



## OPENING ADDRESS

Dear Colleagues, Dear Participants,

It is a great pleasure to welcome you all to the first edition of the Summer Training School (STS) of the Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence on the Integration of Migrants in Europe (IntoME).

The STS offers a valuable opportunity to foster a shared understanding on the *Legal and Political Challenges of Migrants' Integration in Europe*, exploring the topic from different angles, including the legal, political, social, economic, geographical and historical perspective.

Highly distinguished scholars and experts in the field have committed to discuss key topics revolving around three aspects: pre-entry and early integration measures; mid-term integration, including non-discrimination legislation and practices; and long-lasting integration, including urban design for inclusion.

Each week will end with a training session, in which you all will be protagonists. Assisted by our trainers, you will have the chance to challenge conventional narratives on integration of migrants and refugees.

We trust that the STS will be an enjoyable and productive experience for all.

Enjoy it!

*Mario Savino and Daniela Vitiello*

## SUMMER TRAINING SCHOOL *LEGAL AND POLITICAL CHALLENGES OF MIGRANTS' INTEGRATION IN EUROPE*



28 June 2021 - 9 July 2021

1<sup>st</sup> edition

### COORDINATORS

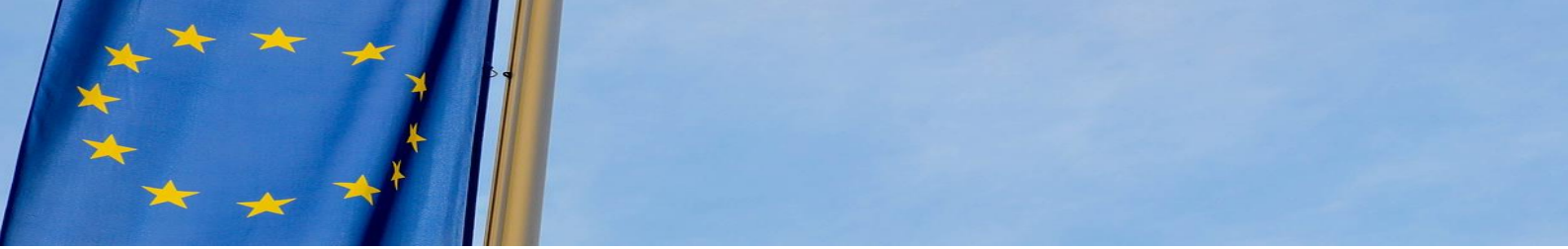
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# TEACHING PROGRAMME (I)



## MONDAY 28 JUNE: *Integration as a two-way process*

10-11.20: *The EU action plan on integration and inclusion 2021-2027: lessons learnt and prospects for the future*

**PROF. FULVIO MARIA PALOMBINO** – University “Federico II” of Naples

11.30-12.50: *A new policy opportunity window? Normative changes during the COVID-19 pandemic*

**DR. PAOLA PANNIA** – University of Florence

15-16.30: *Reconceptualising integration as a two-way process: the relational approach*

**DR. LEA KLARENBECK** – Goethe University Frankfurt

## TUESDAY 29 JUNE: *Access to social welfare and the labour market as an integration driver*

10-11.20: *Sufficient stable and regular resources as a requirement to access social welfare: a comparative analysis*

**PROF. ERIK LONGO** – University of Florence

11.30-12.50: *Boosting labour market integration: the role of NGOs and civil society*

**PROF. DINO NUMERATO** – Charles University of Prague

15-16.30: *Hiring migrants and refugees in the EU: barriers and enables in a comparative perspective*

**PROF. VERONICA FEDERICO** – University of Florence

## WEDNESDAY 30 JUNE: *Which welfare for migrants and refugees?*

10-11.20: *Welfare dependency and contribution of migrants: from myths to reality*

**PROF. NICOLA DANIELE CONIGLIO** – University of Bari “Aldo Moro”

11.30-12.50: *Sources and consequences of discrimination in the access to the European labour market*

**DR. FRANCESCO LUIGI GATTA** – Université Catholique de Louvain

15-16.30: *Inclusive workplaces: raising awareness about diversity at work*

**PROF. GUGLIELMO MEARDI** – Scuola Normale Superiore of Pisa

## THURSDAY 1 JULY: *State practices on labour and welfare integration*

10-11.20: *Welfare and migration as intertwined regimes*

**PROF. GIUSEPPE SCIORTINO** – University of Trento

11.30-12.50: *(The struggle for) refugee integration into the labour market: evidence from Europe*

**PROF. TOMMASO FRATTINI** – University of Milan

15-16.30: *Dirty, dangerous and demeaning jobs, black market and irregular migrants. The case of the Italian “caporalato”*

**DR. MARCO OMIZZOLO & DR. PINA SODANO** – Eurispes & “Roma Tre” University

# TEACHING PROGRAMME (II)



## MONDAY 5 JULY: *What recipe for a long-lasting integration?*

10-11.20: *Geographical barriers to a long-lasting integration and possible solutions*

**DR. GIUSEPPE TERRANOVA** – University Niccolò Cusano

11.30-12.50: *Long-lasting integration of refugees: the UNHCR perspective*

**MR. ANDREA DE BONIS** – UNHCR

15-16.30: *Integration of migrants and refugees in the UN Global Compacts*

**DR. MARION PANIZZON** – World Trade Institute

## TUESDAY 6 JULY: *Integration and social cohesion: models and good practices*

10-11.20: *Higher education for refugee integration. The Manifesto on an inclusive university*

**MR. MICHELE TELARO** – UNHCR

11.30-12.50: *Good practices in housing and health care*

**PROF. FRANCESCA BIONDI DAL MONTE** – Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna of Pisa

15-16.30: *Fortress Europe? Integration and social cohesion in EU immigration and asylum policies*

**PROF. MAURIZIO AMBROSINI** – University of Milan

## WEDNESDAY 7 JULY: *(Dis)integration and social disruption: models and bad practices*

10-11.20: *New sources of migrant exploitation and discrimination: the “UBER Eats” case*

**DR. MARTINA GALLI** – Tuscia University

11.30-12.50: *Integration and “red carpet policies”. The adverse effects of “cherry-picking” integration practices*

**DR. MARIATERESA VELTRI** – Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna of Pisa

15-16.30: *Integration clauses and “contracts”: Inclusion tools or instruments of migration containment?*

**DR. DANIELA VITIELLO** – Tuscia University

## THURSDAY 8 JULY: *Integration through smart urbanisation: opportunities and challenges*

10-11.20: *Housing welfare, neighborhood inclusiveness and migrant integration*

**PROF. ALFREDO ALIETTI** – University of Ferrara

11.30-12.50: *Easing migrants' access to public services within a technological perspective: The case of easyRights project*

**PROF. GRAZIA CONCILIO & PROF. GIULIANA COSTA** – Polytechnic University of Milan

15-16.30: *Changing perceptions over immigration through Urban Design: from vicious to virtuous cycles*

**DR. GIOVANNA MARCONI** – University Iuav of Venice



# TRAINING SESSIONS – *preparation*



## FRIDAY 2 JULY (TRAINING SESSION 1)

### Topic: Integration of asylum seekers

10-13: *Working group session in breakout rooms*

Participants will be divided into working groups by the trainers and assigned a specific task: discussing the issue of integration of asylum seekers, with a special focus on labour integration and the challenges for vulnerable groups. Each group will identify a team leader who will be in charge of collecting the outcomes of the group discussion and organising them in a 2-page position paper, assisted by other group members and supervised by the trainers. The position paper may use the [EU action plan on integration and inclusion 2021-2027](#) (COM(2020) 758 final) as a blueprint, but its scope and contents shall be limited to asylum seekers' integration.

By the beginning of the plenary session, position papers shall be shared with the trainers by the responsible team leader (via email: [intome@unitus.it](mailto:intome@unitus.it)).

14.30-17: *Plenary session*

Each group, represented by its own team leader, will take the floor in the plenary session, in order to illustrate the position of his/her group in the subject matter. Each presentation shall last maximum 10 minutes and shall be followed by a Q&A session of 10 minutes. All participants are warmly invited to raise questions and to actively participate in the debate, taking into account that their active engagement will be evaluated by the trainers' jury in order to determining the winner. The jury will identify the winning group taking into account: the quality and consistency of the position paper; the performance of the team leader in the plenary session; and the active engagement of other group participants in the Q&A sessions. The best position paper will be published on the official website of the Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence on the Integration of Migrants in Europe: <https://www.intome.eu/>.

## FRIDAY 9 JULY (TRAINING SESSION 2)

### Topic: proposal for a new EU blue card

10-13: *Working group session in breakout rooms*

Following the very same methodology of the first training, participants will be divided into working groups and assigned the task of discussing the proposal for a new EU blue card, with a special focus on its potential tri-dimensional impact: on host communities in Europe, on countries of origin and of high skilled migrants themselves. Each group will identify a team leader who will be in charge of collecting the outcomes of the group discussion and organising them in a 2-page policy paper, assisted by other group members and supervised by the trainers. The policy paper shall refer to the [European Commission's proposal for a Blue Card directive](#) (COM(2016) 378 final), as agreed by the co-legislators in May 2021 ([Interinstitutional File: 2016/0176\(COD\)](#)), with a view to suggesting possible amendments and integrations. By the beginning of the plenary session, policy papers shall be shared with the trainers by the responsible team leader (via email: [intome@unitus.it](mailto:intome@unitus.it)).

14.30-17: *Plenary session*

Following the very same methodology of the first training, each group, represented by its own team leader, will take the floor in the plenary session, in order to illustrate the position of his/her group in the subject matter (see instructions and time setting *supra*). The jury will identify the winning group taking into account: the ability to think “out of the box” and to put forward feasible amendments to existing legislation; the performance of the team leader in the plenary session; and the active engagement of other group participants in the Q&A sessions. The best policy paper will be published on the official website of the Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence on the Integration of Migrants in Europe: <https://www.intome.eu/>.

# TRAINING SESSIONS – *outcomes*



## OUTCOMES OF TRAINING SESSION 1 (FRIDAY 2 JULY)

### BEST POSITION PAPER: *LABOUR INTEGRATION OF ASYLUM SEEKERS IN THE EU: CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS*

**Group Name:** International Solidarity Movement for Asylum Seekers



**Group Members:** Priyanka Chakraborty, Barbara Costa, Robina Hajizada, Ernest Huk, Luca Gatto, Violeta Markovic, Vanessa Torri

**Team Leader:** Gökem Atsungur

### Executive Summary

Integration of asylum seekers (AS) into the labor market is part of a more comprehensive integration process. It is not only about provisions of labor market access but also concerns legal, political, social, and economic issues such as housing, education, health, and social services. However, AS live under poor living conditions in reception centers, primarily in dispersed areas without access to the labor market. So how can integration successfully work when AS are segregated and isolated without full access to the labour market?

### 1. General Context and Objective

In 2019, the number of AS in the EU climbed to 698.800, up by 11.7 % compared with 2018. In 2020, 471.300 asylum applicants applied for international protection. Although it was reduced by 32.6 % compared with 2019, the problems have persisted. As a result, the main objective of this paper is to propose recommendations to improve policies for the integration of asylum seekers into the labour market.

