Borderless Dystopias: Forced Migration and the Power of Place in the 21st-Century United States

Alexandra Villarreal, University of Texas at Austin, USA

At the dawn of a new century that was already proving particularly globalist and hawkish, Latina/o/x Studies scholar Rosa-Linda Fregoso wrote: “The utopic borderless world many of us imagined seems increasingly distant these days. ‘Borderlessness’ seems more like a dystopic nightmare, a design reserved for the new global empire of the United States as it reasserts its imperial role as state above all states and as beyond the rule of international law.” Two decades later, Fregoso’s assessment still reads as a rupture and a disturbance for many scholars and activists who have spent countless days thinking about borders and the potential for their absence. Her words also ring terrifyingly prescient, especially when the idea of borderlessness is being used less as a panacea and more as a weapon deployed on a variety of levels to exact physical and psychological violence. In this paper, I will use Fregoso’s theory of a dystopically borderless world to explore two emerging forms of borderlessness, which use the alleged nonexistence of borders as a tool and a cleaver to advance exclusionary agendas.

I will start this intervention by level-setting through a discussion of borders’ significance in the U.S., with an eye toward how Americans have reacted and continue to react to the idea of a borderless world. Next, I will consider how the most right-wing members of the 118th Congress have (d)evolved from claiming “open borders” to saying there is “no border” in nods to the

explicitly racist and dangerous “great replacement” theory, which has spread among the

U.S. public and is inspiring mass acts of brutality based on prejudice. Finally, I will analyze the Biden administration’s continued/expanded reliance on outsourcing humanitarian responsibilities to other countries, concentrating on the dwindling right to seek asylum that has historically been conferred at or within national borders. My dual case studies of emerging conceptions around borderlessness — rhetoric in Congress, and action by the Biden administration — are related but distinct, and they manifest along opposite ends of multiple spectrums. One is being loudly proclaimed, the other quietly enforced. One is outwardly hateful, the other ambivalently hurtful. One cries for attention; the other lurks in the shadows, hoping it will not be found. Still, both have the potential to bring about a dystopic nightmare, where borderlessness becomes a full-throated proxy for hate and/or harm.

1886 The Role of the Regional Dimension in the International Migration

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For over a century, most scholars have approached international migration, and interactions between immigrants and host societies, through three main perspectives: assimilation, multiculturalism, or transnationalism. Geographers studying migration have engaged all three, from those seeking to find spatial, economic, and social measures of assimilation and non-assimilation (Allen & Turner 1996; Frey & Liaw 1999; Hiebert & Ley 2003) to those who examine migration settlement patterns from a multicultural or pluralist perspective (Johnston et al., 2001), to those who explore the enactment of transnational communities (Walton-Roberts, 2004).

Contemporary migration processes (forced migration and labour induced mobility) as well as lifestyle and leisure-oriented movements affect areas in Europe that are considered as peripheral or rural. The concept of the “global countryside” has

been introduced as a hypothetical space that represents the ultimate outcome of globalising processes (Massey D., 2005; Woods M., 2007). In this direction, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognises the crucial role of the regional dimension for economic, social, and environmental development. Sustainable development may be linked to migration management to strategically disperse international migrants to regions in need of addressing rural challenges.

This paper brings small places to the forefront in an exploration of the dimension and nature of international immigration in rural areas and small towns in Italy. Continuing recent efforts to study migration at a sub-national scale, it focuses on non-metropolitan areas (so-called Inner Areas) to consider how globalisation and modernisation processes are experienced at a local level.

Given the scarce research on migration to rural places, our study is innovative because it tries to detect specific motives for moving there. More precisely, our main aim is to answer to the following research question: what motivates international immigrants' decisions to move to rural regions? Some hypotheses suggest that there is a set of motives to move to rural areas and smaller cities based on multilevel factors, both economic and non-economic, such as the following: employment availability and promises of work; lower living costs compared to bigger cities; quality of life; local services support; and echoes of the country of origin. Migrants' networks and the search for better opportunities could be other consistent motives.

The present paper is thus relevant for focusing on the inclusion and sustainability of rural areas, which are characterised by depopulation and a lack of economic competitiveness and innovation (Gauci, 2020).

Finally, this paper aims to inform policymakers of the value of international migrants, who can then design evidence-based plans to attract international migrants to support sustainable local development (see, for instance, the Italian National Strategy of Inner Areas - SNAI).

