

Transnational digital networks, migration and gender

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International Conference

Paraskevi Touri

(Centre for Gender Studies – UPSPS)

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1. Introduction

As it was described in the DoW one of the main objectives of the work package "Dissemination of Project Results" (WP12) was the organization of an international conference in which the findings of the thematic WPs would be publicized and debated in order to discuss research findings with the academic community and civil society, including policy makers, stakeholders, representatives of non-governmental organizations, labor unions, educational, religious and cultural authorities.

The Panteion University team as Project coordinator was responsible for the overall organization of the international conference.

The International conference "Transnational Digital Networks, Migration and Gender" was held on 24-26 of January 2013 in Athens at Panteion University. Each Work package coordinator team was responsible for organizing individual panels specializing on the thematic area of their responsibility. So, the programme of the conference was structured to cover all the thematic areas that MIGNET Project explored.

Members of the International Advisory Board of the project were asked to participate as keynote speakers, discussants, or make a presentation at the conference.

The Scientific Committee of the Conference consisted of: Dana Diminescu, Pavlos Hatzopoulos, Nelli Kambouri, Athina Karatzogianni, Ilias Marmaras, Mojca Pajnik, Dimitris Parsanoglou, Sandra Ponzanesi, Thanassis Priftis, Maria Stratigaki, Nicos Trimikliniotis, Vassilis Tsianos, Dina Vaiou and Alexandra Zavos. The Organization Committee consisted of: Dimitris Parsanoglou, Voula Touri, Aggeliki Yfanti.

The conference was filmed and the edited videos were uploaded on the MIGNET website at <http://www.mignetproject.eu/?cat=34>

1.1. Structure of programme

The conference began with the welcome addresses of the Director of Centre for Gender Studies of the Department of Social Policy of Panteion University and the Scientific coordinator of the MIG@NET project and the sessions of the conference followed with slight changes in relation to the originally scheduled program (Annex 3). In the next pages follow the abstracts of the

presentations as they were sent to the Organization Committee by the speakers. The short CVs of the speakers are in alphabetical order in Annex 1.

2. First Session: Introducing the MIGNET Project

The first session was chaired by Prof Dina Vaiou, Scientific Advisor of the project. During this session Marie Ramot, EU project officer, and two members of the UPSPS MIG@NET Project team, Dimitris Parsanoglou and Thanasis Priftis, made their presentations.

2.1. MIG@NET as part of the EU research agenda – past, present and future

The MIG@NET project was launched to answer a call on culture in the creation of a European space of communication. The objective was to study the circulation of culture in all its forms and the consequences it may have for the European integration process. The analyses of the role these wider cultural phenomena play in creating new networks, communities and institutions across national and linguistic borders, and in stimulating or preventing the transmission and circulation of identities and experience is of utmost importance for the European Commission. The MIG@NET project is part of a global European research agenda on identities, culture and digital tools. As such, its findings will be useful for policy making, but also to able further research on this theme.

The presentation put MIG@NET in perspective with the European Commission research agenda and the other currently funded projects. As the project comes to an end, we will discuss the sustainability of its findings as well as the future of European research with Horizon 2020.

2.2. The experience of the MIG@NET project: interrogating 'material' and 'digital' spaces

This presentation will not deal with the findings of MIG@NET, since during the conference there will be analytical references to those. We will focus on the main theoretical and practical challenges MIG@NET has addressed from the beginning of its conception until its completion.

The first challenge has to do with the 'forced' interdisciplinarity, for which the research questions, the design of the project and the composition of the consortium was compelling.

The second challenge is linked to the need and desire for a critical approach to the separation between the digital and the real, which could overcome one of the main double problems that the analysis of digital spaces confront: that of technological-deterministic or social-deterministic view of new digital media.

Third, MIG@NET endorsed a transnational approach to migration. Following the rich debate on transnationalism, and enriching it with the ad hoc transnational character of digital spaces and networks, our research tried to highlight the hybrid – online and offline – spaces where migrant action is deployed.

Fourth, MIG@NET has adopted an intersectional approach to gender, not just in a sense of a theoretical gender mainstreaming, but in amore profound and substantial way. Gender seen as a fundamental component of social relations is not used as an additive in a series of social characteristics that produce social inequality.

The final – and maybe most crucial – question lies on whether and how these challenges/approaches/positions could be combined in the very concrete and specific research practice. How interdisciplinarity actually worked in order to approach digital and material spaces of transnational, gendered migrant action? In other words, did and how MIG@NET managed to meet its premises?

2.3. MIG@NET digital platform

The goal of the digital platform is to create a space where communication flows and services, as appeared during our thematic research, can be, further, reviewed and explored. These communication flows are traced in sets of social practices, contributing to the construction of cultures and identities in a transforming communicative environment. Identities living in networks that cross, and transcend, national and gender borders connecting migrant individuals and groups across the globe.

The thematic research conducted, provided us with a variety events and research material, at times confirming or, further, complicating the initially described relations: homes becoming dynamic social spaces through their contested routines and rituals, "data bodies" as immutable mobiles adopting a variety of strategies to cross borders, students playing with heterolingual translation and thus destabilizing efforts of normalisation and ethnicisation, unrepresented (heavily depended on trafficking networks) sex workers, citizenship revisited through the migrant social movement practices, only to name some...

In this context, we consider google (translation service) and wikipedia services as powers trying to fix, stabilise and normalise, meaning. In other words, they try to articulate, express and organise, radically heterogeneous geographic, political, legal, social, and cultural events. This is attempted, mainly, through the strict organization of different languages, their linear access, the protection and the promotion of a unified meaning, the controlled personalisation of the proposed social functions.

With this platform, we want to look further in this tension between always changing agencies, with an imaginary stable translation, and map the objects of this interaction. More specifically, we try to:

- exceed the proposed new language of these services by bringing together their main functions and mixing them with uncharted translations
- demonstrate and reuse their mechanisms / algorithms in a different context that could allow for a more heterolingual attitude, an endless translation.

3. PRESENTATION OF WORK PACKAGES OF MIG@NET

3.1. COMPOSITION OF PANELS

3.1.1. Invited academics

Each team chose the invited speaker considered relevant to their work package who was considered to be able to address the topic of the work-package and the relative conference session. Each WP coordinator contacted the speaker and made the necessary contact and arrangements with him/her. The result of this procedure was that in the panels participated invited academics from several institutes and universities, such as the Zuyd University of Applied Sciences in the Netherlands, the University of Sheffield in the UK, the London School of Economics in the UK and the University of Hull in the UK.

3.1.2. Members of the MIGNET Consortium

Each WP team chose the member that would give a talk based on some of the work-package findings. The work-package coordinator should decide what were the most important issues they would like to speak about and not necessarily present the research in detail.

The aim should be to highlight and discuss some of the more important and possibly controversial issues that arise from the research.

Apart from the Panteion University, the following partners were represented:

- 1) University of Hamburg, Germany
- 2) Utrecht University, The Netherlands
- 3) Fondation Maison des Sciences de l'Homme and Télécom ParisTech, France
- 4) NGO Symfiliosi, Cyprus
- 5) Peace Institute, Slovenia
- 6) University of Hull, UK

3.1.3. Chairs of the panels

Chairing of each thematic session was considered by the Scientific Committee of the conference a rather important task. For this reason, person with experience on the relative fields were invited. With the presence of them the following Institutes were represented:

- École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales-Paris, France
- Panteion University, Greece
- Harokopion University of Athens, Greece
- Bureau of European Policy Advisers at the European Commission
- National Technical University of Athens

3.2. Second session: "Border crossings"

The second session was chaired by Prof Nancy L. Green, member of the Advisory Board of the project. During this session four presentations were made.