### 2. Challenges and Proposed Solutions

What are the main issues of labour integration of asylum seekers?

#### 2.1 Legal and Economic Challenges:

- **Legal and Administrative obstacles.** There is a difference in the contents of AS rights in different EU countries. Therefore, there is a need for harmonizing policies. For instance, in most EU member states, AS are not allowed to access the labour market for six months. However, the first six months are crucial for AS as part of economic survival and psychological impacts on their first integration experience. Since the asylum application takes several months, the length of time taken to process documents creates a significant obstacle for AS to survive.

# TRAINING SESSIONS – *outcomes*



- **Bureaucracy.** Work permits for the AS often add extra-cost and practical obstacles to the employers.
- **Restrictions on the number of hours/months worked.** There is a difference between countries in the number of hours/months that AS are allowed to work. These limits foster the black market and labor exploitation. AS need to work and to be able to sustain themselves to improve their economic independence.
- **Restrictions on fields and occupations for asylum seekers.** Some EU countries restrict asylum seeker's access to specific unskilled areas such as agriculture, tourism, fisheries, manufacturing, and waste management. Area restrictions prevent AS with specific professional skills from accessing their work area, depriving hosting countries of important professionalism and ability that will help the country's economy.
- **Asylum seekers entrepreneurship.** AS face different challenges to establish and manage entrepreneurial activities stemming from a lack of information on the functioning of the labour market, difficulties in local business networks, and accessing start-up capital and business facilities.
- **Labour Market Tests.** Labour market tests protect the national and EU citizens at first, creating discriminatory practices between citizens and AS.
- **Lack of social security benefits.** AS are often employed as cheap laborers with no job security. This situation of earned labor fragility prevents AS from fully integrating with host communities and puts them in danger of labor exploitation.

## 2.2 Institutional Challenges:

- **Lack of institutional support.** There are insufficient integration programs, even fragmented, within countries.
- **Lack of resources and sustainability of EU-Funded projects.**
- **The lack of staff in government agencies.** Language barriers and socio-cultural differences prevent agencies from working efficiently, lengthening administrative times and adding social and psychological costs to AS.

## 2.3 Education and Qualification Challenges:

- **Qualification recognition.** AS are forced to move or are pushed out very suddenly from their countries. Many of them could not finalize their education, and those who have already completed their studies or professional training can have difficulties getting adequate certifications to have their qualification recognized.
- **Skills Gap.** Unskilled AS may find difficulties accessing education or training courses that would help them enter the labour market.
- **Language and Cultural Obstacles.** Poor language skills and cultural adaptation to the new social and economic environment are often the most critical obstacles to timely integration in the labour market.
- **Career opportunities.** Talented AS are often set out from any process of professional growth at the workplace.

## 2.4 Societal and Everyday Life Challenges:

- **Social and linguistic challenges.** The physical challenges are accompanied by cultural biases, religious and racial xenophobia, misinformation, and prejudices.
- **Discrimination:** Gender, age, and race play a crucial role in the integration of AS in the labour market. Often women, children, and senior adults are ignored or exploited in the labour market.
- **Lack of Social networks among AS.** AS should not be isolated and forced to live in parallel societies.



# TRAINING SESSIONS – *outcomes*



## Policy Recommendations:

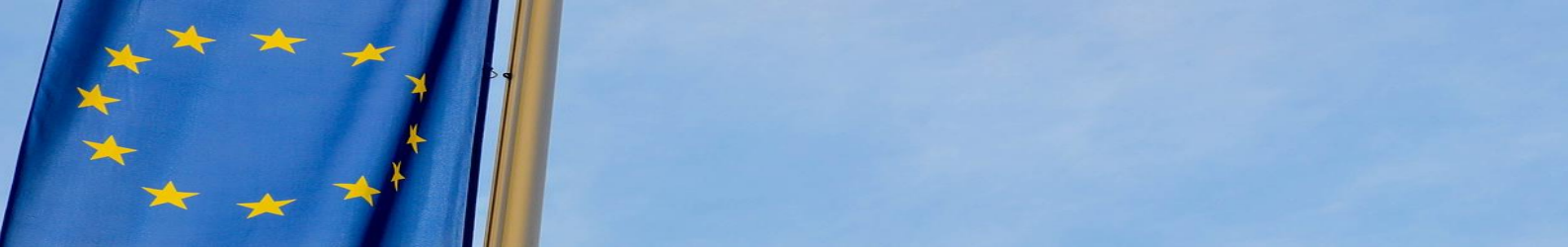
Member States may wish to consider harmonizing the policies at the Union level through:

- abolishing hours/months working limits. They may also establish 'Initial grants' that cover basic needs for the first months upon the arrival of AS;
- abolishing area labor restrictions to improve the share of competencies and professional skills of AS, granting them access to their specific professional area;
- introducing a new unified stay permit program with significantly reduced bureaucracy involvement;
- providing the security benefits, AS may receive to those of 'long-term residents' from the day one of arrival;
- opening the labour market to AS, granting them access to preferred and tailored professional areas, facilitating their access to work;
- facilitating the administrative procedures and providing additional benefits for hiring AS. They may reduce the administrative burdens through employer incentive programs;
- granting access to open bank accounts, obtain a driving license, and other valuable services to foster AS independence and access to work;
- developing and improving policies that support AS in accessing the opportunities to start their own business;
- providing more opportunities for education, training services, and vocational skills will assist AS in enhancing skills and have equal or even better job opportunities;
- supporting the new special research funds and boosting the grants for research on migration within existing ones (e.g., Horizon2020);
- setting up an EU Talent Pool to match skilled workers wishing to move to the EU with the needs of EU employers;
- making Public Employment Services a part of the existing integration programs;
- Member States are invited to create a monitoring system to assure that AS are given the same opportunities and have equal access to the labour market.





# TRAINING SESSIONS – *outcomes*



## OUTCOMES OF TRAINING SESSION 2 (FRIDAY 9 JULY)

### *BEST POLICY PAPER: THE EU BLUE CARD (BASELINE SCENARIO)*

**Group Name:** The Blue Warriors



**Group Members:** Barbara Costa, Necmiye Karakuş, Lilya Mahfoudh, Mohtas Anwar Modier, Nelson Ogundare, Vanessa Torri, Minna Tuominen

**Team Leader:** Aratrika Ganguly

### Introduction

As stated in the EU Blue Card Network website, the EU Blue Card is a work and residence permit for non-EU/EEA nationals that provides comprehensive socio-economic rights and a path towards permanent residence and EU citizenship.

The idea of it was laid in March 2000, when the Lisbon European Council endorsed that in the upcoming years the EU should become “the most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy in the world, capable of sustainable economic growth with more and better jobs, and greater social cohesion.” Later, in October 2007, the European Commission adopted a proposal for the Framework Directive, later known as the EU Blue Card Directive, for the admission of skilled and educated migrants to the EU. At the same time, the European Commission also adopted a proposal for the single permit directive to simplify the migration procedure. Two years later, in May 2009, the European Council adopted the EU Blue Card directive. (EU Blue Card Network website).

**The purpose of the Blue Card is to improve** the attractiveness of the EU labour market to highly-qualified third-country nationals (TCNs) and their families by facilitating their admission through “a fast-track admission procedure and by granting them equal social and economic rights as nationals of the host Member State in a number of areas” (Council Directive 2009/50/EC of 25 May 2009).

The main aim of this policy paper is to simplify the admission procedures and improve the legal status of highly skilled TCNs. This policy paper foresees the effective use of the EU Blue Card Directive 2009, promoting non-legislative actions to improve its effectiveness, including the following:

# TRAINING SESSIONS – *outcomes*



## 1. Enhancing the Implementation of the EU Blue Card

- The Member States (MSs) bound by the Directive are now in a position to grant the EU Blue Card. They are encouraged to cooperate to **streamline the existing processes of issuing and renewing the Blue Card** to maximise the opportunities of legal migration of highly skilled TCNs to Europe.
- The European Commission should create an **online platform** with a **helpdesk** to support the applicants of the Blue Card facilitating their application process and guiding them through all the steps associated with the request and renewal of the Blue Card for them and for their family members. The MSs are strongly encouraged to use the same platform to cooperate and share information regarding the statistics on the Blue Card holders, national policies, and best practices.
- Concerning the recognition of diplomas, the directive is already without prejudice to national procedures. To evaluate whether the TCNs possess relevant higher education or equivalent qualifications, the Member States are encouraged to refer either to the **International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED)** or to the broadly equivalent **European Qualifications Framework (EQF)** [We must note that an increasing number of countries agree with a Comprehensive national qualification framework and, nowadays, the EQF has been a source of inspiration for the development of national and regional qualifications frameworks throughout the world].

## 2. Enhancing the practical cooperation between Member States

Member States are encouraged to promote the use of the European Job Mobility Portal, EURES, for matching third country highly skilled professionals' profiles and available job offers. It is recommended that the national offices for employment services verify whether all the announced job offers are applicable for an EU Blue Card holder. A better and wider use of EURES will contribute to harmonized promotion and use of the EU Blue Card, and will facilitate the recruitment of highly-skilled TCNs even by the MSs who have not done so before.

## 3. Reinforcing the promotion of the EU Blue Card through extensive information sharing

The European Council should launch an information campaign among European Employers about the existence, the benefits and the conditions of application of the Blue Card, including the possibility of extending it to TCNs' family members. The campaign should also use tailored messages in a wide range of most spoken languages targeting potential TCNs (including higher education students, athletes, etc.). Information materials should be disseminated through strategically placed institutions, such as the MSs' embassies present in third countries, universities in MSs and outside EU, social media, sports associations within and outside EU, diaspora associations, etc. European universities are strongly recommended to promote the Blue Card in their websites to reach qualified students outlining their opportunities after and during their stay.

# TRAINING SESSIONS – *outcomes*



## Conclusion

In conclusion, it is deemed unnecessary to elaborate yet another directive for more efficient implementation of the EU Blue Card. A new directive could slow down the mobility of highly-skilled TCNs, which in turn would further aggravate the current situation in the EU marked by demographic decline, structural skills shortages and mismatches in the sectors that have a strong potential for growth, productivity and innovation (e.g. healthcare, ICT and engineering).

Instead, a more efficient use of the existing EU Blue Card directive (2009/50/EC) should be aimed at through greater cooperation among the MSs, systematic and harmonized use of information and communication technology, and extensive implementation of information campaigns. The covid-19 pandemic has shown us how online platforms can be strategic and how they can speed up, harmonise and simplify bureaucratic procedures.

## References

**Council Directive 2009/50/EC of 25 May 2009 on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for the purpose of highly qualified employment.**

**EU Blue Card Network, <https://www.apply.eu/> accessed 9.7.2021.**

# SPEAKERS



## *Housing welfare, neighborhood inclusiveness and migrant integration*

Within the complex dialectics between the host society and the integration process, the housing condition of the immigrated groups is crucial, as it is an important indicator of the positive or negative outcomes of such relationship. The implementation of policies in this sphere is a substantial part of the social policy on urban scale, with a strong impact on the integration paths of future generations. From this standpoint, the issue is even more central, since access to housing as a commodity and the quality of settlement areas are considered unavoidable steps to multiply the *chances* of sociocultural interaction and the opportunities of socioeconomic integration. In most part of European and Italian metropolitan areas the settlement of migrants is generally in popular and, sometimes, deprived, stigmatized and segregated neighborhoods. In this perspective, it is necessary to analyze the relationship between housing policies at urban level and the process of inclusion at neighborhood level for understanding how a path of integration and social cohesion is possible. In light of these problems, only a strong housing policy would be able to reduce segregation and to increase a real citizenship.

