MACIMIDE Activity Report
June 2013- December 2014

MACIMIDE 2015
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In its first 1.5 years of existence, MACIMIDE has organized a wealth of activities:

- With core UM funding (€1 million) and co-funding from the involved faculties, MACIMIDE initiated 9 new research projects, lead by interdisciplinary supervision teams. 5 PhD students and 4 postdocs were hired in 2013 and 2014.
- In April 2014, MACIMIDE organised a one-day kick-off conference, together with the Dutch Association for Migration Research. Together with the MACIMIDE PhD/post-doc workshop, which preceded it, the kick-off conference promoted interdisciplinary research in the areas of citizenship, migration and development and fostered exchanges and collaboration within UM community and beyond.
- Between 2013 and 2014, MACIMIDE was involved in the organization of 29 colloquia and seminars at Maastricht University in the framework of the Globalisation, Transnationalism and Development Colloquia (FASoS), the MGSG/UNU-Merit Migration Seminars (FHS), the Politics and Culture in Europe Seminars (FASoS), and the Nationality Law Workshop (FL).
- In April 2014, MACIMIDE joined IMISCOE, the largest research network in Europe on international migration, integration and social cohesion.
- In 2013 and 2014, 4 junior visiting fellows were hosted by MACIMIDE for short research stays at the participating faculties.
- By the end of 2014, MACIMIDE brought together a total number of 113 researchers working on themes related to cross-border mobility, citizenship, transnationalism, migration and development.
- Between 2013 and 2014, MACIMIDE researchers were involved in many externally funded research projects, including in the framework of other research platforms such as Transnational Migration, Citizenship and the Circulation of Rights and Responsibilities (TRANSMIC), Involuntary Loss of European Citizenship (ILEC), Transnational Migration in Transition (EURANET) and European Union Democracy Observatory on Citizenship.
- In 2014, MACIMIDE researchers participated at the founding of the Institute for Transnational and Euregional Cross Border Cooperation and Mobility (ITEM), which seeks to contribute to the promotion of cross-border mobility and the removal of obstacles to mobility. ITEM is supported by Maastricht University, the Province of Limburg, NEIMED (Hogeschool Zuyd), the Municipality of Maastricht, and EMR (Meuse-Rhine Euregion).
- Between 2013 and 2014, MACIMIDE researchers published over 350 research monographs, edited volumes, journal articles, book chapters, research reports and additional publications.
ABOUT MACIMIDE

The Maastricht Centre for Citizenship, Migration and Development (MACIMIDE) is the interdisciplinary research platform of Maastricht University that brings together scholars working in the fields of migration, mobility, citizenship, transnationalism, development and family life.

MACIMIDE was set up in 2013 after receiving a seed-funding grant of €1 million from the Executive Board of Maastricht University.

Building on and expanding the existing successful interfaculty collaboration initiatives, MACIMIDE combines various research lines across different Faculties of Maastricht University in order to contribute to a better understanding of the dynamics and consequences of migration and mobility in European and global context.

Innovative aspects of MACIMIDE

Interdisciplinary perspective combines approaches and methodologies from law, political science, anthropology, sociology, economics, and cultural studies.

Integrated view combines macro-, meso-, and micro-perspectives to investigate the effect of global economic and political trends on institutions and on the daily lives of individuals and families.

Multi-sited approach takes a transnational approach to migration paying attention to developments in both sending and receiving countries.

MACIMIDE is based on the collaboration between the following faculties of Maastricht University:

• The Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences
• The Faculty of Law
• The Faculty of Humanities and Sciences
• The School of Business and Economics
MACIMIDE
International Advisory Board

PROF. RAINER BAUBÖCK
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University of Liège

PROF. PIRKKO PITKÄNEN
University of Tampere

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MACIMIDE

RESEARCH

Research themes

MACIMIDE research programme focuses on how cross-border mobility offers opportunities and poses challenges for individuals and their families, as well as for economies and societies at large, both in the origin and destination countries. Researchers from different disciplines collaborate to investigate opportunities and challenges associated with migration from four analytically distinct, though related thematic perspectives. Each theme has a leader who is in charge of ensuring that the research projects cross-link within the themes as well as across the themes.

Migration and Development
The interdisciplinary research under this theme focuses on the relation between the receiving countries (immigration) and the sending countries (emigration) and its dynamics.

Transnational Families
The research projects under this theme investigate the legal, cultural, social and economic issues that families and their members face in the context of international migration.

Cross-border Mobility
This theme focuses on the European perspective of migration and asylum, specifically on people who live and work in border regions and the gap between applicable legal rules and the reality they are confronted with in their daily lives.

Citizenship and Immigrant Integration
This theme focuses on the links between citizenship and immigrant integration by looking into the the two-way process in which newcomers and host societies work together to build cohesive community.
Research Projects by Theme

Migration and development

The interdisciplinary research under this research theme focuses on the relation between the receiving countries (immigration) and the sending countries (emigration) and its dynamics. While most research in the past was directed towards the determinants of emigration and the problems of integration of immigrants, the research group brought together in MACIMIDE emphasises that effects go both ways not only in financial and knowledge streams (remittances) but also by transferring and transforming societies across borders. Development is broadly defined in terms of individual, household or community’s improvement of standards of living including poverty reduction with strong emphasis on human development.

Key research areas: migration and poverty; remittances and remittance channels; return migration and reintegration; social remittances, skills and knowledge transfers; migration and human development; migration and the left behind; circular migration; migrant entrepreneurship; the external dimension of EU migration policy; mobility partnerships.

Research Theme Leader: Dr. Melissa Siegel (Maastricht Graduate School of Governance & UNU-MERIT).

Research projects

This project analyses specific dimensions of poverty at the micro level focusing on the cases of Ethiopia, Burundi, Afghanistan and Morocco. It asks how does/do migration/remittances affect different dimensions of poverty.

Migration and the left-behind (2013-2015)
This study looks specifically at the left behind in the context of increasing feminization of migration by assessing the effects on those who stay behind, specifically children. It builds on previous work in Moldova and Georgia where migration has become highly feminized as well as in African countries.

This project is conducted in collaboration with the Centre on Migration, Policy and Society (COMPAS) and studies the labour market implications of forced migration situations. It looks at two different case studies in the African Great Lakes Region: forced migration in and from Burundi and forced migration to Tanzania.

IS Academy on Migration and Development: Migration, a World in Motion (2009-2014)
This research initiative sponsored and promoted by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs from within the Ministry-supported research institute, the IS-Academy. The project investigates the impact migration has on development of home countries and communities through the collection of data on Afghan, Burundian, Ethiopian, and Moroccan migrants living in the Netherlands. The information collected about the situation of these migrant households in the Netherlands—as well as their contributions to family and communities left behind—will help guide more robust, evidence-based migration and development policy in the future. The data collected from 1000 households in the Netherlands will be matched by
data collection in each of the countries of origin, a process that will enable the effects of migration to be understood as a holistic, multidimensional process. Within this project, the following migration and development themes are explored in depth: circular migration, return, remittances, brain drain, and EU external migration policy.


This project researched three main areas: (1) International Trade, FDI, and Financial Frictions; (2) International Banking, and (3) International Migration. The research conducted in the area of International Migration research focused on three aspects: (a) Migration, Trade, and FDI: Complements or Substitutes – A Global View, (b) Immigration, Outsourcing, and Host Country Employment and (c) Transnationalism and Migrant Heterogeneity.

**Migrant and Refugee Integration in Global Cities: The role of Cities and Businesses (2013-2014)**

This project was conducted in collaboration with The Hague Process on Refugees and Migration (THP) and studies the economic and social integration of migrants and refugees in cities. It focused specifically on efforts undertaken by the private sector and city governments – both separately and in partnership – to provide protections and create greater opportunities in employment markets and communities.

**Study on Children and Elderly left behind in Moldova and Georgia (2010-2013)**

Funded by the European Commission as part of a larger research programme investigating EU cooperation with third countries in the realm of migration and asylum, the study on the effects of migration on children and the elderly left behind assesses the impact recent wide-scale migration has had on some of Moldova and Georgia’s most vulnerable groups. This study provides a comprehensive overview of the conditions of children and the elderly who have been abandoned by migrating caretakers. The study assesses the economic, psychological, social, and institutional effects of migration on family members left behind and suggests ways in which states can mitigate the negative effects of migration via the formulation of more responsive and responsible social/social protection policies. The study is carried out in conjunction with the Kiel Institute for the World Economy (Germany) and the International Centre for Social Research and Policy Analysis (Georgia) with support from the International Organisation for Migration mission in Chisinau, Moldova.

**UNHCR Shelter Assistance Evaluation Afghanistan (2012-2013)**

This project assessed UNHCR Shelter Assistance Evaluation UNHCR's Shelter Assistance Programme that provided nearly 216,000 units of shelter to vulnerable returnees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) throughout Afghanistan since 2012.

**Diaspora Engagement in Development: An Analysis of the Engagement of the Tunisian Diaspora in Germany and the Potentials for Cooperation (2012-2013)**

Funded by GIZ, this project examined the characteristics of the Tunisian Diaspora in Germany, the level and structures of their organizations and their engagement in development.

**Mid-Term Evaluation of ILO’s Decent Work Across Borders Project (2013)**

The overall objective of the project was to promote the circular migration of professionals and highly skilled personnel in the health care sector through the development of a pilot scheme of specialized employment services and a system of skills testing and certification. The midterm evaluation assessed whether the project is on the right track towards achieving the stated objectives. The evaluation will also serve to inform organizational decision-making and ensure transparency and accountability to the donor.
Knowledge Exchange on Civic Integration (2012-2013)
The International Civic Integration Knowledge Exchange training programme was sponsored by the Dutch Ministry of Internal Affairs. In partnership with Panteia/Research voor Beleid, the project involved the organization of an International Civic Integration Network. This project was primarily about international knowledge exchange. Key aspects of the project were three working visits (trainings) in France, Germany and the UK to establish networks for the sharing of ideas and experiences; and a concluding training in the Netherlands. Preparatory country reports were prepared to ensure that the working visits were tailored to the specific context. The main project deliverables included reports of each of the training visit which described the process that has taken place, a summary of the activities, the outcomes of the meeting, learning points, and some concrete points for further discussions which culminated in the production of a final report which answered key knowledge questions.

Evaluation of the ILO Strategy on International Labour Migration (2013)
This project evaluated ILO strategy on international labour migration focusing on its strategy, methodology and results and providing guidance on priorities for the future.

The European Report on Development (ERD) is the main output of the “Mobilizing European Research for Development Policies” initiative, supported by the European Commission and seven EU Member States: Finland, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom. The objective of the ERD 2012-2013 is to provide an independent contribution to the emerging debate on a possible post-2015 framework. The chapter on migration will delineate elements and possible aspects of labour migration and mobility, which would be valuable for a post-2015 multilateral framework for development from the perspective of developing countries. In addition, it aims to answer how the EU as external actor could support better mainstreaming of key issues regarding labour migration in a future framework. The commissioned background paper on a multilateral framework for labour migration will feed into the last part of the migration chapter, which will indicate elements and ideas for the integration of labour migration into a future global framework for development and a possible mode of governance. It will help the chapter authors to reflect on possible future options of multilateral governance regarding labour migration and assess the incentives and disincentives of developed as well as developing countries to cooperate on labour migration governance on an international level.