3.2.1. How to liquefy a body on the move: Eurodac and the making of the European digital border

Brigitta Kuster & Vassilis Tsianos, Researchers, MIG@NET project, University of Hamburg, Germany

Based on the fact that private and government sectors are operating hand in hand for biometric identity assurance solutions to meet security requirements at borders, for elections or in commercial fields, our paper will explore Eurodac as a surveillance assemblage (Haggerty and Ericson, 2000). In other words, as something that works its effects by being connected to other technologies, practices, systems, institutions and conventions, as Irma van der Ploeg suggested (2005; 1999). To be clear, our interest in Eurodac is an approach to something that is inflected by social, symbolic, organizational and juridical cultures, practices and imaginaries that are beyond the literal realm of the electronic space. Our paper will thus include matters of data protection and other ethical concerns as well as issues of Europeanization in the exploration of the border technology Eurodac which is part of a larger deterritorialization of border controls: Its double function of politics at a distance and virtual data collection casts a net of control, which denaturalizes and virtualizes not only the form of surveillance but also the form of punishment by extending the risk of deportability of migrants. Here is where the fingerprints of asylum seekers, apprehended illegal immigrants or those who cross Eu-borders irregularly are stored and migrants are thus contained as 'data bodies', personifications of border crossing and mobility risks. In this way, the border becomes a property and feature of the migrant's body. However in between such data bodies and the real bodies of migrants accrues a third space where both operate, the control practices and the subjectivities of migration. To avoid the technodeterministic perspectives of control policies, our contribution claims for a situated analysis from the perspective of

migration, that is a movement contained in the power relations of border zones and operating its own information exchange channels, sense-makings, understandings, and rules to access mobility and to cross borders. Understanding "doing border" from a 'bottom-up' perspective addresses always the question: How is the border constructed, managed, and by whom. In this sense, the European database Eurodac can be understood as a biotechnology of mobile border. Drawing on multilocal interviews with transit-migrants as well as policy experts and on the findings of our transnational research (in Greece, Germany and Italy) conducted under the FP7 funded project MIG@NET on the mode of operation of Eurodac, our paper will explore the emergence of this biotechnology of the mobile border space related to the bodily and mobility patterns in liquefying and de-materializing of border control technologies.

3.2.2. Bodies as data: Biometrics and Border Crossings

Irma Van der Ploeg, Associate Professor, Infonomics & New Media Research Centre, Zuyd University of Applied Sciences, The Netherlands

In this presentation I will elaborate on the notion of the informatization of the body, by discussing the digitization of identity and identification as it is performed through biometrics. With examples from "second generation biometrics", I will describe some current developments in border management and security systems from this perspective.

3.2.3. Publics versus Non-Publics. Mediating Technologies and the Politics of Border Control

Huub Dijstelbloem Lecturer, Philosophy of Science, University of Amsterdam and Senior Researcher, Scientific Council for Government Policy (WRR), The Netherlands

Border control in Europe increasingly takes place in a surveillance regime that combines migration and security policies with a technological apparatus for the control of the movements of citizens. This presentation will sketch the need for a thorough rethinking of the position of these citizens - conceptually and normatively - because of the consequences technological borders have on their privacy, bodily integrity, mobility, quality of data, information storage and exchange, and opportunities for correction.

Political theory is built around dichotomies: insider versus outsider, citizen versus stranger, represented versus unrepresented people. Characteristic to these dichotomies is that they are highly asymmetric. In every pair, the former is the 'standard' whilst the latter is the 'deviation'. However, the notion

of 'symmetry' has proven useful to prevent such conceptual privileges and study processes of co-production in which both sides of the opposition are treated in a more equal matter.

This presentation elaborates on this notion of symmetry by distinguishing 'publics' from 'non-publics'. Not as a new dichotomy, but to transcend oppositions and show that processes of inclusion and exclusion are two sides of the same coin and to emphasize how groups of people are assembled as a consequence of new policies and technologies.

In contrast with more fixed notions as "the demos", "the electorate", and "citizenship", the notion of "the public" does not indicate a stable category or a well defined group of people, class or nation. For instance, aliens in migration policies are classified as a homogeneous non-public by storing their biometric information in European databases such as SIS, VIS, and Eurodac. However, they are of a very heterogeneous but now demarcated from the legitimate 'public'. The presentation studies such processes and analyses how with every ontological construction of 'exclusions', a category of 'inclusions' comes into being as a mirror image.

3.2.4. Dreaming of seamless borders: ICTs and the pre-emptive governance of mobility in Europe

Dennis Broeders, Postdoctoral Researcher, Department of Sociology, Erasmus University Rotterdam and Senior Research Fellow, Dutch Scientific Council for Government Policy (WRR), The Netherlands

A recent trend in migration policy in Europe is the increased use of ICTs for border control purposes. A growing academic literature explains the digitization of border controls as an instance of post-9/11 securitization of migration policy. This paper re-examines why European states are digitizing their border controls, and then explores how 'pre-emptive mobility governance' works. Although security imperatives play a role in accelerating digitization, a securitization framing obscures continuities with pre-9/11 practices and underplays other policy drivers. Pre-emptive mobility governance is best characterized as a digital-era version of 'remote control', and is shaped by other organizational and political rationales: first, instrumental beliefs about the efficiency gains of border technologies; second, their symbolic role in the context of the domestic politicization of immigration. The paper then considers how ICTs are reshaping the tools of mobility governance, enabling three distinct modes of pre-emptive detection and effect: black, grey and green-listing. Each process involves distinct detector and effector tools for the collection of data and interventions on the basis of those data: black-listing is intended to reduce the number of 'unwanted' persons that present themselves at ports of entry; green-listing fast-tracks

the border passage of as many people as possible; and grey-listing deploys techniques of data-mining and risk-profiling to sift through the remaining flows and target interventions on passengers that meet certain risk criteria. This latter process is inherently pre-emptive and dependent on ICTs. Unlike black-listing of wanted persons, which is as old as immigration control and relies upon known priors, grey-listing uses a probabilistic, risk-based logic.

3.3. Third session: "Religious Practices"

The third session was chaired by Athena Athanasiou, Associate Professor at the department of Social Anthropology at Panteion University, Athens.

During this session three presentations were made.

3.3.1. Practicing Religion Online: Rethinking Gender, Agency, and Generations through Digital Media

Sandra Ponzanesi & Eva Midden, Senior Researchers, MIG@NET project, Utrecht University, The Netherlands

For many migrants, digital networks are important tools for keeping in touch with people from their home country and for meeting those with a similar background in their new country. As other media are often not (or only to a limited extent) available to migrants in Europe, new media are considered to be attractive intellectual, cultural and social spaces for them where they can create their own platforms and hence might be able to change postcolonial European realities.

Together with a team from Greece and the UK, we conducted research for the European MIG@NET project on migration, gender, digital media and religious practices. Our project addressed four leading questions regarding the public presence and visibility of migrant and diasporic Muslim women in Europe; (1) agency, (2) generational differences between older and younger Muslim women, (3) the possibly changing relation between the public and the private sphere and, finally, (4) the issue of European conceptions of secularism. We investigated how access to and use of new media affects each of the above issues, both as an aspect of Muslim women's subjective experience and as an aspect of wider social processes

This paper presentation will focus on the intersection between religious, gender and national affiliations of Muslim women in the Netherlands and how they affect Muslims women's agency, generational differences and the Dutch

public sphere. We investigate what kind of websites Muslim women in the Netherlands visit and how their participation influences the connections between their (multiple) identities. In this context, we aim to contribute to the recent discussions Islam and migrants and scrutinize how the Muslim women in this case study define and redefine their religious practices, their national identities and their 'agency'.

The sample for the case study consists of a number of Dutch websites on which Muslim women are active and discussing various aspects of their lives, in connection to their religious affiliations, such as *Wijblijvenhier.nl* and *Ansaar.nl*. The methodology is a combination of critical discourse analysis (based on the work of Norman Fairclough) and online and offline ethnography (based on the work of Christine Hine).

3.3.2. Tagging Islam on YouTube

Farida Vis, Research Fellow, Social Sciences Information School, University of Sheffield, UK

Since its start in November 2005, YouTube has grown phenomenally and according to its own statistics, more than 13 million hours of video were uploaded during 2010 with 35 hours of video uploaded every minute. Of its traffic, 70% of viewing traffic comes from outside of the US. YouTube reached over 700 billion playbacks in 2010 and according to the web information company Alexa, country data suggests that YouTube now ranks as the third most frequented website globally (after Google and Facebook). In relation to the religious clusters Paolillo (2008) identified as part of the YouTube core, it is worth noting that Mosemghvdlishvili and Jansz (2010) further highlight the rapid growth in videos tagged with 'Islam' during the period of their study. In 2008 they register just under half a million videos with this tag. A repeat of that search in early 2011, results in nearly two million hits. This makes Islam the most rapidly growing religion on YouTube based on search. Moreover a recent study (Thelwall, Sud and Vis, 2012) that looked at a sample of 40,000 YouTube videos in order to gauge what is typical in YouTube comments and who engages in these, showed that the videos that attracted the most and highest density debate were all to do with religion. What this means, in relation to digital religion but Islam on YouTube in particular, would of course require further enquiry. This paper argues that methods used for researching social media, in this case the popular video sharing and social networking site YouTube lie at the heart of better understanding the multifaceted ways in which Muslims use this online space. Maura Conway and others have recently argued that there exists a growing consensus amongst legislators that the Internet plays an increasingly prominent role in violent radicalization (as evidenced by the raft of legal

measures introduced internationally since 911). Starting from the assumption that doing such work on YouTube is extremely complicated and glosses over many methodological pitfalls, this paper is thus principally interested in exploring in how webometric and emerging social media methods can help us to get a better sense of the ways in which daily - that is to say - 'ordinary' Islam engages with this extremely popular website. As relatively little is known about this, the paper offers an overview of the emerging research in this area and starts to build a critical methodological framework for mapping daily Islam on YouTube in all its complexity.