## PROF. ALFREDO ALIETTI



Alfredo Alietti is associate professor of Sociology and Urban Sociology at the University of Ferrara. He is member of the board of Research Network of the European Sociological Association "Racism, Anti-Semitism and Ethnic Relations" (RN 31) and of the research group "Housing and Migration" for the ISMU Foundation (Interventions and Studies on Multi-Ethnicity). He published various essays on housing policies, migration in urban context, social mix, interethnic cohabitation integration, racism and ethnic discrimination. Among his recent publications: 2020 (edit with D. Padovan), *Clockwork Enemy. Xenophobia and racism in the era of neo-populism*, Milan, 2020, (edit with A. Agustoni), *Housing Policies, Migrants and Integration. Reflections on Italian and European Cases* (Rome, 2018), *Razzismi, discriminazioni e disuguaglianze nella società italiana*, Milan, 2017 (*Racisms, Discriminations and Inequalities in the Italian Society*).



# SPEAKERS



## *Fortress Europe? Integration and social cohesion in EU immigration and asylum policies*

International migrations have become a crucial issue in the political agenda across the world. While in the post-II World War period they were more related to labour market needs, now they are more referred to security concerns and borders' enforcement. In Europe in particular their management has progressively shifted from labour and industry ministries to the home affairs ministries. At the EU level, in the '90 they became an issue of what is now called DG HOME (Guild 2005; Andersson 2016). Immigration policies, however, can be defined as selective, rather than unequivocally restrictive (de Haas, Natter and Vezzoli 2018). Three criteria have been adopted to distinguish several categories of candidates: passports (namely, citizenship), pockets (namely, wealth and economic potential) and professions (skills considered useful). According to this framework, EU immigration policies have favoured, or at least tolerated, immigration coming from Eastern Europe, together with the entrance of elites coming from developing countries. On the other side, they have aimed to prevent or reduce flows of immigrants and asylum seekers from the South of the world. Agreements with transit countries (such as Turkey, Niger and Libya) have become the pillars of such policies. The EU, however, has had to face the issue of a population of irregular sojourners, who have entered mainly in regular ways: as tourists, for instance. Internal controls and deportations have increased, but also various forms of regularization have been adopted, openly or silently.

## PROF. MAURIZIO AMBROSINI



Maurizio Ambrosini is professor of Sociology of Migration at the university of Milan, Department of Social and Political Sciences, *chargé d'enseignement* at the university of Cote d'Azur (France) and gives a course on Sociology of Migrations at the Italian campus of Stanford University. He is also the editor of the journal "Mondi Migranti", and the Director of the Italian Summer School of Sociology of Migrations, in Genoa. His handbooks, *Sociologia delle migrazioni*, and *Sociologia* (with L.Sciolla) are adopted as the textbooks in many Italian universities. In English he has published *Irregular Immigration and Invisible Welfare* (Palgrave, 2013) and *Irregular migration in Southern Europe* (Palgrave 2018). He is also Member of the Scientific Board of the Journal of Immigrant and Refugee Studies (since 2010 onwards) and of several Italian scientific journals. His research regards mainly irregular immigration, labour markets, migration policies at national and local level, transnational families, asylum seekers and refugees. He is now committed as the head of the Italian unit in the European Project (H2020) MAGYC. [\*Migration Governance and Asylum Crises\*](#).

# SPEAKERS



## PROF. FRANCESCA BIONDI



### *Good practices in housing and health care*

Housing and health care are two fundamental sectors for the integration of migrant in the host society, that will be analysed giving a particular attention to the EU Action plan on Integration and Inclusion 2021-2027 and to some national perspectives. Considering specific persistent barriers to accessing healthcare service in EU member states, some case studies and national good practices will be investigated in order to explore how they have contributed to ensure the equal access of migrants to regular health care services, including mental health services. Regarding housing, some innovative housing solutions developed in several EU countries will be analysed, devoting a particular attention to how Member States can promote non-segregated adequate and affordable housing, including social housing, and how they can prevent discrimination on the housing market and reducing residential segregation. Considering this latter issue, the Italian case law (including some decisions of the Constitutional Court) will be investigated in order to point out how the institutions can promote housing inclusion through non-discriminatory policies.

Francesca Biondi Dal Monte is currently Assistant Professor in Constitutional Law at the Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna, where she is the coordinator of the Dream research area (Data, REsearch and Analysis on Migration) and of the Jean Monnet Module MARS "Migration, Asylum and Rights of Minors". She has published extensively on immigration and asylum issues, welfare systems, protection of fundamental rights and sources of law. She has also collaborated with several public administrations, including the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, on issues related to the protection of social rights, the immigration and the right to asylum in Italy. Regarding these topics, she has managed some EU funded projects and some national projects funded in the framework of AMIF fund.

# SPEAKERS



## *Welfare dependency and contribution of migrants: from myths to reality*

The Welfare State is a 'collective pact' through which resources are re-distributed from the relatively more well-off to those vulnerable members of a society when shocks and risks affects them (unemployment, sickness, etc.). This fundamental pact is a pillar of modern society and bonds individuals across space (within a generation) and time (across generations). Immigration might alter the resources that are devoted to the protection from individual and collective risks, that is the size of the Welfare State and the re-distribution of its resources. In addition, changes in the composition of the society through migration might also affects the 'roots' of this pact: the willingness to cooperate and contribute to the financing of public goods. In this lecture we will review and discuss the direct and indirect effects of immigration on the Welfare State and its sustainability.

## PROF. NICOLA D. CONIGLIO



Nicola D. Coniglio (Ph.D. in Economics, University of Glasgow) is Associate Professor in Economic Policy at the University of Bari (Italy). Nicola conducts teaching and research activities in the following areas: human capital and development, international trade and factor mobility, the economics of migration, urban and regional economics. Nicola is an international expert for the United Nation Industrial Development Organization (Vienna Headquarters) and cooperates with several colleagues based at international and national institutions (Norwegian School of Economics, Norway; Cracow School of Economics, Poland; University of Lille, France; University of Luxembourg; University of Bergen, Norway; Chukyo University and Tohoku Gakuin University, Japan; Cerpem, Italy). He has published several papers in international refereed journals and has extensive teaching experience in international post-graduate courses. He is the Italian director of the Erasmus Mundus Master Programme in "Economics of Globalisation and European Integration" which is run by a consortium of European and non-European Universities ([www.egei.eu](http://www.egei.eu)). He was awarded with the EPAINOS prize for the best paper presented at the European Regional Science Association meetings in 2003 and 2004.



# SPEAKERS



## *Easing migrants' access to public services within a technological perspective: The case of easyRights project*

The lecture will focus on easyRights, an H2020 ongoing project that has the aim to combine co-creation and AI (artificial intelligence) technology to make it easier for (im)migrants to understand and access the services they are entitled to. Bringing together immigrants, the public sector, and private organisations, easyRights is developing a platform that will provide personalized, context-aware information to its users, taking into account background, demographics and language skills. The platform will support immigrants in their search for responses for different needs in a manner that saves time for both migrants and for social service staff and cutting costs for the public administration. The platform is developed and deployed in four pilot locations (Birmingham, Larissa, Palermo, and Malaga). We will illustrate the logics that underpin the whole project as well as its' single parts, defies, and technological solutions and propose a short brainstorming to students on language barriers, the enforcement of rights and day by day used devices.

Please explore the site <https://www.easyrights.eu/>.

**NB: This lecture will be delivered together with Prof. Giuliana Costa.**

## PROF. GRAZIA CONCILIO



Grazia Concilio is Associate Professor in Urban Planning and Design at DASTU (Department of Architecture and Urban Studies) at the Politecnico University of Milan. She is an engineer and PhD in "Economic evaluation for Sustainability" from the University of Naples Federico II. She carried out research activity at the RWTH in Aachen, Germany (1995), at IIASA in Laxenburg, Austria (1998) and at the Concordia University of Montreal, Canada, (2002); she is reviewer for several international journals and member (in charge of LL new applications) of ENOLL (European Network of open Living Lab). She has been responsible on the behalf POLIMI of the projects Peripheria (FP7), MyNeighbourhood|MyCity (FP7), Open4Citizens (Horizon 2020 [www.open4citizens.eu](http://www.open4citizens.eu)); she is currently responsible for the Polimi team for the projects Designscares (Horizon2020 [www.designscapes.eu](http://www.designscapes.eu)), Polivisu (Horizon2020 [www.polivisu.eu](http://www.polivisu.eu)) together with Paola Pucci. She is coordinating the EASYRIGHTS project (Horizon 2020 [www.easyrights.eu](http://www.easyrights.eu)). She is the author of several national and international publications.



# SPEAKERS



## *Easing migrants' access to public services within a technological perspective: The case of easyRights project*

The lecture will focus on easyRights, an H2020 ongoing project that has the aim to combine co-creation and AI (artificial intelligence) technology to make it easier for (im)migrants to understand and access the services they are entitled to. Bringing together immigrants, the public sector, and private organisations, easyRights is developing a platform that will provide personalized, context-aware information to its users, taking into account background, demographics and language skills. The platform will support immigrants in their search for responses for different needs in a manner that saves time for both migrants and for social service staff and cutting costs for the public administration. The platform is developed and deployed in four pilot locations (Birmingham, Larissa, Palermo, and Malaga). We will illustrate the logics that underpin the whole project as well as its' single parts, defies, and technological solutions and propose a short brainstorming to students on language barriers, the enforcement of rights and day by day used devices.

Please explore the site <https://www.easyrights.eu/>.

**NB: This lecture will be delivered together with Prof. Grazia Concilio.**

## PROF. GIULIANA COSTA



Giuliana Costa is Associate Professor in Sociology at DASTU (Department of Architecture and Urban Studies) at the Politecnico University of Milan where she currently teaches "Social and Urban Analysis" and holds a Research Seminar on "Housing". She has a degree in Economics from Bocconi University and a PhD in Sociology from the University of Milan. She is part of the Laboratory of Social Policy at DASTU and deals with welfare policies from a comparative perspective, mainly at the local scale. In her research activity she combines economic, sociological, and space-related dimensions. She participated to numerous national and international research projects and has been a visiting scholar in Australian, European, and South American universities. She is part of the POLIMI research team in the easyRights project. She is the author of several national and international publications.