The overall objective of the evaluation was to provide a comprehensive evaluation of the Swiss Migration Partnerships with the Kosovo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Nigeria and Tunisia, five years after the signing of the first agreement. The main objectives of the evaluation were: to provide information on the added value of migration partnerships compared to other forms of bilateral cooperation; to take stock of how migration partnerships are implemented and to what extent the objectives set in this instrument are achieved and to reflect on the effects of migration partnerships.

Evaluation of the GIZ Returning Experts Programme (2014)
UNU-MERIT and Maastricht School of Governance worked with the German Development Cooperation (GIZ) and the Centre for International Migration and Development (CIM) on a short-term evaluation of the Migration and Development Programme Returning Experts Component. The Returning Experts offered support to migrants in Germany wishing to return to their country of origin and work in a development related capacity. This project
examined the role of the returning experts in transferring knowledge to the country of origin.

**Final Evaluation of the Decent Work Across Borders Project (2014)**
The overall objective of the project is to promote the circular migration of professionals and highly skilled personnel in the health care sector through the development of a pilot scheme of specialized employment services and a system of skills testing and certification. The midterm evaluation assesses whether the project is on the right track towards achieving the stated objectives. The evaluation will also serve to inform organizational decision making and ensure transparency and accountability to the donor.

**Comparative Research on Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) (2014)**
Funded by the Government of Australia and supported by IOM, this project aims to inform policies and programmes for assisting the voluntary return and reintegration of migrants, including irregular migrants and unsuccessful asylum seekers. This aim will be achieved via three objectives: (1) analysis of the migrant return decision, including factors that motivate or impede irregular migrants from returning voluntarily; (2) development of a framework for defining and measuring sustainability of approaches to voluntary return and reintegration; and (3) an assessment of what factors determine sustainable return and reintegration.

**Diaspora Engagement in Development: An Analysis of the Engagement of the Kenyan Diaspora in Germany and the Potentials for Cooperation (2014-2015)**
This project examined the characteristics of the Kenyan Diaspora in Germany, the level and structures of their organizations and their engagement in development.

This project examined the characteristics of the Nigerian Diaspora in Germany, the level and structures of their organizations and their engagement in development.

**Routes to Europe (2014-2015)**
This project, commissioned by the WODC, reviews irregular migrants routes to Europe. This review will comprehensively examine both the primary routes or irregular entry and the determinants of irregular migration to Europe and the Netherlands in particular.

Irregular Migrants' Decision Making Factors is a research project funded by the Collaborative Research Programme of the Australian National University and the Australian Department of Immigration and Border and Protection’s Irregular Migration Research Programme. This project examines how irregular migrants decide to: 1) stay in a country of transit; 2) pursue onward migration; or 3) return to their country of origin? It also considers how conditions in transit and policy settings influence individual decision-making? Fieldwork will be conducted in Turkey and Greece to address these questions in 2015.

UNU-MERIT and its School of Governance have been commissioned by KNOMAD to prepare a background paper on policy coherence for migration and development. The primary purpose of the paper is to develop a dashboard of indicators that can be used by domestic policymakers to assess the extent to which their policies are in line with global development goals. As migration looks set to have a place in the Post-2015 Development Agenda, efforts to promote better monitoring and evaluation of government efforts to promote the positive aspects of migration while mitigating the negatives, represent an important contribution.
Irregular Migration from Afghanistan: Determinants of Irregular Migration (2014)
Based on the IS Academy: Migration and Development survey of 2,005 households in Afghanistan this project examines the determinants and processes of irregular migration from Afghanistan. The paper will use quantitative analysis to compare households with an irregular migrant to all other households in the sample. The results will provide an understanding of the reasons and processes of irregular migration from Afghanistan and if there are any characteristics that would make a household more likely to have an irregular migrant.

Irregular Migration from Afghanistan: Experiences of Irregular Migration (2014)
This research project will examine the reason, decision making factors, processes and experiences of irregular Afghan migrants in their migration from Afghanistan to the Netherlands. Afghans are still the largest asylum seeking population in the world and the number of irregular Afghan migrants is growing in Western countries. This project will provide an understanding of the decision making factors involved in Afghan irregular migration, their experiences in transit and the reasons for the destination choice of the Netherlands. The project will explore the interplay between migrants agency and structural conditions in Afghanistan and the Netherlands in determining voluntariness and choice in irregular migration.

This project, commissioned by IOM, involves the preparations of a background paper on Immigrant Entrepreneurship in Cities for the World Migration Report 2015. This paper reviews literature on the main drivers and obstacles to immigrant entrepreneurship in cities as well as the effects of it. In addition, an overview of possible interventions to support immigrant entrepreneurs is provided.

Background Paper on the Role of Migration in the Post-2015 Development Agenda (2014)
This paper, commissioned by IOM, synthesised the currently available evidence on the linkages between migration and the Millennium Development Goals. The paper then discusses options for the inclusion of migration in the Post-2015 Development Agenda by considering the relevance of a goal similar to the MDG 8 on Global Partnerships or as including migration as an enabler of other development goals.

Migration and Health (2013-ongoing)
This project investigates the linkages between internal/international migration and the health outcomes of particular immobile population sub-groups (e.g., children, women, elderly). Many recent global health dilemmas—such as the spread of the Ebola virus—have highlighted how population movements can affect public health.

This project will study to what extent migration experience can contribute to making the entrepreneur. In order to unpack migration as a learning process possibly shaping entrepreneurial education and experience for better performance, a multi-level approach will be adopted, focusing on the interactions of micro-, meso- and macro-level determinants of entrepreneurship performance and migration experience – immigration, emigration and return, or not moving.

The aim of this project is to provide a broader understanding of the role and contribution of diasporas to conflicts and peace building in the country of origin. Given the context specific
nature of diaspora engagement, it is essential to understand the interests, aspirations, institutions, and objectives of diaspora communities. The aim is to investigate the context-specific factors that created the Syrian diaspora, as well as to analyse the nature, dynamics and ways of the engagement in order to derive theoretical conceptualisations that could explain the complexity of the field.

**Social transfers and remittances: complements or substitutes for reducing poverty? (2014-2017)**

This project looks at the relationship between migration and social protection. Specifically, it looks at the interaction between remittances (private transfers) and social transfers (public transfers) and at the different ways they affect expenditure patterns and poverty.

**Student migrant, refugee or both? Exploring refugee agency and mobility through tertiary education (2013-2016)**

This project seeks to move beyond characterizations of displacement as spontaneous and lacking agency by understanding how tertiary education shapes forced migration processes in South Africa, Kenya, and Uganda.

**Moving Back or Moving Forward? Return Migration After Conflict (2013-2014)**

This project looks at voluntary and involuntary return migration after conflict, within the migration and development debate.

**There and back again: (Re)integration of Trafficked Persons (2012-2016)**

The goal of this project will be to look at factors that influence (re)integration of persons trafficked. The focus will be on one of the most severe and highly prevalent –trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Additionally, it will deal with women, as the primary targets of this type of trafficking. Finally, geographically, the research will draw from origin as well as destination countries.

**Essays on Migration and Entrepreneurship (2011-2016)**

The objective of this project is to investigate the linkages between migration and entrepreneurship using different case studies to highlight different aspects of the process of a migrant becoming an entrepreneur in their home and/or destination country.

**Essays on Migration and Development in (Post-) Conflict Afghanistan (2011-2015)**

This project explores the link between migration and development taking into account those context-specific issues of conflict, vulnerability, insecurity and poverty within the (post-) conflict setting of Afghanistan.

**The impact of graduate flows on the economic and innovative performance of firms and regions (2011-ongoing)**

The project analyses how graduate flows impact on firm-level productivity, on the degree of education-job match, as well as on academic collaborations among institutions located in different countries.

**The Psychosocial Health of Children ‘Left Behind’ by Migrant Kin in Moldova and Georgia (2010-2015)**

This project examines the relationship between different forms of kin migration (that of a mother, father, grandparent, or other member of co-resident family) and child psychosocial health outcomes are modelled using household survey data collected in Moldova and Georgia.
The role of the origin country state in migration processes: an exploration of the Caribbean region (2010-2015)
The study examines the way states of origin countries affect migration patterns, examining in particular the role of independence, the establishment of border regimes and post-colonial ties. After an analysis of the long-term effects of borders and post-colonial ties on migration patterns in the Caribbean region, the study examines these processes in three in-depth case studies - Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana - drawing new insights on how states in origin countries shape the volume, timing, motives, composition and destination of migration.

An Evaluation of Tax-benefit systems impact on the welfare of frontier workers. The case of Luxembourg and Belgium. (2009-2014)
The goal of the project was to assess the impact of the differences in social security systems and taxes in the European Union’s context (looking at the selected country cases) and how these affect the income of individuals who reside in one country, but commute daily or weekly to another country for work, while keeping their residence place constant (called 'frontier workers').

Female Return Migration and Reintegration in Ethiopia (2009-2014)
The objective of this project is to increase understandings of reintegration, including an examination of the processes of reintegration, and how different return migrants reintegrate.

Simultaneity in transnational migration research: Links between migrants’ host and home country orientation (2009-2014)
This project explores concurrently the integration of Afghan, Burundian, Ethiopian and Moroccan migrants in the Netherlands, and their economic and social contacts with their family and friends in their home country. The research contributes to transnational migration research and reveals that there is a positive link between integration and home country engagement.

The economic and social effects of remittances and return migration after conflict: A case study on Burundi (2009-2015)
The main purpose of this project is to study the effects of remittances and return migration on the economic and social lives of households and communities in the aftermath of conflict, using unique survey data from a conflict-affected context, Burundi.

Ethnic segregation in housing, schools and neighbourhoods in the Netherlands (2009-2014)
Exploring the rich spatial and neighbourhood-level data available in the Netherlands, this research aims to explain the determinants of ethnic neighbourhood segregation.

Highly skilled migration and new destination countries: How government policies shape destination choices (2009-2014)
This project focuses on the effects of government policies on the choice of a destination country for highly skilled migrants.
**Transnational families**

This research theme focuses on how families operate across borders: the ties that are maintained, forged and transformed, the changes in social customs that this engenders and the effects it has for migrants as well as for the people who stay in the country of origin. It investigates the social relationships that underlie the sending and receiving of remittances by including the non-monetary, socio-cultural effects of migration. A key characteristic is the use of transnational networks as the unit of analysis, giving equal emphasis to migrants and the people they are tied to, forming a transnational network.

*Key research areas:* transnational families; emotional, health and educational consequences of parental migration; effects of migration on family formation and separation practices; the role of transnational networks and families in transit migration; adoptive families and the perception of international adoption in destination and origin countries; private international, family, Islamic and criminal law.