3.3.3. Religious identities and digital practices among Arab and Afghan Muslim women in Athens

Nelli Kambouri & Alexandra Zavos, Senior Researchers, MIG@NET project, Centre for Gender Studies, Panteion University, Greece

In this paper we explore the ways in which new media has been integrated into Muslim migrant women's religious practices contributing to the production of online and offline transnational networks, as well as to the negotiation of the public/private and religious/secular divide in a European non-Muslim society. We have chosen to focus on the practices of two groups of Muslim women currently residing in Greece. First, we focus on Arab Muslim women who represent a relatively well established and networked group of Muslim migrants and have been active in setting up religious and cultural centres in Athens. Second, we have chosen to focus on Afghan Muslim women who constitute a group of transit asylum seekers that reside in Greece only temporarily in their attempt to find ways to cross over the Greek borders towards other European destinations. This double focus opens up the discussion to the diverse processes and discourses that enable migrant women of different social classes, national and ethnic origins, educational backgrounds, and ages to (re)negotiate their religious affiliations and their multiple belongings.

3.4. Fourth session: "Education and Knowledge"

The session was chaired by Ilias Marmaras, media artist, MIG@NET Project. During this session two presentations were made.

3.4.1. Invading (Greek) classrooms: Migrant students and digital machines

Pavlos Hatzopoulos & Thanassis Priftis, Researchers, MIG@NET project, Centre for Gender Studies, Panteion University, Greece

Our presentation takes issue with the presence of migrant students in an educational system that is increasingly becoming digitised in diverse, and sometimes, conflicting ways. Its analysis revolves around the concept of space invaders. Migrant students and digital technologies are, accordingly, treated as space invaders in an institutional setting that was not originally designed to account for their presence. The primary question that emanates from this conceptualisation is the following: what are the dynamics unleashed, when new subjectivities (embodying linguistic, ethnic, and cultural diversity) or new digital machines (embodying features that disturb the existing hierarchisations of the school) operate within these established educational institutions? The presentation will discuss these dynamics both in terms of the established institutions' response to the invasion via policies of assimilation and/or inclusion and through an analysis of practices shaped by the invaders' that exceed or circumvent these educational policies.

Our main argument is that the dynamics unleashed lead to the emergence of contested education spaces, where existing norms, roles, and identities are constantly re-negotiated amongst established school authorities, space invaders and digital machines. This argument is specific to the Greek educational setting in a period of acute economic crisis: suffering under the implementation of extreme austerity measures that undermine its existing institutional processes.

The empirical research derives from two primary schools of central Athens with a predominantly migrant student population, that have been experimenting with the use of student laptops (OLPC XO) in school activities. The analysis draws also from individual or collaborative works of migrant students with the help of these digital machines both within and outside the classroom.

3.4.2. Exploring networks and paths of communication: The experience of free tutorial courses

Nicodemos Kiniua Maina, Project Administrator, NGO ASANTE, Greece

The NGO ASANTE, an organization founded by young people of African origin where participate young people with and without migrant background, in collaboration with the Organization for Culture, Youth and Sports of the municipality of Athens have started tutorial courses addressed to elementary and high school students living in Athens. The courses are based on voluntary teaching by professional and amateur teachers, infrastructure, i.e. classrooms, is provided by the municipality of Athens, while equipment and consumables are offered by citizens.

This endeavor demonstrates the existing potential of coexistence, communication, exchange and collaboration among different stakeholders that might seem strangers to each other or even antagonistic. In extremely difficult times, at the economic but also social and cultural level (see among others the rise of far-right violence), it is vital to act collectively and with cooperative spirit.

3.5. Fifth session: "Communication and Information Flows"

The fifth session was chaired by Martha Michailidou, Lecturer at Panteion University and included two presentations.

3.5.1. Here, There and (Almost) Now: How ICTs Transform Migrants' Living at Home

Tobias Girard, Researcher, MIG@NET project, Fondation Maison des Sciences de l'Homme and Télécom ParisTech, France

The development of communication practices ---from simple 'conversational' methods where communication compensates for absence, to 'connected' modes where the services maintain a form of continuous presence in spite of the distance --- produced the most important change in migrants' lives: not only were migratory practices revolutionized (in particular the activation of networks, remote organization, the monitoring of movements) but also the way mobility is experienced and implicitly the construction of new "home territories".

How is global togetherness possible? How does the availability of the ICT alter Migrants' everyday lives and senses of belonging? We attempt to explain how ICT and particularly video-communication technologies influence everyday-life patterns in transnational milieus. Based on empirical case studies, the research exemplifies that complex combinations of global media use and face-to-face encounters emerge in response to the specific needs of transnational populations and bring about new global forms of «being at home».

3.5.2. Interconnected migrants: Changing mediascapes, changing identities?

Myria Georgiou, Director of Graduate Studies, Department of Media and Communications, LSE, UK

This presentation examines the ways in which media and communications contribute to the formation of cultural and political identities among migrants in Europe. With a particular focus on Arab speaking communities in the EU, I explore the complex media landscapes that many migrants occupy and the significance of this complexity for (self-)representation and for their sense of (not) belonging in diasporic, national, and transnational communities. The presentation problematises divides between 'new' and 'old' media and offers a phenomenological approach in understanding mediation, technology and their relevance to processes of identity construction.

3.6. Sixth session: "Social Movements"

The session was chaired by Costis Hadjimichalis, Professor at the Department of Geography, Harokopion University of Athens and member of the International advisory board of the MIG@NET project. During this session two presentations were made.

3.6.1. Migrant digitalities and Germinal social movements in three arrival cities: Mobile commons transforming the urban questions?

Nicos Trimikliniotis, Senior Researcher, MIG@NET project, NGO Symfiliosi, Cyprus

This paper examines the content, meanings, contradictions and conundrums in the struggles to (re)claim 'the right to the city' in three 'border city': modern inner capitals in neoliberal transformation and divided in particular ways are cities-societies torn via ethno-racial, class and gender divisions. However, to be understood it must be placed within a wider regional and global context as an arrival city. this paper draws on a wider study which includes three arrival cities as part the Mig@Net study: Istanbul, Athens and Nicosia.

3.6.2. The production of Kerameikos-Metaxourgeio: Gentrifiers, Anti-gentrifiers and the forces of Dirtiness

Pavlos Hatzopoulos, Dimitris Parsanoglou & Carolin Philipp, Researchers, MIG@NET project, Centre for Gender Studies, Panteion University, Greece

In this paper we will interrogate the "question of the Centre", as it has been (im)posed by the public discourse (political, media and academic). Based on empirical research we have conducted within the Workpackage "Social Movements" of the Mig@net project in one of the 'decayed' urban areas of

Athens, in the district of Kerameikos-Metaxourgeio, we will examine how different forces in the urban space of Athens enforce or contest processes of gentrification. In a rather polarised urban space, where several opposing forces interact (private and public 'gentrifiers', 'anti-gentrifiers' and the 'dirty'), the right to the city is enacted by those to whom this right is apparently denied: (transit) migrants, junkies, street vendors, recycling material collectors, sex workers etc.

Reversing the paradigm of resistance and suggesting that in our case "resistance does not come first", we will demonstrate how the ephemeral city is constituent of the moving, unpredicted and open to any possibility present. Resistance comes against this openness as an effort to leash the present by producing a cleaner, more secure, more controllable, in brief more productive future of the space. Interestingly enough part of the resistance to the unleashed ephemerality of the space is not homogenisation-driven, but aims at incorporating the diversity of the space; the question though lies on the degree of wanted diversity and more importantly on the acceptable types of diversity.

3.7. Seventh session: "Intercultural Conflict and Dialogue"

This session was chaired by Agnès Hubert, member of the Bureau of European Policy Advisers at the European Commission, and member of the International advisory board of the MIG@NET project, and included three presentations.