# SPEAKERS



## MR. ANDREA DE BONIS



### *Long-lasting integration of refugees: the UNHCR perspective*

UNHCR defines local integration in the refugee context as “a dynamic and multifaceted two-way process” requiring efforts by “refugees to adapt to the host society without having to forego their own cultural identity” and “host communities and public institutions to welcome refugees and to meet the needs of a diverse population”. It encourages States among other things to ensure basic civil, economic and social rights, to promote refugees’ participation in the economic life of the country, to recognize the equivalency of educational attainments, the implementation of anti-discrimination activities and an age and gender sensitive approach to participatory and community development processes. In Italy there is no comprehensive statistical data available measuring the level of refugee integration; however, different studies have confirmed the acute difficulties in the social inclusion pathways of refugees. In Italy, only three fifths of refugees have established residence after five years in the country. The number of refugees and asylum-seekers living in inadequate housing or informal settlements, such as abandoned buildings, has significantly increased in recent years. Refugees have a harder time finding employment than migrant workers and a much harder time than Italian citizens. Refugees are in need of full knowledge about the functioning of public administration and to acquire key documents, failure of this preventing their access to housing, health, education and work. and compounding to frustration and personal discomfort. Many remain isolated or vulnerable to exploitation and abuse, lacking protective social and legal networks. Moreover, the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated integration challenges, by reducing the services available at local government offices and restricting the support capacity of civil society organizations. Improving refugee integration is one of the top protection priorities of UNHCR in Italy. For this reason, UNHCR decided to play a more operational role developing an integration strategy based on the all-of-society approach, with the involvement of the private sector and the universities.

Andrea De Bonis has been working with UNHCR since 2006. He is the focal point on integration within the Italy legal unit. In this function, he manages the project "Welcome. Working for Refugee integration" and the activities linked to the "Manifesto on and inclusive university".

# SPEAKERS



## PROF. VERONICA FEDERICO



### *Hiring migrants and refugees in the EU: barriers and enablers in a comparative perspective*

Building on the findings of two large EU funded research studies [Sirius, Grant agreement n. 770515 (2018-2020); RESPOND, Grant agreement n. 770564 (2017-2020)] the lecture will discuss legal and policy barriers and enablers to hire third country national (TCN) workers in contemporary EU Member States, beyond the rhetoric on the one hand of the “they are stealing our jobs” narrative and, on the other, of the “smooth integration in the labour market” paradigm. In particular, the lecture will analyse: the national preference clause, the TCN right to enter the EU labour markets; the entry channels; the impact of TCN legal statuses on accessing the labour markets and on working as nationals do. Finally, we will address the importance of the skills and qualification recognition; the linguistic and cultural barriers, the legal and political conundrums of hiring migrants and refugees in contemporary Europe.

Suggested reading: V. Federico, S. Baglioni "Europe's Legal Peripheries: Migration, Asylum and the European Labour Market." In: V. Federico, S. Baglioni (eds) *Migrants, Refugees and Asylum Seekers' Integration in European Labour Markets: A Comparative Approach on Legal Barriers and Enablers*, Springer, IMISCOE Series, 2021, available in open access at: <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007%2F978-3-030-67284-3>.

**Veronica Federico** is Associate Professor of Comparative Public Law at the University of Florence where she teaches Comparative Constitutional Law and Comparative Migration Law. PhD with the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris, she has been lecturer with the Boston College (USA) study program in Italy from 2009 to 2017 and Research associate with the University of Witwatersrand (South Africa) from 2000 to 2005. Principal investigator for the University of Florence in several EU funded Horizon 2020 projects [D.Rad, Grant Agreement n. 959198 (2020-2023); Sirius, Grant agreement n. 770515 (2018-2020); RESPOND, Grant agreement n. 770564 (2017-2020); TransSol, agreement N. 649435 (2015-2018)], she has been awarded a number of other national and international research grants. Her research interests include: Migration studies; African studies; African comparative constitutional law; Fundamental and Human rights; Constitutional and democratic transitions; and French constitutional law and politics.



# SPEAKERS



## *(The struggle for) refugee integration into the labour market: evidence from Europe*

The recent inflow of refugees into European countries has resulted in an unprecedented increase in Europe's population of asylum seekers, with almost 5 million protection applications filed between 2012 and 2018 and the number of those with recognized refugee status rising from 1.3 to 2.5 million over that 7-year period. These numbers raise the question of how to effectively and smoothly integrate such a large refugee population into host countries' labor markets and societies, but little is understood about the crucial role that asylum policy design plays in shaping this process. Determining which specific features of asylum legislation can accelerate or hinder refugee integration lies at the core of the current policy debate. In the first part of the lecture, we will document that labour market outcomes for refugees are consistently worse than those for other migrants, and the gaps persist until about 10-15 years after immigration. In the second part we will investigate the role of economic conditions and migration and asylum policy regimes at the time of arrival in shaping integration paths of refugees. In particular, we focus on the effects of migrating in a recession, on the impact on refugees of being subject to spatial dispersal policies and to temporary employment bans. Our estimates imply that *dispersed refugees* and those subject to an employment ban experience persistent long run loss in their economic integration. The output loss originating from the bans imposed on asylum seekers who arrived in Europe during the so-called 2015 refugee crisis is estimated at EUR 37.6 billion.

## PROF. TOMMASO FRATTINI



Tommaso Frattini is Full Professor of Economics at the Department of Economics, Management and Quantitative Methods of the University of Milan. He is also a Research Affiliate at the Center for Economic Policy and Research (CEPR), and a Research Fellow at CReAM, the Centre for Research and Analysis of Migration at University College London (UCL), at IZA, the Bonn-based Institute for the Study of Labor and at Centro Studi Luca d'Agliano (LdA) where he coordinates the migration research area. He received his PhD in Economics from University College London in 2010. His main research interests are in Applied Microeconometrics, Labour Economics and the Economics of Migration. In particular, he has studied the labour market and fiscal consequences of migration in destination and in source countries, the integration of refugees in host countries and the determinants and consequences of migration policies. His recent research is focusing on refugee migration and on the political integration of migrants. His work has been published in journals such as the *Review of Economic Studies*, the *Journal of the European Economic Association*, the *Economic Journal*, the *Journal of Economic Geography* and *Economic Policy* among others.



# SPEAKERS



## *New sources of migrant exploitation and discrimination: the “UBER Eats” case*

Migrant work is predominant within the urban gig economies around the world. Digital platform labour notoriously involves precarious and even degrading working conditions, which vulnerable migrants (notably, asylum-seekers and irregular migrants) are forced to accept in order to earn a living. Consequently, while offering much-needed working opportunities, platform labour thrives on the difficult economic-existential situation of migrants and worsens their social marginalisation. The “Uber Eats” case unfolds in this sociological background and brings to light at least three crucial aspects. Firstly, it shows how labour exploitation, as defined by Italian criminal law, can take root in the more advanced and technological market areas, without losing its distinctive features. Secondly, the “Uber Eats” case deconstructs the myth of both platform anonymity and riders’ independent self-employment. Finally, it highlights how criminal intervention against labour exploitation cannot ignore the need for a balance between effective counter-measures against criminal conducts on the one hand and business continuity, as well as job protection, on the other. The Tribunal of Milan’s decision of May 2020, which placed the company into temporary receivership, was indeed explicitly aimed at removing criminal conducts while preserving jobs and improving migrants’ working conditions. The measure seems to have achieved its objective, while at the same time setting in motion a complex process of reform within the food-delivery sector, in the direction of more dignified working conditions. However, many issues remain unresolved. In particular, we contend that criminal judiciary intervention could replace policies at the intersection of immigration, social welfare, and employment regulation.

## DR. MARTINA GALLI



Martina Galli is a post-doctoral researcher and teaching assistant in Criminal Law at the University of Tuscia (Viterbo). Graduated with honours in 2015 at the University of Pisa, in 2016 she obtained an LLM at the Sant’Anna School of Advanced Studies of Pisa. In 2019 she obtained her PhD at the University of Tuscia (Thesis: “Economic crisis and criminal law”). From September 2017 to February 2018, Martina was visiting fellow at the *Institut des Hautes Études sur la Justice* (IHEJ) of Paris and at the *Centre Malher* (Université Paris 1). Previously, she was visiting student at the *École Normale Supérieure* of Paris and attended intensive courses at the *London School of Economics*. Martina is member of the Academy of Law and Migration (ADiM) and author for the ADiM Blog. Her main research interests include the relationship between economic crisis and criminal law, economic crimes, labour exploitation, hate speech, criminal justice’s sustainability and consequentialism in criminal law. Within this fields, she authored publications in Italian, English and French, in Italian and foreign reviews and took part as a speaker in several conferences and seminars at both national and international level.

# SPEAKERS



## *Sources and consequences of discrimination in the access to the European labour market*

The lecture will focus on the EU common immigration policy on labour migration and economic legal avenues. It will provide an overview of the EU's action in the field of labour migration, retracing its main stages, from the 1999 Tampere European Council to nowadays. It will show that, despite EU primary law providing for a “common immigration policy”, the EU legislative production in this field has been non-linear and fragmented, facing many struggles mainly relating to protection of national interests and reluctance to harmonisation. The analysis of the EU legal regime will cover the main legal tools adopted by the EU Legislator, evaluating their impact and efficacy. Among the various legal economic avenues, the so-called Blue Card Directive will be presented as a relevant case-study: although designed to attract a category of workers commonly desirable among EU Member States – those highly qualified and skilled – it has been very scarcely used. Concluding remarks will provide an overall assessment of the EU policy on labour migration with particular regard to its discriminatory features and the question as whether it may actually be considered as a coherent, “common policy”, as provided for in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union under Article 79.

## DR. FRANCESCO LUIGI GATTA



Francesco Luigi Gatta is Research Fellow in EU Law at the *Université Catholique de Louvain* (Belgium). He is Visiting Professor at the *Tuscia University* (Italy), where he teaches EU Law, and at the *Riga Graduate School of Law* (Latvia), where he teaches EU Law, European Constitutional Law and Migration and Asylum Law. Lawyer (Milan Bar), he is currently legal assistant at the European Court of Human Rights (Judge Wojtyczek, Poland). Graduated *cum laude* at the University of Padova, he holds a double-PhD from the Universities of Padua (Italy) and *Leopold-Franzens-Universität Innsbruck* (Austria). He has been visiting researcher and research fellow in various European universities, including: *Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin*, Berlin, Germany (2020-2021); *Universität- Konstanz*, Konstanz, Germany (2020-2021); *Università della Tuscia*, Viterbo, Italy (2019-2020); *Université Catholique de Louvain*, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium (2017); *Leopold-Franzens-Universität Innsbruck*, Innsbruck, Austria (2016); *Université de Strasbourg*, Strasbourg, France (2014); *Katholieke Universiteit Leuven*, Leuven, Belgium (2013); *Julius-Maximilians-Universität Würzburg*, Würzburg, Germany (2010). He was trainee at the Council of Europe (Legal Affairs & Human Rights Committee, Parliamentary Assembly) and at the European Parliament (Legal Service).

# SPEAKERS



## DR. LEA KLARENBECK



### *Reconceptualising integration as a two-way process: the relational approach*

This lecture focusses on the question of why we, as migration scholars enrolled in a summer school about the challenges of integration, would be interested in ‘integration’ in the first place. We start from a distinction between ‘integration’ as 1) a normative conception of a desirable state, 2) an analytical concept to investigate a sociological process of transition, and 3) a political project that comprises institutions, policies, and discourse. Students are then encouraged to think through how these different aspects of the concept are interwoven, and mutually affect each other in their own work, and in that of others. By way of example, we then explore the theoretical implications of taking ‘relational equality’ as a normative foundation for investigating integration and discuss the building blocks for a relational understanding of integration.