*Research Theme Leader:* Prof. dr. Valentina Mazzucato (Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences - Technology & Society Studies)

**Research projects**


This project investigates the effects of circulation on children’s lives according to a) the children’s own perceptions; b) parents’ perceptions, and; c) school assessments. The focus falls on effects relating to educational and emotional well being outcomes. As a multi-sited project, it follows children between The Netherlands and an African country.

*Good Governance in International Child Transfer (2014-2016)*

This project investigates the cultural, legal, economic and political factors that sustain the diverging interpretations of fundamental concepts in sending and receiving countries, in order to prepare the ground for more effective legal rules for combating international child trafficking.

*Circulating ‘Origin’ Stories: Towards A Transnational Adoptive Field between China and Spain (2014-2016)*

This project examines the pre and post-adoption perspectives of the adoptive triad stretching between China (the world’s leading donor of children for adoption) and Spain (Europe’s leading recipient). Combining tools from narratology and ethnography, it reveals submerged scripts on the weaving of family that are disseminated by adoptive origin stories in order to explicate the kinship values they imply.

*Effects of Transnational Child Raising Arrangements on Life-Chances of Children, Migrant Parents and Caregivers between Africa and Europe (TCRAf-EU, TCRA and TCRA-SAN) (2010-2014)*

These projects investigate Transnational Child Raising Arrangements by focusing on all actors involved (immigrant parents abroad, children and their caregivers in African origin countries) and on the institutions that affect or are affected by these arrangements.
Family Life & International Migration: How Ghanaian Families get Formed, Transformed, or Dissolved in the Context of International Migration
This project investigates differences between transnational, reunified, and unified families. Additionally, how family formation and dissolution patterns, such as marriage, fertility, and divorce, evolve in the context of international migration and provide interesting and necessary research questions. It uses retrospective biographic data on non-migrants, returnees, and migrant spouses in the country of origin, Ghana, and on current migrants in two receiving countries, the Netherlands and the UK.

Trial by Transit: Exploring Transnational Personal Social Networks of Sub-Saharan Migrants in Ukraine
This project investigates how migrants create, maintain and use their transnational social networks in order to develop survival strategies and mobility in a transit setting. The study is based on data collected among male sub-Saharan Africans in Ukraine and members of their transnational personal social networks in Cameroon with the help of qualitative ( ethnographic case studies, in-depth interviews, participatory observations) and quantitative methods (social network study).

The Effect of Transnational Family Life on Angolan and Nigerian Migrant Parents’ Life-Chances in the Netherlands
This project investigates the effects of transnational child-raising arrangements (TCRAs) on the life-chances (health, emotional wellbeing and labour market participation) of migrant parents. It uses survey data collected amongst 300 Nigerian and 300 Angolan migrant parents in the Netherlands. To assess if TCRAs have an effect on the life-chances of migrant parents, the study compares two groups of migrant parents, of which half has at least one child in the country of origin and the other half lives with all their children in the Netherlands.

Transnational Child Raising Arrangements between Ghana and the Netherlands: Gender, Social Parenting Norms and Migration Policies in Shaping Everyday Lived Experiences of Migrant Parents and Stay Behind Children
This project examines how parents and children experience the geographical separation from each other and how filial bonds are maintained and forged towards each other. It pays particular attention to the way Dutch migration policies, which have made it increasingly difficult to obtain a long-term residence permit and to meet requirements to reunify with children in the Netherlands, shape experiences of migrant parents, the way they forge and maintain relationships with their children, and the way they negotiate care responsibilities with the caregiver.

Transforming Transnational Social Networks in Transit: the Impact on Migration Processes of Africans in Turkey and Greece
This project studies the creation and maintenance of networks, and their role in the migration process. It assumes that critical events taking place in the socio-institutional context in which migrants shape their migration processes, incite constant (re) construction of social networks, through which periods of loss and accumulation of social capital continuously alternate, affecting the way migration processes develop. The project uses data from a longitudinal ethnographic field study collected between 2009/2012 – 2013 among irregular African migrants residing in the transit contexts of Istanbul and Athens.

Study on Children and Elderly left behind in Moldova and Georgia (2010-2013)
Funded by the European Commission as part of a larger research programme investigating EU cooperation with third countries in the realm of migration and asylum, the study on the effects of migration on children and the elderly left behind assesses the impact recent wide-
scale migration has had on some of Moldova and Georgia’s most vulnerable groups. This study provides a comprehensive overview of the conditions of children and the elderly who have been abandoned by migrating caretakers. The study assesses the economic, psychological, social, and institutional effects of migration on family members left behind and suggests ways in which states can mitigate the negative effects of migration via the formulation of more responsive and responsible social/social protection policies. The study is carried out in conjunction with the Kiel Institute for the World Economy (Germany) and the International Centre for Social Research and Policy Analysis (Georgia) with support from the International Organisation for Migration mission in Chisinau, Moldova.

The Psychosocial Health of Children ‘Left Behind’ by Migrant Kin in Moldova and Georgia (2010-2015)
This project examines the relationship between different forms of kin migration (that of a mother, father, grandparent, or other member of co-resident family) and child psychosocial health outcomes are modelled using household survey data collected in Moldova and Georgia.

Marital Captivity; Bridging the Gap between Religion and Law (2014-2019)
This project maps the issues of marital captivity in the Netherlands and looks at the required legal policy to be developed. All issues are looked upon from a (inter)national legal, IPR and comparative point of view. The research is conducted in collaboration with the following social partners: the Foundation Femmes for Freedom, the Proefprocessenfonds Clara Wichmann, the Knowledge Institute for Emancipation and Women’s History and the Association for Women and Justice.
Cross-border mobility

This theme focuses on the gaps between the applicable legal rules and the reality confronting citizens in their daily lives, particularly in cross-border situations and in border regions. The large number of complaints and enquiries the Commission receives every year as indicated by Eurobarometer surveys, discussions with stakeholders, as well as the outcome of a public consultations in 2010 provide ample evidence of the many obstacles standing in the way of citizens’ enjoyment of their rights. Even if the free movement of persons and the right to work in a different Member State of the EU is considered as being a fundamental right linked to EU citizenship, problems created by mobility can be felt on a daily basis. These problems can be caused e.g. by differences in education standards and grants for students as well as the difficulties to recognize foreign qualifications, but also different social security, pensions and tax schemes, family law and inheritance legislation as well as nationality matters can make the daily life of a migrant worker enormously difficult and often financially unattractive. These obstacles are even more evident for non-EU citizens who seek to study, work or provide services in the EU or who enter the territory of a Member State as a refugee or asylum seeker. In this context it is essential to consider the European dimension of migration and asylum legislation and policies and various systems in force in the Member States in light of fundamental human rights standards.

Key research areas: free movement of goods, persons, capital and services; EU citizenship and fundamental rights; coordination between European and national social security, pension and tax systems; buying or inheriting property; recognition of diplomas; international protection of asylum seekers.

Research Theme Leader: Prof. dr. Hildegard Schneider (Faculty of Law – International and European Law)

Research projects

Conflicting coordination rules in the case of cross border Employment (2014-2016)
This project develops a new approach on the coordination of rules regarding employment, social security, pension and taxes applicable in transnational employment relations. The project assesses the difficulties arising from the lack of coordination between national rules, for example the double burdens for the employer/service provider/employee. It also seeks to propose solutions to these problems.

Towards a more rights-based EU asylum law and policy: Challenges and changes? (2014-2016)
This project examines the implementation of the new EU asylum legislation in the Netherlands, Belgium and Germany in order to assess the extent to which existing rules address deficiencies with regard to the human rights protection. It pays special attention to the position of families with children and unaccompanied minors in the light of international obligations and the EU Charter on Fundamental Rights.

European Social Policy network
This is a ‘fusion’ between the former network on social policy and social inclusion and the former network on MISSOC (Mutual Information System on Social Security Coordination). Saskia Klosse acts as a core member in the MISSOC team as the responsible person for the legal quality of the information provided by the MISSOC correspondents (i.e. representatives
of the ministries of Social Affairs and Health Care of all the 32 EU Member States). The project is financed by the European Commission.

Fresco network
This is a ‘fusion’ of the former TRESS network (Training and Reporting on Social Security coordination) and the former network on the free movement of workers. In this network, Saskia Klosse acts as a national expert which means writing country reports, providing input for comparative analytical reports, answering ad hoc questions of the European Commission, organizing seminars etc. The project is financed by the European Commission.

Captivity; Bridging the Gap between Religion and Law (2014-2019)
This project maps the issues of marital captivity in the Netherlands and looks at the required legal policy to be developed. All issues are looked upon from a (inter) national legal, IPR and comparative point of view. The research is conducted in collaboration with the following social partners: the Foundation Femmes for Freedom, the Proefprocessenfonds Clara Wichmann, the Knowledge Institute for Emancipation and Women’s History and the Association for Women and Justice.

India-EU Migration: "Developing a knowledge base for policymaking on India-EU migration" (2011-2014)
This project is conducted in cooperation with the European University Institute, the Indian Council of Overseas Employment, (ICOE) and the Indian Institute of Management Bangalore, (IIMB), and aimed at consolidating a constructive dialogue between the EU and India on migration covering all migration-related aspects.

Expert Group on Taxation of the Digital Economy
MACIMIDE researchers Rainer Prokisch and Marjon Weerepas are members of the Expert Group on removing tax problems facing individuals who are active across borders of the EU (TAXUD EC).
Citizenship and Immigrant Integration

The interdisciplinary research under this research theme focuses on the role of citizenship in the two-way process in which newcomers and host societies work together to build a cohesive community. Successful integration, broadly defined, relates to a range of issues, such as access to rights, educational performance, labour market performance, residential conditions, among others. Aiming to consolidate and intensify existing inter-faculty collaboration, UM researchers within this research theme analyse the links between citizenship and immigrant integration from a comparative and interdisciplinary perspective, using approaches from law, sociology, politics and economics.

Key research areas: acquisition and loss of citizenship; statelessness; access to rights and protection; immigrant integration and social cohesion; political participation; labour market participation; educational performance; societal attitudes; integration policies and outcomes; origin country context.

Research Theme Leader: Prof. dr. Maarten Vink (Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences – Political Science)

Research projects

Citizenship bonus: naturalization and social cohesion (2014-2016)
This project examines the relevance of citizenship acquisition for the socioeconomic, sociocultural and political integration of immigrants. It develops and tests a set of hypotheses on the ‘bonus’ of citizenship acquisition and will analyze the impact of naturalization on labour market performance as well as a broader set of social capital indicators, such as political participation, church attendance and norms and values.

The right to have rights: benchmarking statelessness protection (2014-2016)
This project is conducted in collaboration with the UNHCR and aims to set up a global database containing information about the extent to which national citizenship laws provide sufficient protection against statelessness, based on the relevant international legal standards. This database provides a unique reference point to benchmark national policies, as well as for analysing the causes and consequences of cross-national differences between citizenship policies.