3.7.1. A Comparative Application of Cyberconflict theory on the MIG@NET Intercultural Conflict research in Cyprus, Greece, and the United Kingdom

Athina Karatzogianni, Senior Lecturer, MIG@NET project, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Hull, UK

It is worth exploring in a comparative application how the three MIG@NET studies into intercultural conflict in transnational digital migrant networks correspond to previous theory, history and events of cyberconflict and to connect this history to the evolution of this phenomenon and its embeddings in the 'material' world. Other empirical examples of ethno-religious and cultural cyberconflicts -- such as between Israeli-Palestinian, Indian-Pakistani, American-Chinese groups, the Iraq war related and the anti-Islamic-pro-Islamic cyberconflicts, as well as the Estonian-Russian and S.Ossetia-Georgia ones, and others (Karatzogianni, 2006; 2009; 2012a) have enabled a

theoretical view of key elements to explore how these conflicts are played out in the digital terrain. In ethno/religio/cultural cyberconflicts such as the ones described in these case studies, the main elements of focus for cyberconflict analysis are conflict analysis, social movement theory and media components (ibid. 2006) and are matched here for the three cases studies.

3.7.2. Intercultural Dialogue in Transnational Migrant Networks: Creating Safe Spaces for Exchange, Intervention and Resolution

Bev Orton, Lecturer in Criminology, Department of Social Sciences, University of Hull, UK

This paper demonstrates how the framework of Restorative Justice (RJ) (Shapland et al., 2006) can be used as an intervention for laying a foundation, which encourages intercultural dialogue in transnational migrant networks. Using RJ in a digital space may be compatible with providing safe spaces for exchange, intervention and resolution as it offers an alternative process that takes careful cognisance of the needs of both the victim and offender whilst also seeking alternative ways to address issues raised. RJ provides a framework wherein non-racist discourse can be utilised to resolve interpersonal conflict in a more informal manner through the provision of a safe digital space for dialogue, communication, apology, reparation and reintegration. In many cases the digital space may include the communities of both the victim and the offender. For interpersonal conflicts arising from migrants involved in domestic violence further thought needs to be given to the provision of more gendered safe digital spaces to address power imbalances. Through the provision of a safe digital space, migrants and community members will be able to resolve interpersonal conflicts in a respectful, safe and restorative manner.

3.7.3. Racist conflict in the centre of Athens: an analysis of digital and urban networking

Nelli Kambouri & Olga Lafazani, Researchers, MIG@NET project, Centre for Gender Studies, Panteion University, Greece

In this paper we will focus on how racist practices and antiracist struggles are constructed in both online and offline spaces and in the neighborhoods of Athens.

During the last years of the economic recession public debates have been dominated by representations of the center of Athens as being "invaded" by migrants, who are commonly portrayed as a threat to the security of the

Greek Athenian residents and as an obstacle to the economic growth of the city. Drawing from our research on the conflict-ridden neighborhoods of Victoria Square and Agios Panteleimonas in the center of Athens and focusing on two emblematic events, the Hunger Strike of 300 migrants demanding legalization and the racist pogrom that followed the assassination of a Greek man, we will try to analyze the interconnections of the online and offline spaces and practices. In particular we will analyze how online practices of racist and antiracist groups and individuals construct and, in turn, are constructed by the practices and strategies of these groups that take place in the center of Athens.

3.8. Seventh session: "Sexualities"

3.8.1. Framing Human Trafficking in Online Environment

Mojca Pajnik, Senior Researcher, MIG@NET project, Peace Institute, Slovenia

The presentation of the paper was made at the same session with the keynote speech by Claudia Aradau.

Research on the many different dimensions of human trafficking has intensified since the 1990s, while analysts continue to be faced with the difficulties of defining what constitutes trafficking, and definitions may vary greatly. Approaching trafficking from the very many angles our research confirms that the realities are more complex as they appear in definitions, and we found it important to address trafficking as a phenomenon that is interrelated with issues of prostitution and sex work (that also faces polarization when defined), migration and that these phenomena are manifested at the intersection of economic, social and political developments determined by gender, ethnicity and class inequality. The internet has been increasingly used for various purposes, from obtaining and sharing information, socializing, entertainment, education, while we've been witnessing its rapid use for economic/business purposes with the aim of making profits, also by way of fraud and exploitation for trafficking purposes. This presentation analyses the online discourses on human trafficking as these are presented at non-commercial, governmental and nongovernmental websites dedicated to human trafficking globally. We focus to explore the kinds of online environments, the kind of sites there are, what information they provide, and how discourses on trafficking are framed on a global scale.

4. Keynote Speakers

During the conference two key note speeches were held instead of three as it was originally scheduled. Unfortunately due to illness Floya Anthias, Professor of Sociology and Social Justice (Emeritus) at Roehampton University, UK did not manage to fly to Athens and participate in the conference.

The other two keynote speakers were members of the advisory board of MIG@NET project. The invited keynote speakers represented:

- 1) Culture & Media Department, New School University, New York, USA,
- 2) Department of War Studies, King's College London, UK,.

After each keynote speech the discussants made interesting comments and monitored the discussion.

4.1. Digital Prozac: Labor and the Business of Life

The discussant was George Papanikolaou, Lecturer at Harokopion University of Athens and member of the Peer-to-Peer Foundation.

R. Trebor Scholz, Associate Professor, Culture & Media Department, New School University, New York, USA

In the midst of the worst financial crisis in living memory, the Internet has become a simple-to-join, anyone-can-play system where the sites and practices of work and play, as well as production and reproduction, are increasingly unnoticeable.

The World Wide Web is a work place largely devoid of labor laws and worker protections. Digital media have affected shifting labor markets and concepts like exploitation, volunteering, internships, and privacy have shifted in meaning.

This talk is based on the recently published book "Digital Labor: The Internet as Playground and Factory" that Scholz edited. Scholz argues that the distinctions between work, leisure, play, and communication have faded and that labor, without being recognized as such, generates data and profits for a small number of governmental and commercial stakeholders.

Residents in virtual worlds like Second Life co-create the products and experiences, which they then consume. What is the nature of this "digital labor" and the new forms of digital sociality on platforms like Amazon.com's Mechanical Turk, Crowdfunder, or TxtEagle that it brings into being?

Newly gained freedoms and visions of empowerment through digital media have complex social costs that are often invisible. Internet users are becoming more vulnerable to novel enticements, conveniences, and marketing ploys. Online and off, they are increasingly wielded as a resource for economic amelioration. The channels of communication are becoming increasingly inscrutable.

This talk explores the violence of participation and asks how economic value is generated in the actual rather than speculative economy of the Internet. How does the intertwining of labor and play complicate our understanding of exploitation? What are the flows or discontinuities between traditional and new forms of labor: between homework and care giving or tagging, and interactivity on social networking services?

Beyond an analysis of the situation of digital labor, between the affordances of social entrepreneurship and the dark realities of exploitation, this talk also makes tangible proposals for action that lead to a public debate about contemporary forms of exploitation. Attention must be focused on social action and, while always in need of scrutiny, state regulation and policy.

4.2. Unthinking human trafficking: rights, slavery, violence

The discussant was Mojca Pajnik, Senior Researcher, MIG@NET project, Peace Institute, Slovenia

Claudia Aradau, Senior Lecturer in International Relations, Department of War Studies, King's College London, UK, International advisory board of MIG@NET project

'Trafficking in human beings is a serious crime and a gross violation of human rights, which can be classified as a modern form of slavery', notes the European Commission in an explanatory note about trafficking (European Commission, 2012). 'Human trafficking is, indeed, one of the worst forms of violence against women and girls', reinforces the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC, 2009). Most definitions, depictions and analyses of human trafficking focus on the triad of slavery, abuse of rights and violence, leading to a 'culture of indignation' (Agustin, 2007) and a moral injunction to fight and eradicate trafficking. Although critical scholars have tried to shift the debates from the exceptionalism of modern slavery and violence to the differentiated processes of labor precarisation, securitization of mobility, struggles for rights, agency, and citizenship, the triad of human rights, slavery and violence has continued to frame anti-trafficking measures and discourses. In this talk, I argue that rethinking human trafficking by trying to replace the problematization of human trafficking with alternative problematizations

needs to be supplemented by 'unthinking human trafficking'. Inspired by Immanuel Wallerstein claim that presumptions of social science might be an 'intellectual barrier to useful analysis of the social world' (Wallerstein, 1991), I argue that, rather than eschewing or replacing the triad of rights, slavery and violence, we need to displace it from within.