Lea Klarenbeek is a postdoctoral researcher in political science at the Goethe University Frankfurt. Trained as a political theorist (LSE; University of Amsterdam), her work focuses on the conceptualization of ‘integration’ in current migration research. Her main claim is that integration is often wrongfully conceptualised and measured as an individual achievement. For her dissertation, she has been developing a theoretical framework of ‘relational integration’ as an epistemic and methodological alternative to conventional integration research.



# SPEAKERS



## *Evidence of sufficient stable and regular resources as a requirement to access social welfare and assistance: a comparative analysis*

This lecture aims at giving students the ability to understand the significant issues regarding the access of migrants to social welfare. The class hour will be divided into two parts. The first is devoted to analysing leading cases of the European Court of Justice on the resource requirement of the Directive 2003/09/EC (Cases C-93/18 and C-302/18) and similar rulings of the Italian Constitutional Court (among other Judgments No. 146/2020, 168/2014, 432/2005). The bulk of these rulings will be used as a way to understand how EU law has transformed national law and the protection of migrants in EU countries. The second part of the lecture will touch upon the problem of extending welfare benefits to migrants and the most important legal issues that documented and undocumented migrants meet in Italy and UK. In this part, it will be analysed the condition of welfare for conducting everyday family life.

## PROF. ERIK LONGO



Erik Longo (PhD) is currently an associate professor of Constitutional Law at the University of Florence (Italy). He has been visiting at Center for Civil and Human Rights of the Notre Dame University-Program for Law in 2012, at the University of Sussex-School of Global Studies in 2014, and at the Queen's University (Belfast) in 2018. From 2007 to 2019 he has been an assistant professor of Constitutional law at the University of Macerata (Italy).



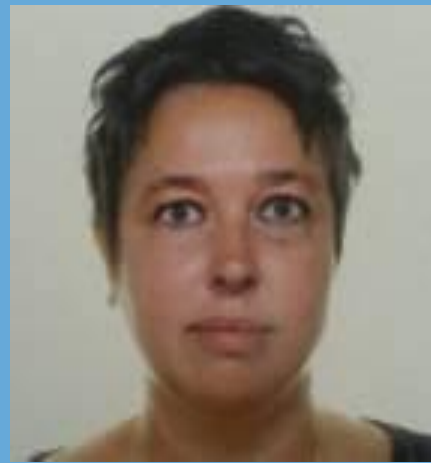
# SPEAKERS



## *Changing perceptions over immigration through Urban Design: from vicious to virtuous cycles*

Starting from the consideration that international migration is primarily an urban issue, since it is at the local level that governments - and other social actors – actually have to deal with the challenges posed by increasingly diverse urban societies and respond to the new demands for the city emerging from them, the lecture will delve into key issues and concepts such as the right to the city for all, urban citizenship, local governments and governance, inclusive planning and approaches to diversity. Ethnic neighbourhoods and public spaces will be at the core of our attention, as places where encounter among (ethnic, religious, cultural, linguistic, etc.) differences occurs on daily bases, conflicts arise but also efforts and strategies are put in place by key-stakeholders and the society at large to live together across differences. On the one hand we will explore spatial practices and representations; new forms of appropriation, re-appropriation and claiming of urban spaces, perception and socio-spatial stigmatization of ethnic neighbourhoods, sense of place and belonging. On the other hand, the attention will be turned to how (non) policies and practices can have tangible effects on the right to the city for all, and how urban design and regeneration carry the potential to advance spatial justice, but also the risk of spatial determinism.

## DR. GIOVANNA MARCONI



Giovanna Marconi is researcher at the University Iuav of Venice where she teaches urban design (bachelor's in architecture), planning and design for the regional city (Master in urban planning), and city of diversity (*U-Rise* post graduate master in Urban Regeneration and Social Innovation). Since its establishment in 2008 at Iuav, she has been engaged as a researcher, then coordinator and, more recently, director of the *SSIIM UNESCO Chair on the Social and Spatial Inclusion of International Migrants – Urban policies and practices*. Her main research topics include urban inclusion of international migrants, the local governance of migration in small-medium sized cities and metropolitan areas, south-to-south international migration and transit migration. She has coordinated and collaborated in a number of EU funded international (action)research projects related to these topics and is author of several scientific articles and book chapters on the urban dimension of international migration. Peer reviewer for national and international journals on urban planning and/or migration studies, she is also evaluator for the EC and UN projects on these fields.

# SPEAKERS



## *Inclusive workplaces: raising awareness about diversity at work*

The lecture will review debates about causes and solutions of ethnic segregation in the workplaces, including segmentation theories. It will discuss in particular the aims, philosophy and reality of diversity management practices. Time will be devoted to distinguishing different approaches to diversity and to remedies to discrimination in the US and in Europe and their links with legal regulations. The lecture will provide materials for a critical discussion about the links between diversity and equality, and between segmentation and inclusiveness, including on explaining why employees and trade unions often resist diversity management policies.

## PROF. GUGLIELMO MEARDI



Guglielmo Meardi is Professor of Economic Sociology at Scuola Normale Superiore, Florence. Previously, he was Professor of Industrial Relations and Director of the Industrial Relations Research Unit at the University of Warwick, UK. His research focuses on the internationalisation of the world of work, ranging from multinational corporations to labour migration. He has published widely on intra-European migration, on trade unions and migrant workers, on the links between migration policies and labour market policies. Currently, he is participating in a study of international recruitment of workers in the European shipbuilding industry and preparing an edited Research handbook on Migration and Employment. He is Editor-in-Chief of the European Journal of Industrial Relations and a member of the advisory committee of the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions in Dublin.

# SPEAKERS



## *Dirty, dangerous and demeaning jobs, black market and irregular migrants. The case of the Italian “caporalato”*

The exploitation of labour and the illegal intermediation (caporalato) of increasing quotas of migrants, both economic and forced, employed in the Italian agricultural system, constitute an area of great interest for sociology. This is a phenomenon that involves around 450 thousand people, of which 180 thousand are forced to live in conditions of severe marginalization and exploitation. Its organization is not improvised and marginal but on the contrary the expression of a professional will that sediments various interests (political, entrepreneurial, criminal). The analysis of this phenomenon requires carrying out increasingly advanced field surveys, also due to its direct connection with a series of system variables such as, among others, the national legislation in force, administrative procedures and practices, the organization of the market, national and international labor, welfare, and housing policies. The analysis of some specific cases of exploitation and illegal hiring in the Italian countryside can allow us to grasp the general characteristics of this phenomenon and reason on its different but widespread territorial articulation. To these cases will be added those of some important investigations and researches conducted, in the northern territories of the country, with the aim of overcoming the geographical division of the phenomenon of the exploitation of migrant labor that rests on widespread ghettoizing and marginalizing stereotypes. The various social actions, disputes and mobilizations organized by the immigrant laborers themselves (Rosarno, Nardò and Agro Pontino), we will analyze, represent possible strategies to combat the phenomenon and at the same time to reform the regulatory, productive, and social system in force.

**NB: This lecture will be delivered together with Dr. Pina Sodano.**

## DR. MARCO OMIZZOLO



Marco Omizzolo, PhD at the University of Florence with a thesis on his ethnographic study of the Indian Sikh community in the Province of Latina that he researched through direct participation by working as a day labourer. He has written numerous national and international essays regarding the severe exploitation of the workforce in agriculture with particular attention on foreign labour and he is Adjunct Professor for University Sapienza of Rome in Sociopolitology of migrations. He is President of the Tempi Moderni centre for studies and he was a visiting professor at the Guru Nanak University and the Lovely University (India). He is a member of the CGIL's national board for legality, he co-wrote *Migranti e territori* with P. Sodano (Ediesse, 2015), wrote *Migranti e diritti* (Tempi Moderni, 2017), *La Quinta Mafia* (RadiciFuture, 2016) and *Sotto padrone* (Feltrinelli, 2019) and many national and international essays. His research focuses on Italian and foreign mafias, caporalato, agromafia and ecomafia; in particular, he worked for several months as an undercover labourer in Italy and India.



# SPEAKERS



## *Boosting labour market integration: the role of NGOs and civil society*

Civil society organisations (CSOs) play a crucial role in the labour market integration (LMI) of migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers (MRAs). CSOs assist MRAs in their orientation in the labour market, enhance their preparedness in terms of linguistic and working skills, and help them to deal with contractual matters and problematic employment situations. Moreover, CSOs are involved in public, political, and legal advocacy. The importance of CSOs, following the so-called migration crisis, has even increased since 2014 as the public sector struggled to satisfy the increased demand for labour market integration services. Against this backdrop, the aim of this lecture is to discuss the role of CSO in labour market integration. As part of the SIRIUS comparative project, this lecture is based on 134 semi-structured interviews with CSOs and 173 semi-structured interviews with MRAs. The positions of CSOs and their perceptions by MRAs were examined in the Czech Republic, Denmark, Greece, Finland, Italy, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. By analysing the empirical evidence, five different CSO positions were identified. More specifically, CSOs differ in their autonomy and dependence on the state, their capacity to instigate agency of MRAs and their participation in decision-making processes, lobbying, or advocacy. Taking into account the heterogeneity of CSOs across and within national contexts, the following five different CSO positions will be discussed: (1) uncritical extenders, (2) pro-active service providers, (3) autonomous co-producers, (4) innovative and creative CSOs, and (5) alternative CSOs.

## PROF. DINO NUMERATO



Dino Numerato is Associate Professor at Department of Sociology at the Faculty of Social Sciences, Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic). He obtained his PhD in Sociology at the Faculty of Social Studies at Masaryk University. During his doctoral studies, he also spent one year (2004-2005) at University La Sapienza (Rome, Italy). From 2006 to 2013, he worked at Bocconi University (Italy). He further worked, from 2013 to 2015, at Loughborough University (UK). His research interests include sociology of sport, sociology of health and illness, and sociology of migration. His focus on migration is linked with his participation in the SIRIUS project, focusing on the labour market integration of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers and funded by the European Commission Horizon 2020 funding scheme. By examining social reality across different social spheres, Dino Numerato has analysed varieties of citizenship and always aimed to critically explore the nexus between civic engagement and social change. He is the author of *Football Fans, Activism and Social Change* (2018, Routledge). His work has also been published in *Sociology*, *Current Sociology*, *Qualitative Research*, *Journal of Consumer Culture*, *Sociology of Health and Illness*, *Social Science and Medicine* or *International Review for the Sociology of Sport*. He also co-edits (with Simone Baglioni and Francesca Calò) a forthcoming issue of *VOLUNTAS: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations*, focusing on civil society and the labour market integration of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers.