MACIMIDE Global Dual Citizenship Database (2014)
The MACIMIDE Global Dual Citizenship Database charts the rules that existed in 200 states across the world from 1960 to 2013 with regard to the loss or renunciation of citizenship after a citizen of a respective state voluntarily acquires the citizenship of another state.

This project investigates the rules and administrative procedures applicable to loss of nationality across the European Union, and their relation to existing European and international legal standards. It provides an in-depth comparative inventory of the regulations, administrative practices and statistical data covering involuntary loss of nationality across the 28 EU member states and knowledge on the effects on national legal systems of the increasing judicialisation of grounds of loss of Union citizenship.
Protection against Statelessness in Europe (2012-2014)
This project developed by the EUDO CITIZENSHIP Observatory in cooperation with UNHCR and with the contribution of MACIMIDE researchers charts the extent to which citizenship laws in 41 European states provide sufficient protection against statelessness, in light of the most important international standards.

Access to Citizenship and its Impact on Immigrant Integration (ACIT)
This project developed by the EUDO CITIZENSHIP Observatory with the contribution of MACIMIDE researchers compares how European states regulate the acquisition of citizenship and the impact of citizenship on the socio-economic and political participation of immigrants. The project develops four sets of citizenship indicators on citizenship laws, their implementation, and their impact on acquisition rates, and integration policies in all 27 EU Member States and accession candidate and EEA countries.
Related Projects

Transnational Migration, Citizenship and the Circulation of Rights and Responsibilities (TRANSMIC)

Transnational Migration, Citizenship and the Circulation of Rights and Responsibilities (TRANSMIC) is a project funded under the European Commission’s Marie Curie actions. This Initial Training Network will run from 1 September 2014 to 31 August 2018. The aim of the project is to contribute to the understanding of transnational migration, in particular by looking at the conditions for and effects of transnational migration, possibilities for the mobility of migrants’ rights to be enhanced, and the links between migration, citizenship, and migration and development. MACIMIDE is actively engaged in TRANSMIC projects and activities.

Read more about TRANSMIC:
http://law.maastrichtuniversity.nl/transmic/#sthash.RGLORAvf.dpuf

TRANSMIC projects

The South – South migrant worker between temporary admission schemes and integration efforts – the case of Bulgaria (Maastricht University)
This Ph.D. project aims to analyse the impact of the EU circular approach on the South – South migration in Europe and Central Asia by looking at Bulgaria as a case study. Bulgaria is a new EU member state, slowly developing from sending through transit country to receiving state for South – South migrants mainly from the EU Neighbourhood policy countries, states from the former Soviet Union and neighbouring countries from the Balkans. By employing a multilevel governance framework of analysis, the dissertation will explore the application of the EU circular migration approach and readmission in the Bulgarian law and practise, analyse whether Bulgarian migration policy leads to increased vulnerability of the South-South migrant and what is the role of the non-state actors in the formation of the state migration policy and the implementation of integration and return incentives.

Social security and pension rights: How to improve circulation between India and the EU (Maastricht University)
This Ph.D. project aims to explore the existing and possible schemes of cooperation of social security and pension rights between India and the EU with the objective to promote the circulation of people between both partners. This research is carried out against the background of the strong interests of the EU and India to enhance transnational schemes of mobility, and encourage the temporary return of migrants with a view to making business activities and other forms of investments by migrants in the country of origin more attractive. On the basis of a comparative legal analysis, this research seeks to investigate in this context the current schemes, such as bilateral treaties and agreements, that regulate social security and pension for the individuals concerned, and analyses how such schemes could be improved so as to stimulate the desired circulation. While exploring the policies on EU level, the research will concentrate on the national schemes of Germany, the UK and the Netherlands with India in detail and examine best practices of collaboration.
Formal and informal social security provisions between African migrants in Europe and their network of relations at home (Maastricht University)

This research project, together with the one carried out at the University of Aix-Marseille focuses on a particular flow of migrants, from Africa to Europe. The project will study both highly educated migrants operating in an expatriate world of high-skilled jobs, as well as economic migrants often operating between blue / pink collar and black market employment. In this second group, we include both low educated and educated migrants experiencing a social downward mobility in Europe, where their qualifications are not recognized. The project will look broadly at what kinds of social security is provided for in the different contexts, as it may cover a broad range of dimensions that aim to provide and insure a better well being for the migrant and relatives.

Entrepreneurship and Migration (Maastricht University)

The mobility of talent has become a significant determinant of economic growth and development over the past two decades, and will increase in importance in the future. The key issue is whether more migration – and more mobile talent – will result in innovative entrepreneurship that can address the complications from rapid migration, urbanization, and whether innovative entrepreneurship will indeed be stimulated to make use of the opportunities that migration create. The main research questions are the following: to what extent do the three trends in migration and globalization create a conducive or limiting environment for transnational entrepreneurship? How should policies on the national and international level be reconsidered to provide for the appropriate incentives to encourage innovative, high-productive forms of entrepreneurship to emerge?

Emerging transnational educational spaces: Mobility of tertiary students between Asia and the EU (University of Tampere)

The study explores the current conditions of student migration from China, India, the Philippines and/or Thailand to the non-English speaking EU countries (Finland, Germany and the Netherlands). It is also taken into account that, in due time, more balanced reciprocal patterns of highly-skilled South-North mobility could develop. As a consequence of reciprocal mobility, transnational social fields emerge in which new ideas, knowledge and know-how (i.e. social remittances) will be transmitted between the countries of origin and destination. By disclosing everyday experiences, educational goals and living conditions of transnationally mobile students, and the reasons why they have chosen to pursue academic degrees in countries outside the sphere of ‘classical immigration countries’, possibilities for development of sustainable patterns for collaboration between European and Asian HEIs will be observed. Special attention will be paid to the societal impact of overseas mobility in higher education and to the social remittances which are being transmitted in the EU-Asia transnational spaces. Qualitative research methods will be used to investigate the implications of transnational student mobility to the students themselves (socio-cultural adaptation, academic career, etc.) to the receiving societies (‘semi-finished’ labour, etc.) and to the source countries (social remittances, etc.).

Transnational migration, postcolonial ties and mobility partnership between the EU and third countries – a comparative study (University of Minho)

This project aims to assess the impact of the existing postcolonial ties between EU Member States and third countries on the conclusion and implementation of mobility partnerships between the EU and third countries for the management of transnational migration flows. The project aims to map how EU member states with strong postcolonial ties deal with transnational migration from former colonies and how, from an EU perspective, such postcolonial ties may benefit the realization of the mobility objectives which are embedded within special agreements between the EU and third countries.
Formal and informal social welfare provisions between Latin American migrants in Europe and their network of relations at home (University of Aix-Marseille)

This project focuses on a particular flow of migrants, from Latin America to Europe. The project will study both highly educated migrants operating in an expatriate world of high-skilled jobs, as well as economic migrants often operating between blue / pink collar and black market employment. The project will look broadly at what kinds of social security is provided for in the different contexts, as it may cover a broad range of dimensions that aim to provide and insure a better well being for the migrant and relatives. The project questions to what extent notions of nuclear family, which underlie formal social welfare arrangements in Europe, are different or similar to the informal social security practiced by migrants transnationally.

The challenges of double nationality for circular migration: The examples of Spain and Sri Lanka (University of Liège)

This Ph.D. project investigates the phenomenon of double nationality, including its functions and the challenges and opportunities it entails for individuals and states from a legal perspective. Double nationality allows to maintain legal and political links with two countries, thereby facilitating circular migration of the individuals concerned. While the current legal framework in relation to acquisition and loss of nationality has been primarily shaped on the basis of permanent migration (mainly of workers), circular migration may require another legal arrangement. In order to determine whether and which changes are needed, two case studies will be undertaken: the first one will focus on Spain and the second on Sri Lanka. This research project analyses and evaluates these special constructions of dual nationality, and specifies their advantages in comparison of normal cases of dual or multiple nationality.

Changing modes of citizenship in migrant-sending countries: the link between new forms of quasi-citizenship and return migration (CEPS)

This research project investigates the emergence of new modes of citizenship in three of the largest migrant-sending countries China, India and Turkey, as well as in Suriname. The project will describe the different concepts and explore to what extent the introduction of ‘quasi’-citizenship regimes in migrant-sending countries has been ‘successful’ in encouraging return migration from Europe to China, India, Turkey and Suriname. Moreover, it will be analysed which of these regimes are the most viable ones and whether these regimes constitute an attractive alternative for allowing dual citizenship.

Migration as a Translocal Process in EU’s Eastern Neighbourhood (University of Warsaw)

Central and Eastern European countries on both sides of the European Union’s border constitute a region which was historically tightly knit and still represents relative homogeneity in cultural terms. In this context various forms of migration, which have been identified as specific to the countries of the region, such as transborder migration, circular migration, or incomplete migration, have emerged over the past decades. The project aims to examine the translocality of contemporary mobility concerning states situated across the eastern border of the EU and to propose a modern understanding of intra-regional mobility, which would provide future studies with substantial explanatory power. The scope of the doctoral research may include, but is not limited to examining: the features of regional migration related to mobility across legal environments, translocal migration patterns and their evolution over time and space, changes in forms of migrant activity across labor markets and mechanisms increasing the efficiency of labor allocation, transnational linkages between diasporas and stayers in the home communities and their role in the transfer of social and cultural remittances.
Political remittances: Migration, social transformation and revolution (qualitative) (University of Oxford)

This project investigates the political impacts of emigration and, particularly, the circumstances under which (semi-) permanent and circular forms of migration can foster incremental or revolutionary transformations towards democratic forms of governance in sending states. This fills an important gap in the migration and development debate, which is focused on socio-economic impacts on the micro- and meso-level. The transformational political potential of migration is ambiguous. Drawing on Hirschman’s ‘exit or voice’ hypothesis, particularly sending states have considered emigration as a remittance-generating and poverty-decreasing political-economic safety valve. On the other hand, migrants can exert ‘voice through exit’, when they form a political opposition abroad and start claiming democratic and minority rights, or fuel conflict. The potential for such ‘political remittances’ is enhanced by transnational networks and, hence, circulation of ideas and migrants. This study investigates these links through historical-comparative analysis of the intersections between emigration dynamics and political change in three contrasting country cases (e.g., South Korea, the Philippines, Mexico, Tunisia, Egypt), using the ‘Arab Spring’ as a particular lens.

Political remittances: Migration, social transformation and revolution (quantitative) (University of Oxford)

This study investigates the political impacts of emigration and, particularly, the circumstances under which (semi-) permanent and circular forms of migration can foster incremental or revolutionary transformations towards democratic forms of governance in sending states. This fills an important gap in the migration and development debate, which is focused on socio-economic impacts on the micro- and meso-level. The transformational political potential of migration is ambiguous. Drawing on Hirschman’s ‘exit or voice’ hypothesis, particularly sending states have considered emigration as a remittance-generating and poverty-decreasing political-economic safety valve. On the other hand, migrants can exert ‘voice through exit’, when they form a political opposition abroad and start claiming democratic and minority rights, or fuel conflict. The potential for such ‘political remittances’ is enhanced by transnational networks and, hence, circulation of ideas and migrants. This study investigates this topic through a quantitative study of the impact of emigration patterns (using global stock and flow data generated at the World Bank and IMI) on political transformation process and conflict in origin countries. The project will assess the effects of characteristics of emigrant populations human capital factors as well as economic and governance characteristics of destination states.