5. MIG@NET Video Game Demonstration

The first day of the conference ended with the demonstration of the Banopticon: The MIG@NET Game at an art gallery.

The videogame Banopticon has been under development since March 2010, and was completed at March 2013.

The aim of the videogame Banopticon is to collect data from the research fields, organize them as game elements, create different game spaces and finally disseminate them to the public.

The game is designed -- for now -- as an online single-user 3D videogame and will include video, sound recordings, web pages, photography and texts, in a playful form. (<http://www.mignetproject.eu/?p=662>)

The material and the results of the research, are embedded into environments that correspond to the research fields, to the contemporary situations that refer to migration, to the physical or electronic forms of control of it and consequently to the definition of the geographical and digital borders. They refer as well to the forms of production and labor and to the acts of exclusion, violence or in the contrary to the forms of coexistence with the-so-called legal – inhabitants of Europe.

The working team of Banopticon is the Personal Cinema collective (www.personalcinema.org) that includes: Yannis Skoulidas (artist-programmer), Ilias Marmaras (media artist), Xenia Koliofoti (script co-writer and editor) Daphne Dragona (New Media curator) and the collaborators, Dimitris Fotiou (sculptor-3D designer) and Alex Salapatas (programmer). A second presentation of the was made at the end of the conference at Panteion Univeristy by Ilias Marmaras.

6. ANNEXES

6.1. CVs

Claudia Aradau is Senior Lecturer in International Relations in the Department of War Studies at King's College London. Her research has focused on the problematization of security in international politics. She is the author of *Rethinking Trafficking in Women: Politics out of Security* (Palgrave, 2008) and co-author, together with Rens van Munster, of *Politics of Catastrophe: genealogies of the unknown* (Routledge, 2011). She is associate editor of *Security Dialogue* and a member of the editorial collective of *Radical Philosophy*.

Web: <http://www.kcl.ac.uk/sspp/departments/warstudies/people/lecturers/aradau.aspx>

Dennis Broeders is a researcher at the department of Sociology of the Erasmus University Rotterdam and a senior research fellow at the Dutch Scientific Council for Government Policy (WRR), an independent strategic think tank for the Dutch government. As a senior research fellow and project leader he has worked on various issues at the council, most recently on the 'information government'. At Erasmus University he works on the theme of surveillance and (internal) migration control. His book on this topic *Breaking Down Anonymity. Digital surveillance of irregular migrants in Germany and the Netherlands* (2009) was published by Amsterdam University Press. He has held visiting research fellowships at the Social Science Research Centre Berlin (WZB) in 2008 and at the University of Oxford in 2011. He has published articles in various journals including *American Behavioral Scientist*, *International Sociology*, *West European Politics, Punishment & Society* and the *British Journal of Criminology*.

Huub Dijstelbloem is Lecturer in Philosophy of Science at the Department of Philosophy of the University of Amsterdam (UvA) and Senior Researcher at the Scientific Council for Government Policy (WRR) in the Hague, The Netherlands. He studied Philosophy of Science and Science and Technology Studies (STS) in Amsterdam and Paris and wrote a PhD on political and epistemological pragmatism in decision-making processes concerning HIV/AIDS, BSE and environmental problems. He was partner of the evaluation agency sci-Quest and worked as programme coordinator Technology Assessment at the Rathenau Institute in the Hague. He is interested in issues of science, technology and politics and is actively involved in public debates and has published about migration policy and technological borders, biomedicine, surveillance, environmental policy, democracy and technology, and the contested authority of science. In 2011, he published *Migration and the New technological Borders of Europe* (Palgrave, 2011- edited with Albert Meijer). He can be reached at dijstelbloem@gmail.com

Deliverable 15: "International Conference"

Dana Diminescu is a practicing sociologist. Her empirical work enabled her to approach varied fields ranging from uses of mobile telephone and voice IT, Internet (tailing, archiving, mapping of the Web), identifying digitalization technologies, m-transactions by the migrants. She wrote a series of seminal scientific publications on these issues. Her empirical work enabled her to approach varied fields ranging from uses of mobile telephone and voice IT, Internet (tailing, archiving, mapping of the Web), identifying digitalization technologies, m-transactions by the migrants.

She is Associate Professor in TelecomParisTech, and since February, 2003 she is the scientific director of the research program ICT Migrations in FMSH Paris. This research program was launched by Dana Diminescu ten years ago and made major contributions to the theorization and analysis of what has been named the «connected migrant». Longitudinal studies and action research have made it possible to analyze how ICT are used by migrants in a variety of transnational and local use situations: mobility and mobilisation, integration strategies, cross-bordering, web diasporas, ethnic business, migration lifecycles.

She coordinated in particular the e-Diasporas Atlas: a very complex, interdisciplinary and collaborative project. She developed a digital methodological chain and tools which aim at mapping and analyzing the occupation of the web by diasporas: www.e-diasporas.fr

Myria Georgiou teaches at the Dept of Media and Communications, LSE where she also holds the position of the Director of Graduate Studies. Her research focuses on diaspora, migration, and the media; more recently she has been studying the city as a location where politics of representation and identities are shaped around the intense juxtapositions of difference and the intensity of urban and transurban communication. Among her publications are the book *Diaspora, Identity and the Media* (2006) and the co-edited *Transnational Lives and the Media* (with O.G.Bailey and H.Haridranath, 2007). She has recently completed her book manuscript titled *Media and the City* (forthcoming, Polity Press).

Pavlos Hatzopoulos holds a PhD in International Relations from the London School of Economics. He is currently the editor of the bilingual (Greek-English) online journal *Re-public* and works as research fellow on the FP7 project Mig@NET on Transnational Digital Network, Migration, and Gender. He has published several articles on the theme of new media and social activism, has co-edited the volume *Religion in International Relations: The Return from Exile* (Palgrave, 2003) and has authored the book *The Balkans beyond Nationalism and Identity* (IB Tauris, 2007).

Helen Kambouri completed her Ph.D. in International Relations in 2005 at the London School of Economics. Since 2004 she has been employed as a research fellow at Panteion University (KEKMOKOP), where she has conducted research on different aspects of migration policies, processes and practices, with particular emphasis on gender under the FP5 EQUAPOL, research project on Gender and Migrant Populations: Facets of Social Integration and Social Policy. She was senior research in FP7 GeMIC project on Gender, Migration and Intercultural Interactions in the Mediterranean and South East Europe and in FP7 MIG@NET project on Transnational digital networks, Migration and Gender.

Athina Karatzogianni (senior researcher) has studied international relations, international conflict analysis and her PhD research was on the theoretical

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significance of the network forms of new technologies on the phenomenology of social protest and resistance and on the formation of identities and differences. Her field research was on the impact of new technologies on social and political communication in a variety of settings (including the Iraq war protests, the anti-globalisation movement, Chinese cyber-dissidents and the Israeli- Palestinian conflict). Current research expands these concerns attempting to develop a broader appreciation of the theoretical implications of networked forms of communication and organization and the Cyberconflict agenda.

Brigitta Kuster (MA), artist and junior researcher in the research project Mig@Net at the University of Hamburg. Her works focuses issues such as the representation of work, gender and sexual identity, migration and (post)colonialism. She was part of the project Transit Migration, a transdisciplinary research, film, art, and sound project that builds on the collaborative efforts of academics, filmmakers, media activists, and artists. It examined the ways in which actual trans-national migration movements are transforming Europe and asked how, and whether, it is possible to represent this reality in academic discourse, in the media, and in art. In this context BrigittaKuster has realized the short film *S. – je suis, je lis à haute voix* [passing for], firstly presented at the large exhibition Projekt Migration in Cologne in autumn 2005 (<http://transitmigration.org>; see there also "vidoe lounge" curated by BrigittaKuster). Actually BrigittaKuster is working on a film project together with MoiseMabouna on Cameroon/German/Swiss colonial memories and their respective disrupts. He is co-editor of „reproduktionskonten fälschen!“, with Pauline Boudry and Renate Lorenz, 1999, and with Renate Lorenz Brigitta Kuster (2007): Sexuell arbeiten. Eine queere Perspektive auf Arbeit und prekäres Leben.. (<http://www.mignetproject.eu/>)

Olga Lafazani studied Economic and Regional Development in Panteion University, her master was in the National Technical University of Athens on the topic of Architecture and Spatial Design: Urban and Regional Planning. Now she is a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Geography, Harokopio University of Athens and the title of her thesis is "Transnational Geographies of Migration" under professor CostisHadjimichalis. The last years she has been employed in several research projects, among others: "Intersecting Patterns of every day life and socio-spatial transformations in the city. Migrant and local women in the neighbourhoods of Athens" (NationalPolytechnicUniversity), «Gender Migration and Intercultural Interactions in the Mediterranean and South East Europe: an interdisciplinary perspective» (FP7, PanteionUniversity) and she has participated in several conferences and seminars and also published a few articles in journals and collective volumes.