# SPEAKERS



## *The EU action plan on integration and inclusion 2021-2027: lessons learnt and prospects for the future*

On the 24<sup>th</sup> of November 2020, the European Commission adopted the Action Plan on integration and inclusion 2021-2027. This is a soft-law instrument that builds on and complements past and ongoing initiatives of the EU, such as the 2016 Action Plan on the integration of third-country nationals and the New Pact on Migration and Asylum of September 2020. The 2021-2027 Action Plan has a broader scope than its predecessor and focuses on the key priority areas that the initiatives under the 2016 Action Plan were not able to address thoroughly – namely, education and training, employment and skills, health, and housing. The actions in these fields should comply with EU values and principles and require efforts of both host societies and third country nationals and EU citizens with a migrant background, since the European Commission deems integration as a ‘two-way process’. Nurturing the participation of all the relevant stakeholders in the field of integration and inclusion, ranging from public authorities at the EU and national level to migrant communities, leads to a wider reflection on the scope of the principle of solidarity which seems to be developing a ‘vertical dimension’ in the area of border checks, asylum and migration.

### PROF. FULVIO M. PALOMBINO



Fulvio M. Palombino is Full Professor of International Law at the Law Department of the University of Naples Federico II and served as Vice-President of the European Society of International Law during the 2018-20 biennium. His interests range from institutional aspects to specific areas of international law (such as international investment law and international human rights law). He has frequently participated (as chair, speaker or discussant) in workshops and conferences both in Italy and abroad (including Amsterdam, Prague, Vilnius, Xiamen, Oslo, Riga, Granada, Jerusalem, Ankara, Astana, Athens, The Hague, Vienna, Moscow, Paris, Montreal). He is a reviewer for several Italian and international journals; Co-editor-in-chief of the Italian Review of International and Comparative Law, Brill; Responsible for the Neapolitan editorial committee of ‘Diritto del commercio internazionale’; Editor-in-chief of the book series ‘Legal Culture and International Flows’, ESI; and Co-editor of the book series ‘Law and Legal Institutions’, Giappichelli. He has been consultant for various public (national and international) institutions, among which are the Government of Gambia/International Development Law Organization, training on international investment law, 2020; the Government of Sudan/Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, training on international human rights standards, Khartoum, 2018; the Hague University and the Indonesian Constitutional Court, training on electoral disputes and international human rights standards, The Hague, 2018-2019; the Government of Turkey/European Union, training on international human rights standards, Ankara, 2009.

# SPEAKERS



## *Integration of migrants and refugees in the UN Global Compacts*

When the Global Compact for Migration, GCM was approved and formally endorsed on 19 December 2018 by a vote of 152 Member States in the UN General Assembly, it marked the first time that social cohesion policies and the inclusion of migrants into host states moved into the spotlight of international cooperation. In this course, students learn about the motives behind the adoption of the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants and its subsequent drafting process leading to the endorsement of the GCM. A first focus is laid on why states consented on benchmarking their national integration policy, which traditionally has remained a *domaine reserve* of national sovereignty, thru an intergovernmental process of political commitments out of which indicators are formulated to measure achieving the GCM Objectives 15 (access to basic services) and Objective 16 (inclusion and social cohesion) and Objective 17 (non-discrimination). Whereas language courses now a commonly shared standard practice among host countries worldwide, governments are less forthcoming about opening pathways universally for all migrants, to other services, a debate which has gained urgency while combating the COVID-19 pandemic. Students will learn to distinguish the human rights approach of promoting and protecting migrants' access to essential services, including health, housing, education, employment and social protection, regardless of their status, from strategies to raise the visibility of migrants by empowering entrepreneurial, cultural, trade and investment activities. With the COVID-19 pandemic, practices of one-off regularizing unauthorized migrants employed frontline and firewalling have come under the scrutiny of the GCM and the challenge of achieving a legal coherence towards key human rights treaties has been more acutely felt. Students will gain practical insights into why one-off regularizations specific to migrants employed in key sectors of the economy might be less helpful than across-the-board amnesties, and how specifically, firewalling immigrant authorities from social, education or health services has been handled towards unauthorized migrants. The course will contribute to understanding why the GCM proposes a level of protection of migrants' human rights which moves beyond the obligation to respect, protect and promote of human rights treaties, or whether to the inverse, the GCM waters down and undermines the higher levels of protection formulated by human rights conventions. On the basis of the new EU action plan on integration and inclusion (2021-27) students will discuss why an EU barometer or survey of national best practices of inclusion could be helpful for evaluating how individual EU Member States reach the compromise between migrant empowerment thru social, cultural and civic rights and host society involvement, including a high-quality, gender and child-responsive access to and a continuity of care, education, social protection.

## DR. MARION PANIZZON



Marion Panizzon is 'Privatdozentin' of the University of Bern with a 15-year experience in international economic law (WTO) and global migration studies. Based at the World Trade Institute, she is also an affiliated researcher with the National Center for Competence in Research 'On the Move' of the University of Neuchâtel and Member of the Board of the Certificate of Advanced Studies (CAS) in Migration and Education of the University of Bern. Since 2020 Marion acts as the elected Deputy Chair of the Advisory Board of the Center for Global Migration Studies (CeMig) of Göttingen University. Marion specializes in EU migration law, bilateral labor migration agreements and governance theory. She has designed and led several multi-year research projects at the intersection of migration and trade funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation and the Swiss Academy of Social Sciences. Since 2021 she actively engages as a tutor for refugee learning with InZone of the University of Geneva at the Azraq Camp in Jordan. Her current research interest combines governance theory with migration studies to map a comparative legal approach to international migration.

# SPEAKERS



## *A new policy opportunity window? Normative changes during the COVID-19 pandemic*

Crisis – needless to say – always bears within itself both epochal disasters and unexpected opportunities. The same applies to the COVID-19 pandemic and its ambivalent effects in the migration domain. Unquestionably, migrants have been among the most affected by the pandemic. However, at the same time, the Covid-era has driven a number of reforms, which – directly or indirectly – have shifted the attention away from traditional paradigms of securitization and quotas, bringing some improvements to migrants' rights (i.e. regularizations, facilitated access to rights, flexibility). In this course, an initial illustration of the main policies implemented in Europe within this context will be followed by a deeper assessment of the specific logic underlying them. This analysis aims to provide some hints on the main lessons to be learned for a rethinking of immigration law.

## DR. PAOLA PANNIA



Paola Pannia is a Post-doc research Fellow in Comparative Public Law at the Department of Legal Sciences of the University of Florence, currently involved in two H2020 researches: “RESPOND: Multilevel Governance of Mass Migration in Europe and Beyond” and “SIRIUS: Skills and Integration of Migrants, Refugees and Asylum Applicants in European Labour Markets”. She holds a PhD in “Individual Person and Legal Protection” from the Scuola Superiore Sant’Anna, Pisa. Her research mostly concerns immigration law, cultural diversity and judicial reasoning from a comparative, socio-legal perspective. As consultant for the NGO “Defence for children” and for UNHCR, she has been involved in national and international projects focused on immigration, integration and children’s rights. Lawyer since 2012, she has collaborated with reception centres for unaccompanied asylum-seeking children in Florence and has been volunteering at the “Project Arcobaleno Association”, as pro bono immigration lawyer.



# SPEAKERS



## PROF. GIUSEPPE SCIORTINO

### *Welfare and migration as intertwined regimes*

Welfare state research has often been very insular, paying little attention to cross-border processes and human mobility. For quite a long time, migration regimes and welfare regimes have been studied independently, thus making latent the long and complex history of their interaction. During the class, we will review the new perspectives that have triggered an important dialogue between these two fields, and we will offer an additional perspective to explore such a connection.



Giuseppe Sciortino teaches sociology at the University of Trento and he is faculty fellow at the center for cultural sociology of Yale University. He is currently the principal investigator of the PRIN project *Immigration, Integration, Settlement: Italian-Style*.



# SPEAKERS



## *Dirty, dangerous and demeaning jobs, black market and irregular migrants. The case of the Italian “caporalato”*

The exploitation of labour and the illegal intermediation (caporalato) of increasing quotas of migrants, both economic and forced, employed in the Italian agricultural system, constitute an area of great interest for sociology. This is a phenomenon that involves around 450 thousand people, of which 180 thousand are forced to live in conditions of severe marginalization and exploitation. Its organization is not improvised and marginal but on the contrary the expression of a professional will that sediments various interests (political, entrepreneurial, criminal). The analysis of this phenomenon requires carrying out increasingly advanced field surveys, also due to its direct connection with a series of system variables such as, among others, the national legislation in force, administrative procedures and practices, the organization of the market, national and international labor, welfare, and housing policies. The analysis of some specific cases of exploitation and illegal hiring in the Italian countryside can allow us to grasp the general characteristics of this phenomenon and reason on its different but widespread territorial articulation. To these cases will be added those of some important investigations and researches conducted, in the northern territories of the country, with the aim of overcoming the geographical division of the phenomenon of the exploitation of migrant labor that rests on widespread ghettoizing and marginalizing stereotypes. The various social actions, disputes and mobilizations organized by the immigrant laborers themselves (Rosarno, Nardò and Agro Pontino), we will analyze, represent possible strategies to combat the phenomenon and at the same time to reform the regulatory, productive, and social system in force.

**NB: This lecture will be delivered together with Dr. Marco Omizzolo.**

## DR. PINA SODANO



Pina Sodano, Ph.D in Sociology and research fellow in Sociology at Political Sciences Department (University of “Roma Tre”). Her degree in Arabic. Visiting Fellow at *Do Minho University* of Braga (Portugal) and *al-Birzeit University of Ramallah* (Occupied Territories). Her studies themes concern the Muslim world, the European Islam with the related diasporas and the deepening of the causes that lead to migrations with the related policies of restriction to this phenomenon. She was member of the Trivalent project (Horizon 2020) research team. She wrote as co-author: *“As meta-fronteiras europeias: an externalização e a militarização das fronteiras europeias e a violação dos direitos humanos dos refugiados subsaarianos”* with M. Omizzolo, in *Migrações na Africa: sujeitos, impactos e desafios*, REMHU Revista interdisciplinar da mobilidade humana, vol.26, N° 54 – Dezembro, 2018. *“Lights and Shadows of an Empowerment Process of Migration Women in Italy”*, with R. Sorrentino, in *The International Journal of Public and Private Management*, 2016.

# SPEAKERS



## MR. MICHELE TELARO



### *Higher education for refugee integration. The Manifesto on an inclusive university*

Although higher education can play a pivotal role in integration of refugees, today the number of refugees enrolled in universities course in Italy remain low. The lecture will analyze barriers to the access to higher education and will explore possible measures that could contribute to overcome these barriers. Two initiatives of UNCHR Italy will be illustrated: the *Manifesto on an inclusive universities* and the UNICORE project.

Before joining UNHCR Italy integration team, Michele Telaro had been working in a reception center in Italy. He thus moved to the field with a medical humanitarian organization, experiencing different displacement situations.