Mapping the EU institutional setting and the funding schemes of migration policy – Tackling questions of coherency (CEPS)

This project analyses the EU institutional landscape that formulates EU migration policy, in particular its external dimension, also defined as the EU’s Global Approach to Migration, with the objective to determine how and by whom the latter policy is formed. The Global Approach, renamed into the “Global Approach to Migration and Mobility” (GAMM) in 2011, aims to manage migration in a comprehensive and balanced manner, and it is said to be fully integrated into the EU’s other external policies. Its four dimensions are legal economic migration, irregular migration, and migration and development, and international protection and asylum. The Commission contended that the GAMM focused more on mobility, is “migrant-centred” and that the human rights of migrants are supposedly dealt with as a cross-cutting issue. This research project questions these assumptions by exploring, firstly, the diverse EU actors involved in making EU migration policy (as well as their role and competences), and secondly, the allocation of funding for migration-related projects.
The Institute for Transnational and Euregional Cross Border Cooperation and Mobility (ITEM)

The Institute for Transnational and Euregional Cross Border Cooperation and Mobility (ITEM) ITEM seeks to contribute to the promotion of cross-border mobility and the removal of obstacles to mobility. As a hub of research, consultancy, knowledge exchange, and training activities, ITEM focuses on cross-border labour mobility, international services, and improving the investment and business climate in Limburg.

ITEM is supported by Maastricht University, the Province of Limburg, NEIMED (Hogeschool Zuyd), the Municipality of Maastricht, and EMR (Meuse-Rhine Euregion). ITEM builds on the activities of MACIMIDE.

ITEM objectives

Expertise Centre: ITEM establishes a pivot of research, counselling, knowledge exchange and training activities with regard to cross-border mobility and cooperation.

Stimulate and Support: ITEM supports and stimulates the cross-border and international functioning of the Euregional society: it supports the development of a well-functioning cross-border agglomeration and it facilitates the well-functioning of the Euregion in the context of an integrated and globalising economy.

Contribute to Economic Development: ITEM contributes to the development of an international and cross-border labour market. In this respect, the Institute supports the ambitious plans of the Meuse–Rhine Euregion, its partner regions and the Benelux in cooperation with North Rhine-Westphalia (NRW).

ITEM approach

Cross-Border Cooperation

The countries of the European Union are confronted with great challenges following the increasing globalisation of the economy and the internationalisation of the current and future society. Cross-border work mobility, the international provision of services and the improvement of the investment and business climate hence are high priorities of the European Union and within the Benelux in particular. To accept these challenges, international and regional cross-border cooperation is crucial.

Solving Problems

Public cross-border cooperation is often difficult because of different rules and jurisdictions. Also employees (in particular cross-border workers) and companies experience difficulties when they engage in international and cross-border activities. The complaints of migrant workers that the European Commission receives on a yearly basis prove that there are still many obstacles that stand the optimal use of cross-border rights and possibilities in the way. Differences in tax law and social security law, slow procedures in recognising professional qualifications, differences in the implementation of European guidelines, division of competences and government structures result in extra administrative burdens and hence also hinder the economic growth. Furthermore, the demographic development in the Euregion insists on good and inviting settlements in order to attract international knowledge workers and their families. Also, the supply and demand in the work environment need to be brought together. Good information exchange between the different governments and private persons hence is essential.
Tackling Bottlenecks
To stimulate the economic growth in the Euregion, these problems need to be examined, solutions need to be developed and bottlenecks need to be tackled. The fragmented knowledge and provision of services need to be united in one expertise centre. ITEM seek to establish an expertise centre where the parties concerned determinedly are guided to the correct information, where all partners learn from each other and where constantly new and relevant knowledge is acquired.

Coordinated Approach
In the Euregion, already a variety of advisory bodies for cross-border problems with a proven track-record exists. All this expertise, however, is too fragmented and parties concerned are too often sent from pillar to post or their questions are not addressed at all. According to the Meuse–Rhine Euregion, a coordinated approach within the Euregion is needed to better connect supply and demand on the labour market, to better exploit the schooling and educational capacity and to reduce and where possible abolish (EMR2020) the differences in tax law, social security and pension plans. Problems also occur frequently in the fields of cross-border health care, environment, spatial planning and culture.

Impact without boundaries
ITEM does not only contribute to the solution of cross-border issues on an Euregional level but also in the international arena. ITEM hence will also become member of international networks in the field of border studies. The Expertise Centre initiates the creation of a ‘region without borders’ that will facilitate and attract private persons, companies and authorities to invest in this region. Solving cross-border issues will lead to effects from which not only the individual migrant worker will profit but also and in particular authorities, the business world, education and research institutions and with that the economy and the society as a whole. This also has an effect on the Meuse-Rhine Euregion. The services of ITEM will furthermore have a beneficial impact on the Benelux and neighbouring countries. In short: the focus of the Expertise Centre is on regional problems and international solutions.

Activities
The activities of ITEM concentrate on the simplification of cross-border mobility and cooperation from a legal, economic, cultural and administrative approach. ITEM’s strength is the scientific and interdisciplinary approach that brings concrete practical solutions. To this end, ITEM will develop the following activities:

• Analyse border effects and the further development of the Euregional labour market (in cooperation with the Benelux and the Meuse–Rhine Euregion)

• Provide (permanent) counselling and information exchange with existing border information points, expat desks, The Bureaus for Belgian and German Affairs of the Sociale Verzekeringsbank (the organization that implements national insurance schemes in the Netherlands) and other institutions, companies and advisory bodies

• Organise conferences, training sessions and workshops to bring together the local, regional and international partners

• Create a database with information on regulations, jurisprudence and best practices

• Conduct (fundamental and applied) research on current themes

• Execute test cases to make a concrete contribution to the abolishment of impediments caused by borders
• Stimulate the international scientific and political discussion on cross-border issues by providing a factual context and solution propositions.

Partners

ITEM is an initiative of Maastricht University (UM), the Dutch Centre of Expertise and Innovation on Demographic Changes (NEIMED; a joint initiative of Zuyd University of Applied Sciences, and the Open University in the Netherlands), the Gemeente Maastricht (City of Maastricht), the Meuse–Rhine Euregion (EMR) and the (Dutch) Province of Limburg. Initially, the Expertise Centre ITEM is set up from the Faculty of Law of Maastricht University. In the field of research, the faculties of Arts and Social Sciences (FASoS), Humanities and Sciences (FHS; specifically the School of Governance/UNU-Merit) and the School of Business and Economics (SBE; specifically the Research Centre for Education and the Labour Market (ROA) collaborate. This cooperation warrants the interdisciplinarity of ITEM.

The researchers of Maastricht University participate in large international research networks. They particularly cooperate within the framework of big EU research projects in the field of migration, work mobility and social security, citizenship and security. The partner institutions are universities, research institutes and think tanks within the Euregion and the EU but also in Asia, Africa, Australia, Canada and the United States. These international and regional contacts can be applied in the set-up and development of ITEM as an expertise centre. Also the close collaboration with the Benelux and the German public bodies is crucial for the efficiency and future of ITEM. Besides its partners, ITEM has a number of organisations with which it actively collaborates on the basis of specific knowledge and expertise. Among others, ITEM will be collaborating with the Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (CBS - Statistics Netherlands).

On the basis of the existing experience that was built over the years in the various concerned faculties of Maastricht University and at NEIMED, the Expertise Centre can take off immediately by setting up concrete topical research projects, by creating and filling the database, by strengthening the contacts with knowledge institutions in the Euregion and the public authorities in the Benelux and Germany/NRW and with other interested parties such as companies, information points, expat centres and advisory bodies.
Transnational Migration in Transition (EURANET)

EURANET is an international research project funded by the European Union’s 7th Framework Programme for the period 2014-2017. The objective of EURANET is to attain an understanding of the current characteristics and related policy impact of temporary transnational mobility of people. The findings in the European-Asian context will provide insights to be applied to other world regions. The project seeks to help national and international policy-makers to address the challenges arising in the increasingly interconnected and demographically mobile world. This will be done by discovering how politics structures the movement of people in sending, transit and receiving countries and by shedding light on the international practices and experiences of individual migrants.

EURANET is coordinated by the University of Tampere. Maastricht University participates in EURANET together with the following partners: the University of Tampere (Finland), CEPS (Belgium), Beijing Normal University (China), Bielefeld University (Germany), the University of Macedonia (Greece), KOPINT-TARKI (Hungary), the Centre for Development Studies (India), Scalabrini Migration Center (Philippines), Mahidol University (Thailand), Koc University (Turkey), and the Institute of Ethnology/National Academy of Sciences (Ukraine). MACIMIDE is actively involved in EURANET.

**MACIMIDE Kick Off Conference**

On 4 April 2014, MACIMIDE organized its kick-off conference in cooperation with the Dutch Association for Migration Research. The Conference highlighted the work of the Maastricht Centre for Citizenship, Migration and Development and brought together in Maastricht distinguished scholars from other Dutch and European Universities.

In the opening of the conference, Gerard-René de Groot, Professor of Comparative Law University and Co-Director of MACIMIDE, spoke about the organisation of the Maastricht Centre for Citizenship, Migration and Development, about its ambitious goals and about the opportunities opened up by the new interdisciplinary Centre.

The conference section on MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT was chaired by Melissa Siegel, Assistant Professor and Migration Studies Program Manager at the Maastricht Graduate School of Governance and Research Leader for the MACIMIDE Theme Migration and Development. Melissa also show-cased several key MACIMIDE projects in the area of migration and development research. Wim Naudé, who is Professor of Development Economics and Entrepreneurship at Maastricht School of Management and Professorial Fellow at the Maastricht School of Governance, spoke about migrants and entrepreneurship by challenging several assumptions about the positive effects of migrants’ entrepreneurship. The panel was closed by Pawel Kaczmarczyk, the vice Director of the Centre of Migration Research of the University of Warsaw, who discussed the link between development and migration transition in the context of recent migratory dynamics in Central and Eastern Europe.

Lies Wesseling, Associate Professor at the Department of Literature and Art of the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences of Maastricht University, chaired the conference session on TRANSNATIONAL FAMILIES. In this section Virginie Baby-Collin, an Associate Professor of Geography at Aix Marseille University highlighted several major implications of family recompositions in the context of the recent Latin-American emigration to Europe. Sara Fürstenau, a Professor of Intercultural Education at the University of Münster, and Heike Niedrig, an associated researcher of the Institute of Intercultural Education at the University of Hamburg, addressed the link between transnational education and social inequality by analysing the findings of a project dealing with the educational and social careers of young African refugees in Hamburg. Valentina Mazzucato, who is Professor of Globalisation and Development at Maastricht University and Research Leader for the MACIMIDE Theme Transnational Families, presented the findings of a project that aimed to measure the wellbeing of children ‘left-behind’ while one or both of their parents migrate.