Methods and data

For our analysis we used data produced by the Italian Institute of Statistics (ISTAT) describing the past evolution (in the last 20 years) (<https://demo.istat.it/>) and projecting the future evolution to

2041 (<https://www.istat.it/it/archivio/273725>). Also from ISTAT, we used data on internal and international migration in Italy produced through “La rilevazione sulle iscrizioni e cancellazioni anagrafiche per trasferimento di residenza” which provides the basic information for all analyses on internal and international migratory flows. It represents a useful source of data because it allows measurement of the intensity and the direction of the flows as well as the main socio-demographic characteristics of those who move their residence. On the internal front, the data used allow to study over time the attractiveness of some areas of the territory and to monitor the consistency of migratory movements and consequently the impact that such transfers have on the population residing in the areas of origin and of destination of the flows. On the international front, the analysis of migratory flows disaggregated by nationality allows us to evaluate, in particular, the trend of foreign immigration to Italy and the emigration of Italians abroad (ISTAT, 2023).

To verify the attractiveness or repulsive force of various territories, the migration index (ratio between the migration balance and the total of registrations and cancellations) is considered. It has been calculated both for the Centres and the Inner Areas.

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85 What Drives Migration? A Contemporary Outlook

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This paper analyses the drivers of migration with emphasis on contemporary forces such as climate, environment, wars, and disasters. More than 280 million international migrants lived outside their countries of origin in 2021, in addition to the number of people who migrated within their home countries. In

2020, the IOM recorded a total of 89.4 million displaced persons. There were

26.4 million refugees, 4.1 million asylum seekers, 3.9 million displaced Venezuelans, and 55 million internally displaced people (IDPs) (48 conflict and violence, seven disasters). Migration is an ancient and vital component of human history, affecting every global society. It is a complex phenomenon influenced by micro, meso, and macro forces that drive individuals and families from their home countries to destination countries. At the same time, classical migration writers identified some theoretical drivers of migration, such as the NELM and push-pull theories. The micro drivers are age, sex, religion, marital status, education, financial capacity, language, ethnicity, personal attitude, and aspiration to migrate. Then there are the 'meso-drivers', which consist of established networks, social media, technology, familial and diasporic links, and migration programmes. Among the 'macro-drivers' are political, socio-economic, demographic, climatic and environmental drivers. The macro drivers are typical systemic forces that individuals cannot control. The study concentrated on the macro factors with emphasis on contemporary drivers of migration, such as climate and environmental migration, conflict, wars, and political instabilities and proffer policy antidotes to force migration. The analysis concludes that wars, violence, and conflicts are primarily responsible for international force migration, while climatic and environmental forces cause internal displacement and migration. Policy solutions should be implemented to aid migrants in the mix of wars, conflicts, and political instabilities. Proactive measures should be implemented to manage displacement. At the same time, policymakers, governments, and stakeholders must focus on securing easy mobility for displaced people, places of first abode after displacement, direction of movement, accommodation and finance in the city or country of first settlement. Remittances must also be encouraged to help sustain households of displaced individuals after wars and disasters. Destination cities and countries must be encouraged to be

receptive to displaced migrants for the benefit of natives and migrants.

13G Virtual - Invited Panel: Digital Transformation

Moderator: Ibrahim Sirkeci, International Business School, Manchester, UK

**Keynote: E-Governance in South-East Asia:
Digital transformation for more effective
public sector policies**

Prof Dr Anetta Čaplánová, University of Economics in Bratislava, Slovakia

**Keynote: Online Anti-immigration: Telegram Groups
and Malicious Actors**

Prof Dr Mehmet Gökay Özerim, Yasar University, Turkey

13H V - New Challenges and Migration

Moderator: Guven Seker, Carleton University, Canada

**271 The exploration of the refugeeism of
Ukrainians because of a full- scale invasion
of Ukraine and their return home**

Oksana Koshulko

**240 A reading of the depiction of suffering in American
Dirt**

María Teresa Monroe

**361 A Feminist Account of a Just Journey: A First
Approximation**

Allison B. Wolf, Gloria Zuccarelli

335 Religion in work with refugees

Zsofia Windisch

**271 The exploration of the refugeeism of Ukrainians because
of a full- scale invasion of Ukraine and their return home**

Oksana Koshulko, Center for Interdisciplinary Studies in Economics, Psychology and Social Science (CISEPS) at the University of Milano-Bicocca, Milan, Italy

The abstract is dedicated to the exploration of the refugeeism of Ukrainians because of a full-scale invasion of Ukraine and their return home during 2022-

24. The author explored the situation of the Ukrainian war refugees during 2022-24 in several countries of the EU and North America. In the first stages of research, barriers and issues of the refugees in some countries have been studied. Also, was very interesting to explore, how returned refugees may find their place in their home country. Also, was very interesting to analyze, how they could implement their experience, knowledge, and skills, received in their host countries, in their home country Ukraine in their professional and creative spheres.