# SPEAKERS



## *Geographical barriers to a long-lasting integration and possible solutions*

The world is full of physical barriers for refugees, but invisible barriers could be the real obstacle to long-term refugee integration. One of these invisible barriers concerns nation-states. Since the early 1990s, humanitarian crises have become increasingly long-lasting and global, but the responses to these crises remain national because most governments are opposed to handing over competence in this area to supranational organizations. The absence of enhanced international cooperation and solidarity creates unequal treatment of asylum seekers worldwide. For example, all things being equal, it is possible that one state recognises refugee status while another state denies it. This phenomenon has been referred to by some international scholars as refugee roulette. The absence of international solidarity can also produce what could be called a paradox of internal geopolitics. Governments promise their citizens that they will guarantee the security of their borders and the orderly reception of a small number of refugees. This promise is often broken, however, due to serious international humanitarian crises that produce sudden increases in the number of refugees that individual states cannot manage on their own, creating serious discontent among the electorate. These are problems that particularly concern a large part of the western world, which unlike what happened in the aftermath of the Second World War appears disunited and lacking a strong global leadership capable of proposing new legal and political instruments to update the international asylum system. This lecture aims to investigate whether and in what terms it is possible to identify ways out of this impasse.

## DR. GIUSEPPE TERRANOVA



Giuseppe Terranova is a University lecturer in Political and Economic Geography. He is member of the editorial board of the French scientific geopolitical journal *Oltre-Terre*. He is member of the working group *Migration and Mobility* of the Italian Association of Geographers (AGEI). He is one of the coordinators of the *Informed Public Debate* working group of the Italian "Academy of Law and Migration" (*Accademia Diritto e Migrazioni – ADiM*). He is member of the Jean Monnet Center of Excellence "Integration of Migrants in Europe" (IntOME) – University of Tuscia. He has been Research Fellow at the *European Center for International Affairs* based in Brussels. He is author of English, French and Italian articles and monographs mainly on the following topics: the Geopolitics of International Migrations Flows; the Geopolitics of the Mediterranean Region; Human mobility and pandemic.



# SPEAKERS



## *Integration and “red carpet policies”. The adverse effects of “cherry-picking” integration practices*

In the recent years, the European Union has been facing various long-term challenges, including economic or demographic. According to the Political Guidelines for the European Commission 2019-2024, a new European policy on legal migration should endeavour “to help us bring in the people with the skills and talents we need”. For instance, for certain skilled migrants, some countries “has rolled out the red carpet” able to include easing the pathways to residence and family reunification. Additionally, selecting labour migrants may even start before people enter the workforce: selecting from international students has emerged as a new channel for potential labour migration. These policies aim at making Europe at least as attractive as the favourite migration destinations such as Australia, Canada and the USA. However, what is the counterpart of such policies? There is no perfect recipe for managing labour migration. Yet there are some clear lessons to draw from recent experience and from the evolution of policy in OECD countries. Thus, the lecture will strive to: (i) analyze the most common EU integration policies and their adverse effects; (ii) discuss on the so called «red carpet» treatment meaning and the semi-failed experiences; (iii) focus on the current EU Blue Card scheme and discuss on the last proposed reform as a key objective of the New Pact on Migration and Asylum.

## DR. MARIATERESA VELTRI



Mariateresa Veltri is lawyer and an independent post-doc researcher. In the last two year she has been worked as researcher at Sant’Anna School of Advanced Studies, Dirpolis Institute (Documentation, Research and Analysis on Migration research area), and research assistant in Immigration law at University of Pisa. She is one of the coordinators of the Young Research Lab of the Italian “Academy of Law and Migration” (*Accademia Diritto e Migrazioni – ADiM*), where she is also in charge of providing scientific support and enhancing the internationalisation process of the Academy. She graduated *cum laude* in Law at University of “Roma Tre” (2012), where she obtained her Doctorate in public law (2018). She is author of papers and editor of scientific blogs in Portuguese, English and Italian. Her research interests include immigration and asylum law, children’s rights, criminal law, citizenship rights, non-discrimination principle, and EU external policies. She recently wrote a paper on multi-level governance of migration (*La governance dell’immigrazione tra Stato, Regioni ed enti locali*, in F. Biondi Dal Monte, E. Rossi (eds.), *Diritti oltre frontiera*, Pisa University Press, 2020, p. 289 ff.) and a paper on UE external borders at the proof of the pandemic (“Asilo, fronteiras e imigração à prova da emergência de saúde na Europa”, (Re)definições das fronteiras, IDESF Editora, forthcoming).



# SPEAKERS



## *Integration clauses and “contracts”: Inclusion tools or instruments of migration containment?*

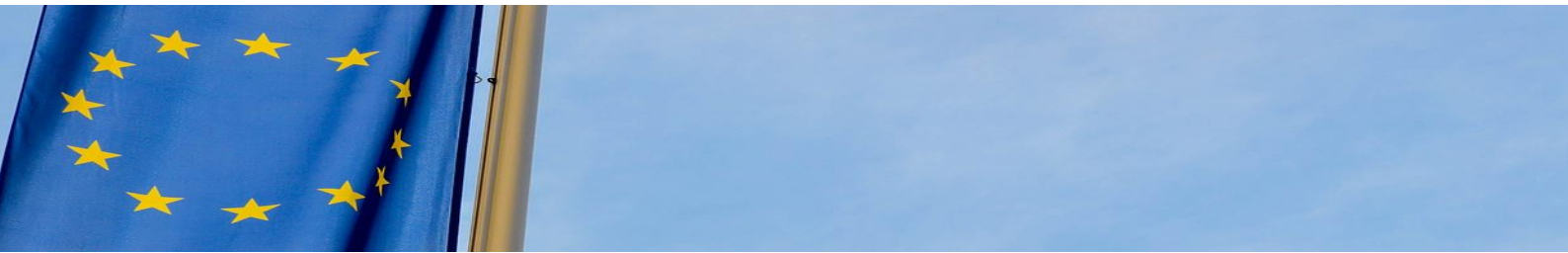
Integrating third country nationals in Europe is a goal of the European Union, enshrined in the Lisbon Treaty. However, this is also a competence in which harmonisation of Member States' legislation is excluded by primary law and the role of the EU is limited to support actions. This lecture examines the EU legal framework governing third country nationals' integration, focussing on the scope and functioning of integration clauses in EU secondary legislation on migration and asylum as a case study. It offers a reading of the development of the EU integration clauses in three phases, from their establishment in the early 2000s (i), to their evolution following the Lisbon Treaty (ii) and in the aftermath of the so-called refugee and migration crisis (iii). The analysis shows how the rationale of EU legislation foreseeing language and civic tests has been circumvented at the national level by the use of integration “contracts” and pre-entry integration clauses conceived of as instruments of exclusion and migration containment. It also provides a first appraisal of the European Commission's proposals for the recast of EU legislation on third country nationals' integration, questioning whether they offer valid solutions to rethink integration clauses and reinvent EU integration policy as a 3-way process starting from day 1. This appraisal is completed by an analysis of relevant caselaw of the EU Court of Justice and the European Court of Human Rights.

## DR. DANIELA VITIELLO



Daniela Vitiello is research fellow and lecturer of EU Law at Tuscia University, key staff member of IntoME, member of ADiM Executive Board, managing editor of the journal *European Papers*, member of the Editorial Committee of SIDI Blog and member of the Coordinating Committee of the ESIL Interest Group on Migration and Refugee Law. From 2017 to 2019 she was postdoctoral researcher in EU Law and lecturer of European Cultural Heritage Legislation at the University of Florence, where she was involved in two European projects: the e-NACT (e-Learning National Active Charter Training) Project and in the RoSaE (Rome and Sarajevo for Europe) Project. In 2017 she was visiting fellow at the University of Bern, within the framework of a research project financed by the National Center of Competence in Research. From 2015 to 2017, she was postdoctoral research fellow in EU Law at “Roma Tre” University. From 2012 to 2017 she was teaching assistant of EU Law and EU Migration Law at LUISS “Guido Carli”. From 2010 to 2016 she collaborated with the Chairs of International Law and EU Law of the University of Perugia. Daniela Vitiello studied International law and EU law in Rome (LUISS, Sapienza), Durham (2008) and The Hague (2012), before obtaining her Doctorate from Sapienza University of Rome (2014).

# SPEAKERS' CORNER



My experience in the IntoME *Summer Training School* exceeded all expectations. It was an honour and a pleasure to teach and assist such a skilled and resourceful group of students. The richness of the debates resulting from the cultural diversity of the class was something I had never experienced before. Participants have proven to be very resourceful when facing a variety of different topics, and the way they were able to interact between one another was surprisingly fruitful, as they added new perspectives and angles to the discussion. In this respect, during my session “New sources of exploitation and discrimination of migrants: the Uber Eats case” students were asked to address criminal law issues which most of them were unfamiliar with. Nevertheless, they showed curiosity, commitment and adaptability. I was the first to learn a lot in this Summer School, firstly from the other speakers but above all from the students and I want to thank them for that.



**Dr. Martina Galli**  
*University of Tuscia*



It was a privilege to teach a culturally diverse and highly qualified group of students in the IntoME *Summer Training School* 2021 edition. In my session “migrant and refugee integration in the Global Compacts for Refugees and Migrants” we exchanged about the highly segmented best practices on migrant education, which co-exist in Europe, including on the different roles, which EU Member States ascribe to teaching the language of instruction and the native language. We also addressed separated settings vs. mainstreamed schooling of refugee and migrant children and screened such practices under the Global Compact for Migration's Objectives on inclusive societies and non-discrimination. With students originating from as far as Gambia, Argentina the added-value of such a free-of-charge summer school like IntoME became quickly clear, insofar as the student body developed a true global sense of migration and refugee inclusion measures worldwide. IntoME *Summer Training School* participants represented a European student body as well, with Croatian, Serbian, Turkish, Finnish students in class. This diversity enriched our analysis of migrants' societal inclusion in the context of COVID-19 relief and preparedness packages, amongst which we critically assessed from the viewpoint of the EU Return Directive, the GCM/GCR, the Agenda 2030 across-the board and sectoral regularizations granted to migrants working frontline in pandemic relief industry in Europe.

**Dr. Marion Panizzon**  
*World Trade Institute/University of Bern*

# SPEAKERS' CORNER



I had the pleasure of delivering a lecture titled “Sources and consequences of discrimination in the access to the European labour market” in the framework of the 1° edition of the IntoME Summer Training School. I feel very pleased and enriched after such an experience. I am especially grateful for the beautiful human puzzle I had the chance to connect with: very active and motivated students originating from all around the world, with different backgrounds, skills and experiences. Such a dynamic and vibrant environment to exchange about migration issues, including integration and access to the labour market. I loved the interaction with the class, informal and fruitful at the same time, which made the whole session very lively and inspiring.

**Dr. Francesco Luigi Gatta**

*Université Catholique de Louvain*



My experience as a speaker in the IntoME *Summer Training School* has more than met my expectations. My lecture was about “red carpet” policies, with a focus on the EU Blue Card directive and its forthcoming recast. Something I really appreciated about the participants was their responsiveness. They made many questions and interventions, sharing precious remarks and anecdotes. More generally, I genuinely enjoyed each and every moment of this experience. I felt truly inspired and recharged by fruitful dialogues with “our” students from all over the world.

**Dr. Mariateresa Veltri**

*Sant’Anna School of Advanced Studies*

I had the honour and the pleasure to deliver a lecture titled “Geographical barriers to a long-lasting integration and possible solutions” in the first edition of the IntoME *Summer Training School*. It was a unique and truly inspiring experience. I really appreciated and learned a lot from so many curious, motivated and active students from all over the world. The entire STS was a wonderful and interesting opportunity to explore the legal and political challenges of migrants’ integration in Europe in a so vibrant international academic context. It was not easy to organise two weeks of online lessons with connections from all over the world, but everything was perfect and brilliant.