Thanasis Priftis (researcher) is a PhD candidate on Information Society, e-Governance and e-Democracy issues at AegeanUniversity (Greece). He, currently, works as an Internet technologies information, workflow and policy analyst and as a research fellow on the FP7 project Mig@NET on Transnational Digital Network, Migration, and Gender

Dimitris Parsanoglou holds a DEA and a PhD in Sociology at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales in Paris. He has been working as a sociologist in several

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research projects for several research institutions and NGOs and in the framework of national and European projects. He works as Senior researcher at the Centre for Gender Studies of the Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences, where he coordinates the FP7 project "MIG@NET: Transnational Digital Networks, Migration and Gender". He has taught Sociology at the Department of Philosophy and Social Studies of the University of Crete.

His main research interests include history and sociology of immigration to Greece with a special emphasis on employment and urban space. Dimitris Parsanoglou has published extensively on these issues, and on issues with regard to "second generation migrants", migrant domestic workers, national and European migration policies etc. He has participated with presentations in several conferences in Greece and abroad.

Carolyn Philipp studied Political Science and Education in Oldenburg, Potsdam and Berlin/Germany. Her foci during and after her studies have been globalisation, power relations and racism. She worked for Human Rights NGOs in Zambia and Venezuela. With her NGO *glokal*, based in Berlin, she does education work on postcolonial perspectives on globalisation and north-south-relations. In late 2011 she published the documentary film 'white charity' about the construction of Black and white identities in Germany and regularly writes for mainly German newspapers and magazines about issues of racism and/or Greece ('jungle-world', 'der rechte rand', 'freitext'). Currently she is doing her PhD in Athens/Greece about activist's perceptions and perspectives on the crisis situation. She was participating as a researcher in the MIG@NET workpackage on Social Movements in Athens.

Alexandra Zavos obtained her PhD from the Department of Psychology, Manchester Metropolitan University in 2010. She is currently based in Athens is working as a researcher on gender and migration at the Center for Gender Studies at Panteion University. She has collaborated on the European funded projects GEMIC and MIG@NET, coordinated by the Center. Some of her research has been published in the Annual Review of Critical Psychology (2008), in Qualitative Research in Psychology (2009, with Barbara Biglia), and in Feminist Review (2010, with Helen Kambouri). She has contributed book chapters to the edited collections *The Gender of Migration* (2009, Metaixmio, in Greek), *Gender and Migration: Perspectives and Interventions* (2010, Zed), *Feminism and Migration: Cross-Cultural Engagements* (2012, Springer).

Dr. Vassilis S. Tsianos, lecturer in theoretical sociology and migration studies at the University of Hamburg and senior researcher at the Mig@Net research program. He was previously a research fellow with the project *Transit-Migration* (Johann Wolfgang Goethe-University, Frankfurt) investigating the border regimes and structures of labour in southeast Europe. He has published numerous books, including, most recently, the co-authored monography: *Escape Routes. Control and Subversion in the 21st Century* (Pluto Press, 2008) and as co-editor of a book on *Empire and the Biopolitical Turn* (Campus, 2007) and a book on *Turbulent Margins: New Perspectives of Migration in Europe* (Script, 2007). His publications on mobility studies, critical urbanism, anti-racist movements have appeared in *Citizenship Studies*, *European Journal of Social Theory*, *Peripherie*, *Darkmatter*, *Multitudes*,

Boundary 2, Sozialsysteme, 1999—Zeitschrift für Sozialgeschichte and Text zur Kunst amongst other journals.

(<http://www.wiso.uni-hamburg.de/professuren/institut-fuer-soziologie/personal/postdoc-angestellte-und-wissenschaftliche-mitarbeiterinnen/vassilis-tsianos/>)

Bev Orton is a Lecturer in Criminology at the University of Hull. Bev had a wide-spanning career in theatre, film and TV, working in various dissident media in South Africa producing documentaries. Bev has created emancipatory workshops, seminars and theatrical performances for marginalised and victimised women, as well as women who have been in prison. She has also taught diverse courses in criminology, sociology and cultural studies in a variety of higher education settings. Her present research inquires into female victimhood and emancipation in South Africa.

Mojca Pajnik is senior research associate at the Peace Institute, Institute for Contemporary Social and Political Studies in Ljubljana and assistant professor at the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana. Topics of her research relate to issues of migration, gender (in)equality, prostitution, human trafficking and citizenship. She is author of *Prostitution and Human Trafficking: Perspectives of Gender, Labour and Migration* (Peace Institute, 2008), co-editor of several books, among them *Precarious Migrant Labour across Europe* (with G. Campani, PI, 2011), *Migration – Globalization – European Union* (with S. Zavratnik, PI, 2003) and *Where in the Puzzle: Trafficking from, to and through Slovenia* (with S. Zavratnik Zimic, P. Lesjak-Tušek and U. Kavčič, Budapest, IOM, 2003). She has coordinated several research projects on the topics of migration, human trafficking and citizenship. Among the recent is PRIMTS – Prospects for Integration of Migrants from "Third Countries" and their Labour Market Situations: Towards Policies and Action, EC, 2008-2010, and *Towards the Establishment and Monitoring of International Indexes on Trafficking in Human Beings* funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of RS, 2007.

Marie Ramot is a research programme officer at the European Commission in Unit Social Sciences and Humanities, dealing mostly with projects on socio-economic inequalities, gender issues and development policies. Holder of a master degree in European politics, she worked seven years for a Member of the European Parliament as political advisor on gender and internal market issues.

R. Trebor Scholz is Associate Professor at The New School in NYC in the Culture and Media department. Scholz is the editor of several collections of essays including *Digital Labor: The Internet as Playground and Factory* (Routledge, 2012). In 2011, he authored, with Laura Y. Liu, *From Mobile Playgrounds to Sweatshop City*. With Omar Khan and Mark Shepard, he edited the *Situated Technologies* series of 9 books and, with Geert Lovink, *The Art of Free Cooperation* (Autonomedia, 2007). His forthcoming monograph with Polity offers a history of the Social Web and its Orwellian economies. Scholz frequently lectures at conferences and festivals with recent venues including Yale University, Carnegie Mellon University, The Obama White House, and Transmediale. Trebor Scholz chaired seven major conferences, including *The Internet as Playground and Factory* (<http://digitallabor.org/>) and *Mobility Shifts* (<http://mobilityshifts.org>). He is the founder of the Institute for Distributed Creativity that is internationally known for its online discussions of critical network culture.

Irma van der Ploeg (1964) holds degrees in philosophy and science and technology studies. In 2006 she was appointed as Associate Professor of Infonomics & New Media at Zuyd University of Applied Sciences in Maastricht, The Netherlands, where she is heading the Infonomics & New Media Research Centre. She has published extensively on philosophical, normative, and gender aspects of medical technologies and information technologies, in particular on biometric identification technologies, and the relation between technology and the body. She is author of "The Machine-Readable Body. Essays on Biometrics and the Informatization of the Body (Maastricht: Shaker, 2005). In 2008 she was awarded a Starting Grant for Independent Researchers from the European Research Council, for a large, 5-year research project entitled "Social and Ethical Aspects of Digital Identities. Towards a Value Sensitive Identity Management. (www.digideas.nl). She has been/is involved in a number of FP6-7 projects relating to the social and ethical aspects of biometrics and security technologies (BITE, HIDE, ACTIBIO, PRISMS, FASTPASS).