240 A reading of the depiction of suffering in American Dirt

María Teresa Monroe, Loyola Marymount University

The experiences of Central American and Mexican undocumented (in)migrants on their journey to the United States have taken shape in various forms such as fiction, music, photography, art, feature films, television shows, documentaries, comics, and more. A lot of these cultural and narrative accounts claim to join in the efforts of raising awareness about a social issue and potentially changing public opinion regarding undocumented immigration.

My presentation centers on the fictional novel "American Dirt" by American author Jeanine Cummins, depicting the harrowing journey of a mother and her son as they flee for survival after becoming targets of a powerful drug cartel in Southern Mexico. The novel sparked intense controversy surrounding the discrimination against Latinx authors within the publishing industry, inciting strong criticisms and eliciting divided opinions from authors, academics, and the general public. However, it also highlighted the affectivity of the text among the reading audience. American Dirt was selected for Oprah's Book Club and

acclaimed as a bestseller in The Sunday Times and New York Times. This presentation seeks to explore the question: Why does this narrative resonate so strongly with a primarily Anglophone audience? My objective is to identify the novel's effectiveness through the reading of *Performances of Suffering in Latin American Migration: Heroes, Martyrs and Saints* by Ana Elena Puga. My conclusions stem from a deliberate, and perhaps emotionally resonant, formula within the novel: the depiction of characters and their interdependent relationship, particularly between mother and son; the pervasive presence of melodrama throughout the narrative; and the portrayal of the protagonists' suffering, seemingly entrenched in perpetual conflict.

361 A Feminist Account of a Just Journey: A First Approximation

Allison B. Wolf, Universidad de los Andes Gloria Zuccarelli, University of Eastern Piedmont

Philosophical studies around migrations overwhelmingly focus on the border. While the central question of this literature is the open borders debate, the legitimacy of border restrictions (Should states have open borders? Are states morally entitled to create and enforce border restrictions? Can states unilaterally close their borders? How do border restrictions relate to immigrants' rights to freedom of movement? Etc.) and the refugee/migrant distinction (Who is a refugee? Do States have special obligations towards them, and what are these obligations? Who should be responsible for their protection?), other topics such as border security, border enforcement, and the nature of borders are becoming increasingly prominent. Most recently, in her forthcoming book, Amy Reed-Sandoval, *Intimate Borders: Feminism at the Margins of the State*, offers a feminist account of borders by examining cases of women who need to cross the border for abortion care through the lenses of various feminist theories of justice (Anita Allen, Iris Marion Young, and Gloría Anzaldúa to name a few).

While we admire and respect the need for such investigations, however, in this project we aim to move beyond them by focusing

on the migrant's journey, which is generally overlooked. More specifically, we utilize various feminist theories of justice to examine issues of migration justice that are raised in transit and questions that arise while the migrant or asylum seeker is traveling through places to get to a border, whether or not is their final destination. For example, what are the ethical and political responsibilities to migrants in transit of the states that the migrants travel through? What state is actually responsible for these migrants? What are the responsibilities of non-state actors to protect these migrants when the states fail to do so? In what ways do structures of global oppression create certain migration routes and close off others? What forms of oppression do migrants encounter on while in transit that are distinct and similar as they do when they arrive at their destination? How are these migration routes gendered in ways that call for unique responses to protect women, men, trans, and non-binary people? Etc. Using the work of thinkers such as Iris Marion Young, Amy Reed-Sandoval, and María Lugones and focusing specifically on the cases of migrants crossing through the Darien Gap in Panamá and migrants crossing the Mediterranean Sea, in this presentation we will offer an overview of why we need to explore these and other questions of migrant journeys and suggest some elements of what a feminist account of a just journey may include.

335 Religion in work with refugees

Zsafia Windisch, University of Vienna

The aim of this research, which is based on a PhD thesis, is to provide information on the religion-related challenges in Austria faced by Syrian, Afghan and Iranian refugees and refugee counsellors working for a religious (Catholic) organisation, Caritas Austria, and a non-religious organisation, the Austrian Red Cross. The research data was collected through semi-structured interviews and analysed using Grounded Theory. Several religion-related challenges such as prejudice, discrimination and group-based hostility are presented: racism, xenophobia, anti-Muslim hostility and anti-Semitism. The topic

was approached in an interdisciplinary way, taking into account the complexity of the phenomenon.