**Dr. Giuseppe Terranova**

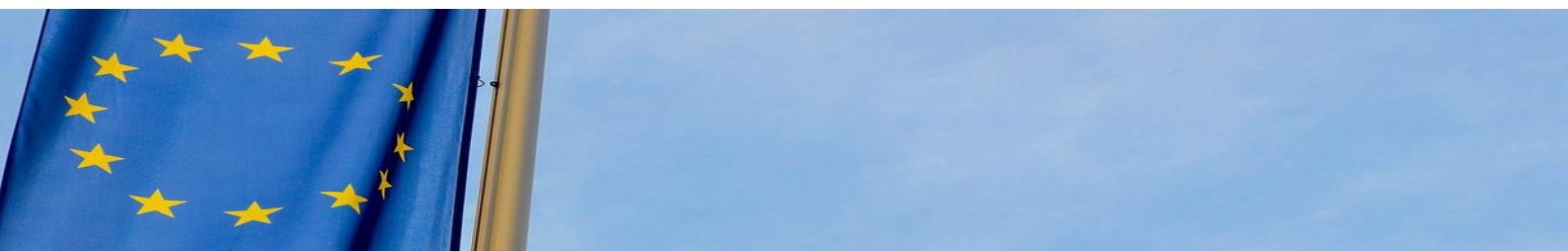
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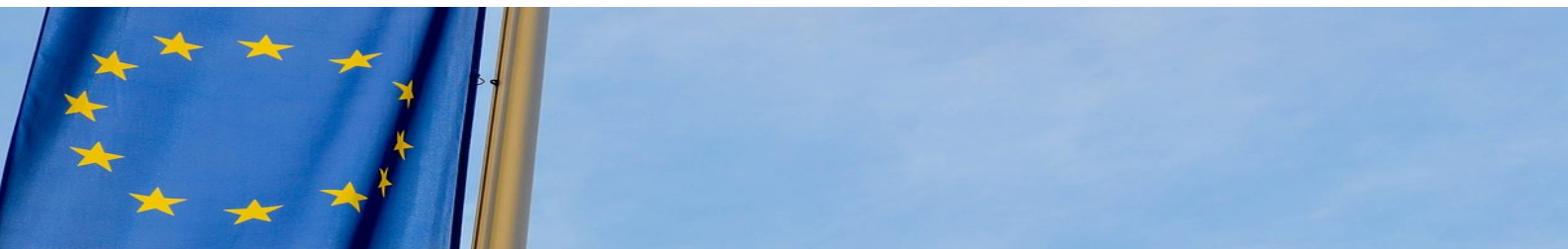
# ATTENDEES



NAME/SURNAME	AFFILIATION
Görkem Atsungur	American University of Central Asia
Eva Branson	University of Copenhagen, Centre for Advanced Migration Studies
Ousama Bziker	Ibn Tofail University
Camilla Cameli	Aix-Marseille Université
Claudia Capasso	Università della Tuscia
Priyanka Chakraborty	Banaras Hindu University
Alfredo Collado	Universidad Siglo 21
George Correa	University of The Gambia
Barbara Costa	Università per Stranieri di Perugia
Enrico Deleo	Università Sapienza di Roma
Günsel Deniz	Padova University
Aratrika Ganguly	University of Calcutta
Luca Gatto	Associazione Nazionale Comuni Italiani
Uğur Gönül	Dokuz Eylül University
Robina Hajizada	Università Sapienza di Roma
Jad Hajj Chehadeh	Lebanese University
Ernest Huk	Charles University
Regina Igimoh	Università di Torino
Berenike Jacob	University of Trento

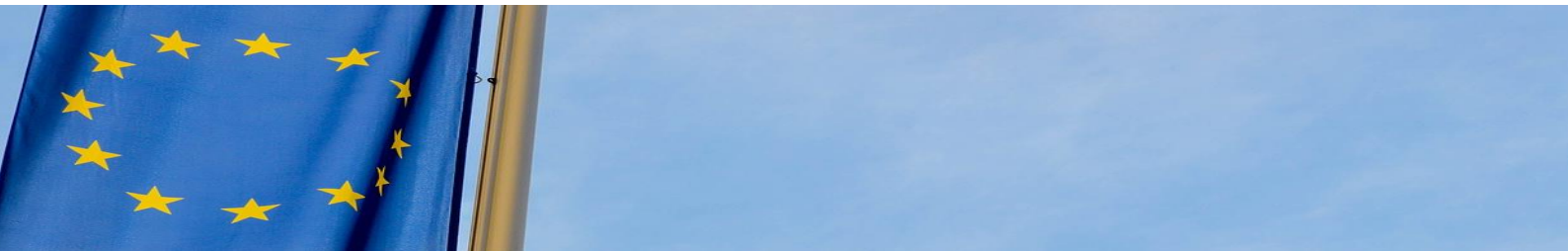


# ATTENDEES



NAME/SURNAME	AFFILIATION
Necmiye Karakuş	Manisa Celal Bayar University
Lilya Mahfoudh	University of Tunis el Manar
Violeta Markovic	University of Belgrad
Lucia Mazzanti	Università Sapienza di Roma
Hafedh Mechergui	Manouba University
Mohtas Anwar Modier	LUISS University
Rita Odion	University of Benin
Nelson Ogundare	University of Applied Sciences Würzburg-Schweinfurt
Merve Özkan Borsa	Istanbul University
Gözde Özsarsilmaz	Yaşar University
Isolde Quadranti	Università di Verona
Sofia Ricci	Università Sapienza di Roma
Ana Samobor	University of Ljubljana
Daniela Serafino	Università di Pisa
Roopali Shekhawat	Galgotias University
Zane Šime	Norwegian University of Science and Technology
Vanessa Torri	Università della Tuscia
Minna Tuominen	University of Turku
Carolina Violani	Università Sapienza di Roma
Edanur Yilmaz	Istanbul Technical University

# ATTENDEES' CORNER



I was impressed by the professionalism, expertise, and quality of the lectures delivered by the guest speakers who took part in the *Summer Training School* program. The First Edition of the *Summer Training School* at Tuscia University was an academic journey where we delved into different components that ranged from theoretical EU policies to practical proposals to address issues revolving around the integration of highly skilled migrant workers from developing countries. Students seldom are not exposed to the practical side of things at the university level. However, the *Summer Training School* program worked on making the classes very interactive.

**Ousama Bziker**

*Ibn Tofail University, Morocco*



The *Summer Training School* has been a very rich experience for me. I have had the opportunity to interact with all the participants from different parts of the world and with well-organized and resourceful presenters. The most interesting part for me during the summer school has been the training sessions. Being divided into groups has given me the opportunity to exchange and share ideas on concerned topics. The skills and knowledge gained from the *Summer Training School* regarding the issues of migration integration in the EU will go a long way in preparing me for my career ambitions. I have really learnt a lot.

**George Correa**

*University of The Gambia*



My experience at the *Summer Training School* was fantastic. I attended from Argentina, the fact that it was scheduled online allowed me to meet people from all over the world and highly qualified professionals in the field of immigration integration in the EU. The coordinators and staff of the program were really kind and worked hard so that all the participants had an unforgettable experience. I am very happy with the knowledge acquired and for the opportunity that the University of Tuscia has given me through such an interactive, thought-provoking and well-organized course.

**Alfredo Collado**

*Universidad Siglo 21, Argentina*

# ATTENDEES' CORNER



The *Summer Training School* was an unexpected opportunity for me to feel as a true European citizen. The programme was rich and I appreciated all the lectures. I cannot say which one I preferred. Maybe, I can quote only one sentence that impressed me a lot: “*borders follow people*” (cit. prof. Ambrosini). That’s sadly true. One question arises: “to whom it is convenient?” The summer school gave me the right answer. Especially during the Fridays’ trainings, I felt involved as I were participating in the European institutions’ decision-making process on labour market integration of migrants. The added value of this *Summer Training School* was, first and foremost, in its scholars and attendees: different backgrounds and different nationalities. Hearing the voices of people from outside Europe increased my awareness of real problems and the real cases connected to the desire/need to migrate. As a “real” European citizen, I do not feel at ease in the “Fortress Europe” and the skills acquired during this *Summer Training School* provide me more tools to understand how to be an active part in changing the perspective.

**Barbara Costa**

*Università per Stranieri di Perugia, Italy*

It was a pleasure to be a part of the Summer School on Integration of Migrants in Europe. My dissertation falls under the arena of both Migration studies and Comparative Literature, but I have been trained as a researcher of Comparative Literature. Hence this training was necessary for me to develop my knowledge of migration studies. This summer school has broadened my field of knowledge and I believe it will further help me in my further research work. Thank you, Tuscia University, for this amazing opportunity. The course was well organized and thanks to our wonderful coordinators for helping us so much. The quality of the course has overwhelmed me and I am looking forward to getting involved in more academic ventures with the Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence, Tuscia University.



**Aratrika Ganguly**

*University of Calcutta, India*



# ATTENDEES' CORNER



When I decided to apply to this *Summer Training School*, I was looking for a course where I could meet intelligent people and interact with them, and I couldn't find a better course than this! The STS taught me a lot about Europe, its population, and its laws. It also taught me about myself! After finishing the STS, I learned that I am a patient, persistent person who can be more determined than I have ever thought. I say this because in many other courses I have attended I didn't feel to participate and interact due to the lack of confidence in my knowledge and my skills. I thought I was not competent enough to have an impact on the training sessions and during the discussions. Yet, I discovered I was! Notwithstanding the different time zone and the relatively dense sessions, I kept following the classes for the entire course and it did not only expand my knowledge, but also my self-confidence. I contributed actively to the training session and I did all this despite being in my freshman year. But this wasn't an individual effort. Most of this was thanks to the fascinating organizers and speakers who made this very inclusive and inspiring course. So, I have to say: Thank you!



**Hafedh Mechergui**

*Manouba University, Tunisia*



Attending the IntoMe *Summer Training School* (STS) was an extraordinary experience for me. The entire collection of lectures was very relevant and precise. Since, it was my first international summer school so, initially, I was a little apprehensive about sharing my ideas. But the entire organizing team of the STS was extremely comforting and supportive. They encouraged our participation through questions and by sharing our ideas, even if we dissented with the discourse. I fondly remember all those smiling faces when they greeted us in the morning and evening sessions. It almost made me wait for the sessions to start each day. I can surely say that other than gaining valuable insight on the issue of migrant integration, I also learned a great deal about interpersonal and soft skills from this STS. Being a cosmopolitan class with members from all round the world, those sessions were truly international in letter and spirit. I feel fortunate that I was selected for this STS and hope to meet all my classmates and teachers in person someday.

**Roopali Shekhawat**

*Galgotias University, India*

# USEFUL LINKS

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## **IntoME Website**

*<https://www.intome.eu>*

## **ADiM Blog**

*<https://www.adimblog.com/>*

## **IntoME Secretariat**

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