The conference session on CROSS-BORDER MOBILITY was chaired by Hildeguard Schneider, Professor of European Union Law and Dean of the Law Faculty of Maastricht University and Research Leader for the MACIMIDE theme Cross-border Mobility. Schneider also presented the new project on Transnational Migration, Citizenship, and the Circulation of Rights and Responsibilities (TRANSMIC). Marjon Weerepas, an Associate Professor at the Law Faculty of Maastricht University, spoke about current issues regarding to cross border taxation of
human capital. Ines Wagner, and Lisa Berntsen, two PhD researchers from the University of Jyväskylä and University of Groningen presented their research on the Europeanization of labour markets in Germany and the Netherlands giving insights into the loopholes created by the interplay between Europeanization, national systems and private actors. Natasja Reslow, post-doctoral researcher at the Law Faculty of Maastricht University, presented the new project Transnational Migration in Transition (EURA-NET).

Peter Rodrigues, Professor of Immigration Law and Chairman of the Dutch Association for Migration Research (DAMR), chaired the conference session on CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRANT INTEGRATION. Marco Martiniello, a Professor of Sociology at the University of Liège, spoke about the added value of the transatlantic dialogue on integration, citizenship and cohesion and made the case for the creation of a Transatlantic Local Integration Forum. Maarten Vink, who is Associate Professor at the Department of Political Science of the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences of Maastricht University, Co-Director of MACIMIDE and Research Leader for the MACIMIDE Theme Citizenship and Immigrant Integration presented a paper that explored the historical, political and demographic factors that structure variation between the different types of citizenship regimes in Europe. The section and the conference was closed by Patrick Wautele, a Professor of Law at the Law School of the University of Liège, who addressed the issue of quasi-loss of citizenship in Europe that refers to situations in which a person is said never to have had the nationality of a country, even though (s)he assumed that (s)he possessed that nationality.

The Conference was attended by 72 registered participants from 14 Universities. Apart from promoting research and exchanging ideas, the conference established foundations for future collaboration between Maastricht University/ MACIMIDE and other Dutch and European Universities.

More information about the kick-off conference can be found at: https://macimide.maastrichtuniversity.nl/events/4-april-macimide-kick-off-conference/

1st MACIMIDE PhD/Postdoc Workshop

On April 3rd 2014, MACIMIDE organized an international PhD/Postdoc Workshop that offered doctoral and postdoctoral researchers from Maastricht University and other Universities the opportunity to present their research in the areas of citizenship, migration and development and to gain feedback from their peers and from senior scholars.

The Workshop included 18 research papers that were distributed in four thematic panels. The Workshop was attended by 33 researchers from 12 European Universities (University of Amsterdam, University of Antwerp, University of Hamburg, University of Hasselt, Leiden University, University of Liège, Queen Mary University London, Maastricht University, University of Marseille, University of Munster, University of Oxford and University of Rotterdam). It encouraged interdisciplinary research and fostered exchanges and collaboration within UM community and beyond.

More information about the MACIMIDE PhD/Postdoc Workshop is available at: https://macimide.maastrichtuniversity.nl/events/3-april-macimide-phdpostdoc-workshop/.
Dies Natalis 2014

With the occasion of Dies Natalis, on 10 January 2014 Maastricht University awarded an honorary doctorate to Professor Peggy Levitt (Wellesley College and Harvard University). Professor Levitt gave a Public Lecture entitled “Migrating People, Migration Culture: Concepts, Methods, and Implications for Development”, which was followed by rejoinders from Professors Valentina Mazzucato (MACIMIDE research theme leader on Transnational Families) and Renée van de Vall. During the award ceremony Professor Levitt received the UM honorary doctorate from Professor Mazzucato.

Inaugural Lectures

• 10 October 2014: Krimpen zonder kramp: Over demografische transitie en regionale arbeidsmarkten by Prof. Frank Cörvers
• 18 September 2014: When is migration a security issue? by Prof. Khalid Koser
• 12 September 2014: The Weaving of Family: Narrative Practices and Cultural Remembrance in Transnational Adoption by Prof. Lies Wesseling
• 27 June 2014: Human Migration: Myths, Hysteria and Facts by Prof. Hein de Haas

PhD Dissertations

• 22 December 2014: Pakistani Marriages and the Private International Laws of Germany and England by Kaiser Chaudhary, Maastricht University
• 17 December 2014: Islamic divorces in Europe; bridging the gap between European and Islamic legal orders by Pauline Kruiniger, Maastricht University
• 21 November 2014: Simultaneity in Transnational Migration Research: Links Between Migrants' Host and Home Country Orientation by Özge Bilgili, Maastricht University / United Nations University
• 20 November 2014: Moving Back or Moving Forward?: Return Migration After Conflict by Marieke van Houte, Maastricht University / United Nations University
• 14 November 2014: Ethnic Segregation in Housing, Schools, and Neighbourhoods in The Netherlands by Cheng Ong, Maastricht University / United Nations University
• 10 September 2014: Female Return Migration and Reintegration in Ethiopia by Katherine Kuschminder, Maastricht University / United Nations University
• 26 June 2014: Can Remittances Influence The Tenure and Quality of Housing in Uganda? Remittances, Housing Tenure and Quality in Uganda by Margaret Agaba Rugadya, Maastricht University / United Nations University
• 25 June 2014: Highly-skilled migration and new destination countries by Metka Hercog, Maastricht University / United Nations University
• 5 September 2013: Partnering for mobility? Three-level games in EU external migration policy by Natasja Reslow, Maastricht University

**Globalisation, Transnationalism and Development (GTD) Colloquia**

• 26 November 2014: Counter Voices in Connected Authoritarian Africa by Prof. Mirjam de Bruijn, Leiden University
• 19 November 2014: Systems, boundaries and levels of analyses: geographical approaches to development and migration by Prof. Ronald Skeldon, University of Sussex
• 8 October 2014: Follow the Migrant: Empirical insights and Ethical Concerns of a Mobile Methodology by J. Schapendonk, Radboud University Nijmegen
• 18 June 2014: Changes in the transnational marriages of youths of Turkish and Moroccan origin by Leen Sterckx, The Netherlands Institute for Social Research
• 28 May 2014: Light on Development. A Post-MDG Agenda by Henk Molenaar, NWO-WOTRO
• 21 May 2014: Transnational Social Protection: Migrants’ Strategies and Formal Structures by Başak Bilecen, Bielefeld University
• 23 April: Global African entrepreneurs - The example of Cameroonian traders and migrants in Dubai by Michaela Pelican, University of Cologne
• 19 March 2014: Elusive tactics: Urban youth navigating the aftermath of war in Burundi by Lydewyde Berckmoes, FASoS, Maastricht University
• 12 February 2014: Transnational Islamic NGOs in Africa: Building Connections through the Charity Chain by Mayke Kaag, Leiden University
• 15 January 2014: Immigrants, ethnic minorities and the diversification of urban cultures with Marco Martinelli, University of Liege, CEDEM
• 4 December 2013: Between wish and reality: migration aspirations, intentions and realisation by Franck Duvell, University of Oxford, COMPAS
• 6 November 2013: Re-thinking the role of remittances in transnational relationships by Jørgen Carling, Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO)

**MGSoG/UNU-MERIT Migration Seminars**

• 17 December 2014: Exploring the Benefits and Potential of City-to-City Partnerships in Integration Governance by Dr. Özge Bilgili, MGSoG/UNU-MERIT
• 19 November 2014: U.S. Border Control, Migratory Policies, and Criminal Violence in Mexico by Francisco Alonso, European University Institute and MACIMIDE Junior Fellow
• 17 September 2014: Migration and School Performance of Children Who Stay Behind in Moldova and Georgia by Victor Cebotari, MGSoG and University of Luxembourg
• 16 June 2014: Climate Change Induced Migration between Theory and Empirical Evidence by Tamer Afifi, UNU-EHS
• 21 May 2014: Developing EU immigration and asylum policy: thinking laterally and adding value by Elizabeth Collett, MPI

• 29 April 2014: Migration Data – Time for a Revolution by April Frank Lazco, IOM

• 16 April 2014: Perspectives on Undocumented Migration in Southeast Asia by Graeme Hugo, University of Adelaide

• 19 March 2014: Rejected asylum seekers and voluntary return migration by March Arjen Leerkes, Erasmus University Rotterdam

• 18 March 2014: Refugee Diasporas as development actors. Seminar organized by the European Council on Refugees and Exiles, the Danish Refugee Council and the MU Graduate School of Governance/UNU MERIT

• 29 January 2014: The impact of differential social security systems and taxation on the welfare of frontier workers in the EU by Irina Burlacu, Maastricht University

• 9 January 2014: Migration and the post-2015 development agenda by Ronald Skeldon, University of Sussex

• 11 December 2013: Do Liberal Citizenship Policies Decrease the Citizenship Premium? By Maarten Vink and Jaap Dronkers, Maastricht University

• 27 November 2013: The Self Reliance of Self-Settled versus Settlement Refugees in Uganda by Ayla Bonfiglio, Maastricht University

Politics and Culture of Europe (PCE) Seminars

• 29 January 2014: When guest workers turned to settlers. The making of family migration policies in the Netherlands and Germany (FRG), 1975-1985 by Saskia Bonjour, Leiden University

• 25 September 2013: Who should be a citizen? Differentiated membership in a democratic state by Costica Dumbrava, Maastricht University

Nationality Law Workshops

• 31 October 2014: The scope and limits of EU competence to address statelessness by Katja Swider, University of Amsterdam and Maastricht University
PhD programmes

Maastricht University and several of its associate institutes offer a wide range of research degrees in the areas of migration. The staffs of the various institutions offer supervision and co-supervision over a wider range of disciplines and topics. For more information, please visit the homepages of the institutes:

- Maastricht Graduate School of Governance/UNU Merit
- Graduate School of Arts and Social Sciences
- Maastricht Graduate School of Law
- Maastricht Research School (Meteor)

Master’s programmes

Master in Globalisation and Development (MA)

The one-year programme taught in English at the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences focuses on how globalisation dynamics affect developing areas. The courses provide a sound basis in theory, issues and methods pertaining to globalisation and development while offering elective courses in contemporary globalisation issues of relevance for developing countries. The programme focuses on issues of inequality, poverty, and vulnerability as well as possibilities for transformation and emancipation offered by new global actors such as emerging economies, migrant diasporas and transnational activist groups.

Master in Public Policy and Human Development (MSc)

This joint Master is offered by the Maastricht Graduate School of Governance together with UNU Merit. It is a one-year programme taught in English. Students study the connection between public policy and decision-making processes and are equipped with a variety of skills, tools and knowledge that enable them to work as policy designers and policy analysts. The programme consists of two semesters: the first semester is common for all students and focuses on the theories and practice of governance and policy analysis. During the second semester, students choose between several specialisations, including Migration Studies.