Farida Vis is a Research Fellow in the Social Sciences in the Information School at the University of Sheffield. Her work is centrally concerned with researching social media, crisis communication and citizen engagement. She led the social media analysis on an academic team that examined 2.6 million riot tweets, part of the Guardian's groundbreaking Reading the Riots, which won a Data Journalism Award showing the ways in which rumours spread on Twitter during the riots. Her forthcoming textbook for Sage, *Researching Social Media* is written with computer scientist Mike Thelwall, highlighting the need for such interdisciplinary work in this area. Twitter: @flygirltwo Website: <http://researchingsocialmedia.org/>

6.2. Poster of Conference

MIG@NET «Διεθνικά ψηφιακά δίκτυα, μετανάστευση και φύλο»

ΔΙΕΘΝΕΣ ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΟ
24-26 Ιανουαρίου 2013
Αμφιθέατρο «Σάκης Καραγιωργας ΙΙ»
Πάντειο Πανεπιστήμιο
Λεωφόρος Συγγρού 136, Αθήνα

MIG@NET "Transnational Digital Networks, Migration and Gender"

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
24-26 January 2013
"Sakis Karayiorgas II" Amphitheatre
Panteion University,
136, Syggrou Avenue, Athens



Πληροφορίες:
Εργαστήριο Σπουδών Φύλου
τηλ. 210 9201516
e-mail: panteion@mignetproject.eu

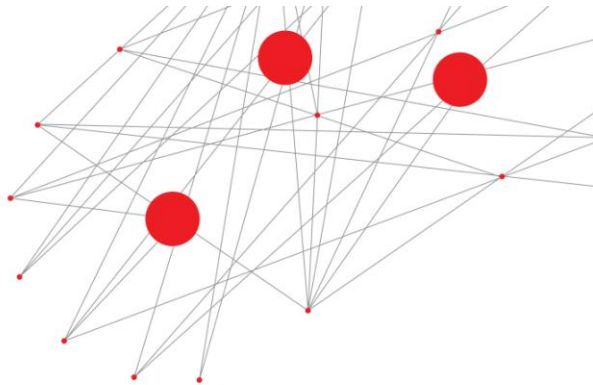
www.mignetproject.eu
www.genderstudies-panteion.gr
www.koinpolpanteion.gr



mig@net
International digital network
migration and gender



6.3. Agenda of Conference



MIG@NET «Διεθνικά ψηφιακά δίκτυα, μετανάστευση και φύλο»

ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ ΔΙΕΘΝΟΥΣ ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΟΥ
24-26 Ιανουαρίου 2013
Αμφιθέατρο «Σάκης Καράγιωργας II»
Πάντειο Πανεπιστήμιο
Λεωφόρος Συγγρού 136, Αθήνα

MIG@NET "Transnational Digital Networks, Migration and Gender"

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE PROGRAMME
24-26 January 2013
"Sakis Karayiorgas II" Amphitheatre
Panteion University
136, Syggrou Avenue, Athens

Το MIG@NET διερευνά τους τρόπους με τους οποίους οι μετανάστες και οι μεταναστευτικές κοινότητες συμμετέχουν στην παραγωγή και στο μετασχηματισμό διεθνικών ψηφιακών δικτύων και την επίδραση των διεθνικών ψηφιακών δικτύων στην κινητικότητα και ενσωμάτωση των μεταναστών/τριών. Τα διεθνικά ψηφιακά δίκτυα μελετήθηκαν ως χώροι που αναπτύσσονται κοινωνικοοικονομικές, βασισμένες στο φύλο, φυλετικές και ταξικές ιεραρχίες, όπου η συμμετοχή των μεταναστευτικών κοινοτήτων εμπεριέχει τη δυνατότητα να αμφισβητηθούν αυτές οι ιεραρχίες. Η συμμετοχή των μεταναστευτικών κοινοτήτων διερευνήθηκε λεπτομερώς μέσω μελετών περίπτωσης σε επτά θεματικές ενότητες: Πέρασμα συνόρων, Ροές επικοινωνίας και πληροφορίας, Εκπαίδευση και γνώση, Θρησκευτικές πρακτικές, Σεξουαλικότητες, Κοινωνικά κινήματα, Διαπολιτισμικές συγκρούσεις και διάλογος.

The MIG@NET project explores how migrant individuals and communities participate in the production and transformation of transnational digital networks and the effect of transnational digital networks on migrant mobility and integration. Transnational digital networks have been studied as instances of socioeconomic, gender, racial, and class hierarchies, where the participation of migrant communities entails the possibility of challenging these hierarchies. The participation of migrant communities were investigated in detail through particular case studies in seven thematic areas: Border Crossings, Communication and Information Flows, Education and Knowledge, Religious Practices, Sexualities, Social Movements, Intercultural Conflict and Dialogue.

Επιστημονική Επιτροπή

Ντίνα Βαϊού
Αλεξάνδρα Ζαββού
Νέλλη Καμπούρη
Αθηνά Καρατζογιάννη
Ηλίας Μαρμαράς
Δημήτρης ΠαράσANOΓΛΟΥ
Θανάσης Πρίφτης
Μαρία Στρατηγάκη
Νίκος Τριμικλιώτης
Βασίλης Τσιάνος
Πάυλος Χατζόπουλος
Dana Diminescu
Mojca Pajnik
Sandra Ponzanesi

Scientific Committee

Dina Vaiou
Alexandra Zavos
Nelli Kambouri
Athina Karatzogianni
Ilias Marmaras
Dimitris Parsanoglou
Thanassis Priftis
Maria Stratigaki
Nicos Trimiklilotis
Vassilis Tsianos
Pavlos Hatzopoulos
Dana Diminescu
Mojca Pajnik
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Οργανωτική Επιτροπή

Δημήτρης ΠαράσANOΓΛΟΥ
Βούλα Τουρή
Αγγελική Υφαντή

Organisation Committee

Dimitris Parsanoglou
Voula Touri
Aggeliki Yfanti

Εργαστήριο Σπουδών Φύλου
Τμήμα Κοινωνικής Πολιτικής
Πάντειο Πανεπιστήμιο
Λ. Συγγρού 136, 17671 Αθήνα
τηλ. 210 9201516
φαξ 210 9201517

Centre for Gender Studies
Dept. of Social Policy
Panteion University
136, Syggrou ave. GR- 17671
tel. +30-210 9201516
fax +30 210 9201517

www.mignetproject.eu
www.genderstudies-panteion.gr
www.koinpolpanteion.gr



mig@net
International digital networks
migration and gender



Πέμπτη
 24 Ιανουαρίου 2013
 Thursday
 24 January 2013

15.00-15.30 Χαιρετισμοί:

Γρηγόρης Ι. Τσάλτας, Καθηγητής,
 Πρύτανης Παντείου Πανεπιστημίου

Ιωάννης Κουζής, Αναπληρωτής
 Καθηγητής, Πρόεδρος Τμήματος
 Κοινωνικής Πολιτικής, Πάντειο
 Πανεπιστήμιο

Μαρία Καραμессίνη,
 Αναπληρώτρια Καθηγήτρια,
 Διευθύντρια Εργαστηρίου Σπουδών
 Φύλου Τμήματος Κοινωνικής
 Πολιτικής, Πάντειο Πανεπιστήμιο

Μαρία Στρατηγάκη, Επίκουρη
 Καθηγήτρια, Πάντειο Πανεπιστήμιο,
 Επιστημονική υπεύθυνη του
 προγράμματος MIG@NET

15.30-17.00 Α' Συνεδρία: «Το ερευνητικό πρόγραμμα MIG@NET»

Προεδρείο: **Ντίνα Βαΐου**,
 Καθηγήτρια, Τομέας Πολεοδομίας
 & Χωροταξίας, ΕΜΠ, Επιστημονική
 Σύμβουλος του προγράμματος
 MIG@NET

- Το πρόγραμμα MIG@NET ως μέρος της ατζέντας της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης για την έρευνα – παρελθόν, παρόν και μέλλον
Marie Ramot, Συντονίστρια ερευνητικών προγραμμάτων, Γενική Διεύθυνση Έρευνας και Καινοτομίας, Τομέας Κοινωνικών και Ανθρωπιστικών Επιστημών, Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή

- Η εμπειρία του προγράμματος MIG@NET: διερευνώντας «υλικούς» και «ψηφιακούς» χώρους
Δημήτρης Παράσολογλου, Συντονιστής του προγράμματος MIG@NET, Εργαστήριο Σπουδών Φύλου, Πάντειο Πανεπιστήμιο, Ελλάδα

- Η ψηφιακή πλατφόρμα του MIG@NET
Θανάσης Πρίφτης, Ερευνητής, πρόγραμμα MIG@NET, Εργαστήριο Σπουδών Φύλου, Πάντειο Πανεπιστήμιο, Ελλάδα

Welcome addresses:

Grigoris I. Tsaltas, Professor,
 Rector of Panteion University

Ioannis Kouzis, Associate
 Professor, Head of the Department of
 Social Policy, Panteion University

Maria Karamessini, Associate
 Professor, Director of Centre for
 Gender Studies, Department of Social
 Policy, Panteion University