Master in European Studies (MA)

This one-year Master at the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences taught in English focuses on the international dimensions of policy, governance and administration. The programme looks beyond the institutions of the European Union and the mechanics of European integration to examine global developments and multi-level governance in a broader context. It follows an interdisciplinary approach, combining political science, history, international relations, economics and cultural studies. The study track Europe from a Global Perspective offers a course in The European Union and International Migration.

Master in European Law (LLM)

The one-year Master in European Law is taught in English as is in-depth study of European and comparative law along with traditional legal subjects. The programme also focuses on major national legal systems. It is divided into three periods and allows for maximum flexibility, with just one compulsory course per period. Students are allowed to develop an academic profile specific to their needs and future career plans.
Advanced Master in Euro-Asian Law and Business Studies
The interdisciplinary Master's programme in Euro-Asian Law and Business Studies, organised by Maastricht University's Faculties of Law, Business and Social Sciences, aims to prepare graduates for an interface position in the increasingly important business flows between Europe and Asia. You will learn from resident and non-resident experts coming from academia, private legal and business practice, the judiciary and dispute resolution systems, international and European organisations. The Euro-Asian Law and Business Studies Master programme is taught in English, and is offered as a one-year full-time programme or a two-year part time programme. For professionals working in the field, it is also possible to enrol in single courses.

Bachelor's Programmes

BA in European Studies, Minor in Globalisation and Development (FASoS)
The Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences offers a Minor in Globalisation and Development to students from the different educational programmes of Maastricht University. It introduces students to theories and issues of globalisation and development with a focus on the Global South. The Minor in Globalisation and Development consists of three courses and can be taken voluntarily by students. Students can opt to take one, two or all three of the following courses: Globalisation and Inequality; Development and Poverty in the 21st century and Globalisation and Development - Seminar and Symposium.

Other Programmes

Migration Management Diploma Programme (MMDP)
The Migration Management Degree Programme (MMDP), offered by UNU-MERIT and the Maastricht Graduate School of Governance, is designed for government officials with experience in the field of migration and asylum. It is also open to other practitioners and students interested in the management of migration and asylum policies. Running for three months, the course uses a range of teaching and evaluation methods including lectures and interactive sessions with participants. Special attention is paid to hands-on practical exercises, notably via the Problem Based Learning (PBL) method. The MMDP aims to develop not only theoretical knowledge but also practical skills such as articulation and presenting; how to write briefs, policy notes and memoranda; how to formulate evidence-based policy; and how to work in a group and deal with conflicting interests. Also on the agenda are seminars devoted to health, education and institutions, as well as scenario building sessions focusing on country case studies. In the scenario building sessions, participants create migration scenarios for their own countries, which have proven to be of great help when forming policy. Overall the course will equip participants with a range of new skills and insights, as well as practical and interactive experiences of how to apply the latest knowledge in the field of migration management.

Online Course: Introduction to Migration Studies
This course, offered by UNU-MERIT and the Maastricht Graduate School of Governance, is geared towards practitioners in the field but is also open to other types of students interested in learning more about migration studies. This course covers eight weeks. Students receive weekly assignments and online lectures. Students cover important terms, concepts, definitions, data and flows. Theories across disciplines will be covered including theories on: 1) Causes of migration: functionalist and structuralist perspectives, 2) Impacts of migration: migration and development, 3) The continuation of migration: networks, migration systems and cumulative causation, and 4) Migration as an intrinsic part of
development and change. The course finishes up with country case studies from both migrant sending countries and migrant receiving countries. Two further courses are being developed: Course 2: Migration and Remittance Effects and Course 3: Comparative Migration Policy

**Online Course: Migration and Remittances Effects**
This course, offered by UNU-MERIT and the Maastricht Graduate School of Governance, is geared towards practitioners in the field but is also open to other types of students interested in learning more about migration studies. This course covers eight weeks. Students receive weekly assignments and online lectures. Some of the issues that are touched upon in this class are: Is migration good or bad for the migrant receiving country? What effects does it have on the sending country? What about the money migrants send back to their home countries? Does this have only positive effects? How can we evaluate migration and development? We will look at effects on both ends of migration and on different levels. Special attention is paid to labour market issues in the receiving country and development issues in the sending country.

**Online Course: Comparative Migration Policy**
This course, offered by UNU-MERIT and the Maastricht Graduate School of Governance, is geared towards practitioners in the field but is also open to other types of students interested in learning more about migration studies. Students receive weekly assignments and online lectures. Migration policy has been of increasing interest in public debates in most developed countries recently. It is the talk of political parties and a subject in new elections. In this course we explore migration entry policies for different types of migrants across different receiving countries. The sending policies of origin countries are also studied: do they encourage or discourage migrations and from which groups? On the other side, we look at the policies of migrant sending countries to engage their diaspora and how diaspora can play a role in development.
# List of Migration Courses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title (type)</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Coordinator (Faculty)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comparative Migration Policy (Online course)</strong></td>
<td>This course is geared towards practitioners in the field but is also open to other types of students interested in learning more about migration studies. Over eight weeks we will explore migration entry policies for different types of migrants across different receiving countries, as well as sending policies of origin countries.</td>
<td>M.J. Siegel (MGSoG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comparative Migration Policy (Master’s)</strong></td>
<td>This course explores migration entry policy for different types of migrants across different receiving countries, as well as sending policies of origin countries. A special comparative focus is made between Europe and the United States and other major migrant receiving regions regarding integration policy as well as ethnic relations.</td>
<td>M.J. Siegel (MGSoG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Data Collection and Analysis for Migration Studies (Master’s)</strong></td>
<td>This course aims to give a practical taste of what it is like to work in the area of migration studies, both collecting data and analysing it. The course will consist of learning both quantitative and qualitative modes of data collection and analysis. Methodologies that are covered in individual workshops include: surveys, in-depth interviews, using CSPro data software, focus groups, scenario analysis, econometric issues in migration studies, etc.</td>
<td>M.J. Siegel (MGSoG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>European Migration Law and Citizenship (Master’s)</strong></td>
<td>This course will be devoted to different issues of nationality and migration law and policies. One part of the course will be devoted to comparative nationality law. The concept of European citizenship and the relevant case law will be elaborated. Another part of the course will concentrate on the developments of a European migration policy. In this context the position of third country nationals, refugees and asylum seekers will be researched and discussed from a comparative perspective.</td>
<td>H.E.G.S. Schneider (Law)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Family law in Europe (Master’s)</strong></td>
<td>In this course Family Law in Europe will be treated from two perspectives. Firstly, the course discusses the influence of human rights law, notably article 8 European Convention on Human Rights, on national family law. Secondly, the course focuses on the rules on European private international law in family matters. The process of harmonisation and unification of private international law within the EU will be given special attention.</td>
<td>G-R de Groot (Law)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Course Title</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Lecturer/Instructor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Global labour and uneven development (Master's)</td>
<td>The course Global Margins focuses on people and places once considered ‘peripheral’ to the global economy. Thematically it explores the intersection of precarious labour, agrarian change and state power to understand the multiple ways that marginalised populations and territories come to be (re-)produced, ordered and segmented. Insecure and uncertain work is increasingly the norm across the Global South and North.</td>
<td>E.E. Fourie (FASoS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Globalisation and Development Seminar and Symposium (Bachelor's)</td>
<td>This course focuses on a subject related to Globalisation and Development. This year's theme 'Migration' has a present-day importance and is suitable for a more abstract and theoretical, as well as an empirical and/or historical approach.</td>
<td>C.G.T.M. Leonards (FASoS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Globalisation and Inequality (Bachelor's)</td>
<td>This course introduces students to processes of globalization and inequality by critically focusing on structural issues of development. Besides an insight into the historical background of globalisation and inequality, the course focuses on the fields of global governance and neoliberalism, democratisation &amp; human rights, health &amp; women, global migration, and issues around agriculture and food.</td>
<td>W.W Nauta (FASoS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Globalisation and Poverty: a Connected World (Master's)</td>
<td>The course explores the ways in which our world is interconnected: through commodities, economic and social interdependencies, common institutions and the global challenges and risks we face, in terms of migration, environment, climate, our food and health needs. In doing so the course focuses on the concepts of poverties, inequalities, vulnerabilities, and capabilities, from a variety of disciplinary perspectives.</td>
<td>W.W Nauta (FASoS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction to Migration Studies (Online course)</td>
<td>This course is geared towards practitioners in the field but is also open to other types of students interested in learning more about migration studies. Over eight weeks we will cover: important terms, concepts, definitions, data and flows, as well as the major theories about migration.</td>
<td>M.J. Siegel (MGSoG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction to Migration Studies (Master's)</td>
<td>This course gives an introduction into the field of migration studies. It covers such topics as the actual flows and trends in migration and remittances; demography and historical developments; theories of migration from different disciplines such as economics and sociology; different types of migrants and generational issues; an introduction to comparative migration studies and an introduction to legal aspects of migration studies; an introduction to internal migration and to forced migration.</td>
<td>M.J. Siegel (MGSoG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration and Development (MMDP)</td>
<td>The goal of this course is to enlarge knowledge and insights with regard to the relation of migration and development. Great attention will be paid to hands on exercises and practical workshops.</td>
<td>M.J. Siegel (MGSoG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Course Title</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Instructor(s)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration and Remittance Effects (Master's)</td>
<td>Is migration good or bad for the migrant receiving country and what effects does it have on the sending country? What about the money sent by migrants back to their home countries? Does this have only positive effects? How can we evaluate migration and development? These are some of the issues that are touched on in this class. Special attention is paid to labour market issues in the receiving country and development issues in the sending country.</td>
<td>M.J. Siegel (MGSoG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration and Remittances Effects (Online course)</td>
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<td>M.J. Siegel (MGSoG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration Management and Protection (MMDP)</td>
<td>The goal of this course is to familiarize students with general definitions, concepts and statistics of migration while giving them an understanding of the basic international conventions (etc.) on the management and protection of migrants as well as the specific case of the Netherlands.</td>
<td>M.J. Siegel (MGSoG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration Management Diploma Programme (Short term)</td>
<td>MMDP is a three-month course designed for practitioners and civil servants working in the field of migration and/or asylum. MMDP is made up of three main courses: i) Migration Management and Protection, ii) Migration and Development, and iii) Migration Policy.</td>
<td>M.J. Siegel (MGSoG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migration Policy MMDP</td>
<td>The goal of this course is to enlarge knowledge of and insights into the content of the EU with regard to the external dimension of asylum and migration, with regard to the most important dialogues and the instruments for development with third countries and regions. At the same time, this course will cover the different policy options with regard to migration management and development for origin countries.</td>
<td>M.J. Siegel (MGSoG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research methods in Globalisation and Development (Master's)</td>
<td>This course introduces students to research methods most relevant for theoretical and empirical research in the field of globalization and development. The course offers general training for designing and conducting research using qualitative and quantitative tools. Students will also be acquainted with mixed methods approaches that integrate the two research traditions.</td>
<td>K. Caarls (FASoS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The European Union and International Migration (Master’s)</td>
<td>This course focuses on the politics and practice of migration policy- making in European and selected non-European countries. It explores ‘migration policy’ in a broad sense and deals with policies relating to regular migration (immigration policy), forced migration (asylum policy) and immigrant integration (integration policy).</td>
<td>M. P. Vink &amp; C. Dumbrava (FASoS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Course Title</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Instructor</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theories and Histories of Globalisation and Development (Master's)</td>
<td>The course addresses theories from the classics in political economy through modernization theory, dependency, neoliberalism, alternative development and human development. It addresses ongoing debates on globalisation, and the rise of Asia and emerging societies.</td>
<td>C.G.T.M. Leonards (FASoS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transnational Migrant Networks and flows (Master's)</td>
<td>This course introduces transnationalism as a concept and an approach and presents students to the different dimensions of the concept of transnationalism and its importance for debates on migration and development. Students learn to reflect on the methodological consequences of transnational research.</td>
<td>V. Mazzucato (FASoS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Development &amp; Poverty in the 21st Century (Bachelor's)</td>
<td>Modern urban growth and development have been inexorably entwined with the globalization of the economy and the agro-industrial industries. As the world is experiencing a series of interlocked crises – the financial crisis, the food crisis, the population crisis, the climate crisis and the energy crisis – this course aims to examine the way in which these crises impact urban regions.</td>
<td>B. Pasveer (FASoS)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MACIMIDE brings together senior and junior researchers from various faculties and disciplines. There are currently 113 researchers affiliated with MACIMIDE. The table below presents the complete list of MACIMIDE researchers.

**List of MACIMIDE Researchers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
<th>Research Theme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adams, Nick</td>
<td>PhD researcher</td>
<td>UM (Law)</td>
<td>Cross-border Mobility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baaren, Luuk (van der)</td>
<td>PhD researcher - TRANSMIC</td>
<td>UM (Law)</td>
<td>Cross-border Mobility</td>
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<tr>
<td>Berckmoes, Lidewyde</td>
<td>Postdoc researcher</td>
<td>UM (FASoS)</td>
<td>Transnational Families</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bilgili, Özge</td>
<td>Affiliate researcher</td>
<td>UM (MGSoG-UNU Merit)</td>
<td>Migration and Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bollen, Anouk</td>
<td>Associate professor</td>
<td>UM (Law)</td>
<td>Cross-border Mobility</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bonfiglio, Ayla</td>
<td>PhD researcher</td>
<td>UM (MGSoG-UNU Merit)</td>
<td>Migration and Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bossé, Corinne</td>
<td>PhD researcher</td>
<td>UM (MGSoG-UNU Merit)</td>
<td>Migration and Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buil, Carla</td>
<td>PhD researcher</td>
<td>UCM</td>
<td>Migration and Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burlacu, Irina</td>
<td>Affiliated researcher</td>
<td>UM (MGSoG-UNU Merit)</td>
<td>Migration and Development</td>
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<td>Caarls, Kim</td>
<td>PhD researcher</td>
<td>UM (FASoS)</td>
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<td>Carrera, Sergio</td>
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<td>Cebotari, Victor</td>
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<td>Chaudhary, Ali</td>
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<tr>
<td>Claessens, Sjoerd</td>
<td>Senior lecturer</td>
<td>UM (Law)</td>
<td>Cross-border Mobility</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cojocaru, Olga</td>
<td>PhD researcher - TRANSMIC</td>
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<td>Coomans, Fons</td>
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<td>Cörvers, Frank</td>
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<td>UM (SBE)</td>
<td>Citizenship and Immigrant Integration</td>
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<td>Desomer, Marie</td>
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<td>Dito, Bilisuma</td>
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<td>Driessen, Malva</td>
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<td>Cross-border Mobility</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
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<td>Field</td>
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<td>Dronkers, Jaap</td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>UM (SBE)</td>
<td>Citizenship and Immigrant Integration</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dumbrava, Costica</td>
<td>Postdoc researcher - MACIMIDE coordinator</td>
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<td>Citizenship and Immigrant Integration</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eisele, Katharina</td>
<td>External associate</td>
<td>CEPS</td>
<td>Cross-border Mobility</td>
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<td>Engelmann, Claudia</td>
<td>PhD researcher</td>
<td>UM (FASoS)</td>
<td>Citizenship and Immigrant Integration</td>
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<td>Ester Serra Mingot</td>
<td>PhD researcher</td>
<td>TRANSMIC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fanny Tittel-Mosser</td>
<td>PhD researcher</td>
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<td>Fransen, Sonja</td>
<td>PhD researcher</td>
<td>UM (MGSoG-UNU Merit)</td>
<td>Migration and Development</td>
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<td>Gasca, Viorelia</td>
<td>PhD researcher</td>
<td>UM (Law)</td>
<td>Cross-border Mobility</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gassmann, Franziska</td>
<td>Senior researcher</td>
<td>UM (MGSoG-UNU Merit)</td>
<td>Migration and Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geel, Joan (van)</td>
<td>PhD researcher</td>
<td>UM (FASoS)</td>
<td>Transnational Families</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gladkova, Natalia</td>
<td>PhD researcher</td>
<td>UM (FASoS)</td>
<td>Transnational Families</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grapperhaus, Ferdinand</td>
<td>Professor</td>
<td>UM (Law)</td>
<td>Cross-border Mobility</td>
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MACIMIDE Visiting Fellows

MACIMIDE has two schemes of Visiting Fellowship.

The MACIMIDE Junior Visiting Fellowship Scheme offers junior researchers the opportunity to conduct research and engage in collaborative work with members of MACIMIDE along one of the four MACIMIDE research themes.

The MACIMIDE Senior Visiting Fellowship Scheme provides senior researchers the opportunity to visit spend short stay at MACIMIDE in order to engage in collaborative work with MACIMIDE researchers.

MACIMIDE Visiting Junior Fellows 2014/2015

- Francisco Alonso, PhD Candidate in Social and Political Sciences, European University Institute (Florence, Italy). Research project: *Irregular migration to the European Union, development and violence in North Africa*. MACIMIDE Supervisor(s): Melissa Siegel and Hein de Haas (Maastricht Graduate School of Governance & UNU-MERIT).

- Afroditi Gavriil, PhD Candidate in Political Science, Panteion University (Athens, Greece). Research project: *Between foreignness and citizenship: the statuses of quasi-citizenship and denizenship in Greece: a comparative study*. MACIMIDE Supervisor(s): Maarten Vink and Costica Dumbrava (Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Political Science).


- Sakura Yamamura, PhD Candidate in Geography, University of Hamburg (Germany). Research project: *The transnational spaces and homes of Third Culture Kids and their families in the network of Global Cities*. MACIMIDE Supervisor: Valentina Mazzucato (Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Technology & Society Studies).
This section provides a list of relevant works published by MACIMIDE researchers in the areas of citizenship, cross-border mobility, transnationalism and development between 2013-2014. The publications are listed according to authors’ alphabetical order.

A


B


• Bilgili, Ö. and Siegel M. (2013). From Economic to Political Engagement: Analysing the Changing Role of the Turkish Diaspora. In M. Collyer (ed.), *Emigration Nations: the ideologies and policies of emigrant engagement*, Palgrave, UK.


• Braster, S. and Dronkers, J. (2014). Does regional ethnic diversity moderate the negative effect of school ethnic diversity on educational performance? Discussion Paper 2014/7, Centre for Research and Analysis of Migration (CReAM), University College London.
• Carrera S., Guild, E. and Eisele, K. (Eds.) (2014) *Rethinking the attractiveness of EU labour immigration policies*. Brussels, CEPS.


**D**


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**F**


**G**


H. Battjes and K.M. Zwaan (Eds.), *Rechtspraak Vreemdelingenrecht*. Nijmegen, Ars Aequi Libri, 628-630.


H
• Haas (de), Hein and Fokkema T, (2013). Transnational return and pendulum migration strategies of Moroccan migrants: Intra-household power inequalities, tensions and conflicts of interest. In L. Oso and N. Ribas (Eds.), The International Handbook on Gender, Migration and Transnationalism: Global and Development Perspectives. Edward Elgar Publishing, Cheltenham, UK.
• Hoogenboom, A. (2013). Third-country national students seeking to study in the EU - with special emphasis on Indian students: conditions, rights and possibilities. CARIM – India Report, Florence, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies.

J
• Juzwiak, T. (2014). Rotterdam, the Netherlands, a case study from: Migrant and refugee integration in global cities - the role of cities and businesses. The Hague Process on Refugees and Migration (THP).

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• Klosse, S. (2013). How little red riding hood coped with the EMU wolf; the quest for adequate modes to manage the social consequences of European integration. In M. J. C. Visser (de) and A.P. Mei (van der) (Eds.), The Treaty on European Union 1993-2013: Reflections from Maastricht. Antwerp, Intersentia, 493-515.
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- Koser, K. (2013). The business case for migration: Engaging with the private sector to encourage more proactive migration policies in the interest of economic growth and prosperity. Migration Policy Practice, 3(5).


N


O


• Ong, C. B. (2014), Ethnic segregation in housing, schools and neigbourhoods in the Netherlands, PhD dissertation Maastricht University / UNU-MERIT.


P


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S


• Schaper, M. G. H. (2013). The structure and organization of EU law in the field of direct taxes. Amsterdam, IBFD.


W
• Weerepas, M. J. G. A. M. (2014). Herziening Fiscaal Zakboek, onderdeel Premieheffing (p. 1.1- t/m 1-8, 12, 14, 2-1 t/m 2-14, 3-7 t/m 3-8, 3-15 t/m 3-16, 4-1 t/m 4-44, 5-5 t/m 5-10-12, 6-31 t/m 6-50, 8-9 t/m 8-10-14). Fiscaal zakboek (Afllevering 215). Deventer, Kluwer.
• Weerepas, M. J. G. A. M. (2013). Fiscaal Zakboek, onderdeel Premieheffing, januari 2013, afl. 207, p. 1.1- t/m 1-14, 2-1 t/m 2-8-12, 3-7 t/m 3-10, 3-13 t/m 3-18, 4-1 t/m 4-26-30, 5-13 t/m 5-26, 6-1 t/m 6-14, 6-19 t/m 6-44-48, 8-5 t/m 8-40. In Fiscaal Zakboek. Deventer, Kluwer.


Y


Z

The website of MACIMIDE was launched on October 28, 2013. The website contains useful and updated information about MACIMIDE projects and activities. It also publishes regular news about relevant research and training opportunities, events, publications, job vacancies, etc. Visitors can subscribe to the MACIMIDE newsletter in order to receive regular updates and to stay connected with MACIMIDE.

The website had 16.279 visitors since its launch until December 31, 2014. For this period visitors viewed 102.780 pages (on average, 6.3 pages/visit). There were 253 subscribers to MACIMIDE newsletter on December 31, 2014.

https://macimide.maastrichtuniversity.nl.
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