Maria Stratigaki, Assistant
 Professor, Panteion University,
 Scientific coordinator of the
 MIG@NET project

First session: "Introducing the MIG@NET project"

Chair: **Dina Vaiou**, Professor,
 Urban and Regional Planning,
 National Technical University of
 Athens, Scientific Advisor of the
 MIG@NET project, Greece

*MIG@NET as Part of the EU
 Research Agenda – Past, Present
 and Future*

Marie Ramot, Research
 Programme Officer, DG Research and
 Innovation, Unit Social Sciences and
 Humanities, European Commission

*The Experience of the MIG@NET
 Project: Interrogating 'Material'
 and 'Digital' Spaces*

Dimitris Parsanoglou, Project
 Coordinator, MIG@NET project,
 Centre for Gender Studies, Panteion
 University, Greece

MIG@NET Digital Platform
Thanassis Priftis, Researcher,
 MIG@NET project, Centre for Gender
 Studies, Panteion University, Greece

17.00-18.00 Κεντρική ομιλία:

- Ψηφιακό Προζακ: εργασία και επιχειρήσεις της ζωής
Trebor Scholz, Αναπληρωτής
 Καθηγητής, Τμήμα Πολιτισμού &
 MME, New School University, Νέα
 Υόρκη, Η.Π.Α., Διεθνής Συμβουλευτική
 Επιτροπή του προγράμματος MIG@NET

Σχολιασμός: Γιώργος Παπανικολάου, Λέκτορας, Τμήμα
 Επιστήμης Διατροφολογίας-Διατροφής,
 Χαροκόπειο Πανεπιστήμιο και Ίδρυμα
 Peer-to-Peer, Ελλάδα

20.00

Παρουσίαση του βίντεοπαχνιδιού του MIG@NET

("Frown Tails",
 Αγίας Ελεούσης 14
 & Πρωτογένους, Ψυρρή)

- Βανοπτικόν: Το Παιχνίδι του MIG@NET (δοκιμαστική έκδοση)
Ομάδα Personal Cinema και συνεργάτες, πρόγραμμα MIG@NET, Ελλάδα

Κοκτέιλ

Keynote speech:

Digital Prozac: Labor and the Business of Life
Trebor Scholz, Associate Professor,
 Culture & Media Department, New
 School University, New York, USA,
 International advisory board of
 MIG@NET project

Discussant: George Papanikolaou, Lecturer,
 Department of dietetics and
 nutritional science, Harokopion
 University of Athens and Peer-to-Peer
 Foundation, Greece

MIG@NET Video Game Demonstration

(Venue: "Frown Tails",
 14 Aghias Eleousis
 & Protogenous, Psyrri)

*Banopticon: The MIG@NET Game
 (Beta Version, Work in Progress)*
Personal Cinema and collaborators, MIG@NET project,
 Greece

Cocktail

Παρασκευή
 25 Ιανουαρίου 2013

9.30-11.30

Β' Συνεδρία: «Περάσματα Συνόρων»

Προεδρείο: **Nancy L. Green**,
 Καθηγήτρια, École des Hautes
 Études en Sciences Sociales-
 Παρίσι, Γαλλία, Διεθνής
 Συμβουλευτική Επιτροπή του
 προγράμματος MIG@NET

- Πώς να ρευστοποιηθεί ένα σώμα σε κίνηση: η βάση Eurodac και η κατασκευή του ψηφιακού συνόρου
Brigitta Kuster & Βασίλης Τσιάνος, Ερευνητές, πρόγραμμα MIG@NET, Πανεπιστήμιο Αμβούργου, Γερμανία

- Σώματα ως δεδομένα: Βιομετρική και περάσματα συνόρων
Irma Van der Ploeg,
 Αναπληρώτρια Καθηγήτρια,
 Ερευνητικό Κέντρο Infonomics &
 Νέων Μέσων, Zuyd University of
 Applied Sciences, Ολλανδία

Friday
 25 January 2013

Second session: "Border crossings"

Chair: **Nancy L. Green**, Professor,
 École des Hautes Études en
 Sciences Sociales-Paris, France,
 International advisory board of
 MIG@NET project

How to Liquefy a Body on the Move: Eurodac and the Making of the European Digital Border
Brigitta Kuster & Vassilis Tsianos, Researchers, MIG@NET project, University of Hamburg, Germany

Bodies as data: Biometrics and Border Crossings
Irma Van der Ploeg, Associate
 Professor, Infonomics & New Media
 Research Centre, Zuyd University of
 Applied Sciences, The Netherlands

16.00-17.00 ΣΤ' Συνεδρία: «Κοινωνικά Κινήματα»

Προεδρείο: **Κωστής Χατζηγάλης**, Ομάτμος Καθηγητής, Τμήμα Γεωγραφίας, Χαροκόπειο Πανεπιστήμιο, Αθήνα, Ελλάδα, Διεθνής Συμβουλευτική Επιτροπή του προγράμματος MIG@NET

- Μεταναστευτικές «ψηφιακότητες» και εν σπέρματι κοινωνικά κινήματα σε τρεις πόλεις άφιξης: κινητά κοινά που μετασχηματίζονται τα αστεράκη ζητήματα;
Νίκος Τριμικλιγιώτης, Κύριος Ερευνητής, πρόγραμμα MIG@NET, ΜΚΟ Συμφιλίωση, Κύπρος

- Η παραγωγή του Κεραμεικού-Μεταουργείου: εξεγνεσιστές, αντι-εξεγνεσιστές και οι δυνάμεις της βρωμιάς
Παύλος Κατζόπουλος, Δημήτρης Παρασόγλου & Carolin Philipp, Ερευνητές, πρόγραμμα MIG@NET, Εργαστήριο Σπουδών Φύλου, Πάντειο Πανεπιστήμιο, Ελλάδα

17.00-17.15 Διάλειμμα

17.15-19.00 Κεντρική ομιλία:

- Αμφισβητώντας την προβληματική της εμπορίας ανθρώπων: δικαιώματα, δουλεία, βία
Claudia Aradau, Αναπληρώτρια Καθηγήτρια, Τμήμα Μελετών Πολέμου King's College London, Ηνωμένο Βασίλειο, Διεθνής Συμβουλευτική Επιτροπή του προγράμματος MIG@NET

Σχολιασμός: Σκιαγραφώντας το εμπόριο ανθρώπων σε διαδικτυακό περιβάλλον
Mojca Rajnik, Κύρια Ερευνητρια, πρόγραμμα MIG@NET Peace Institute, Σλοβενία

Sixth session: "Social Movements"

Chair: **Costis Hadjimichalis**, Professor Emeritus, Department of Geography, Harokopio University of Athens, Greece, International advisory board of MIG@NET project

Migrant Digitalities and Germinal Social Movements in Three Arrival Cities: Mobile Commons Transforming the Urban Questions?
Nicos Trimikliniotis, Senior Researcher, MIG@NET project, NGO Symfilios, Cyprus

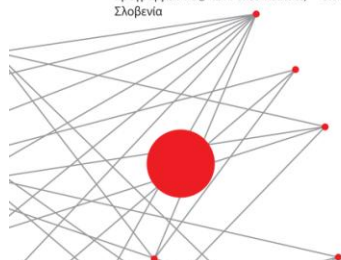
The Production of Kerameikos-Metaxourgeio: Gentrifiers, Anti-gentrifiers and the Forces of Dirtiness
Pavlos Hatzopoulos Dimitris Parsanoglou & Carolin Philipp, Researchers, MIG@NET project, Centre for Gender Studies, Panteion University, Greece

Break

Keynote speech:

Unthinking Human Trafficking: Rights, Slavery, Violence
Claudia Aradau, Senior Lecturer, Department of War Studies, King's College London, UK, International advisory board of MIG@NET project

Discussant: Framing Human Trafficking in Online Environment
Mojca Rajnik, Senior Researcher, MIG@NET project, Peace Institute, Slovenia



**Σάββατο
 26 Ιανουαρίου 2013**

**Saturday
 26 January 2013**

09.30-11.00 Ζ' Συνεδρία «Διαπολιτισμική διαμάχη και διάλογος»

Προεδρείο: **Agnès Hubert**, Γραφείο Συμβούλων Ευρωπαϊκής Πολιτικής, Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή, Διεθνής Συμβουλευτική Επιτροπή του προγράμματος MIG@NET

- Μία συγκριτική εφαρμογή της θεωρίας της κυβερνοδιαμάχης στην έρευνα του MIG@NET για τη διαπολιτισμική διαμάχη στην Κύπρο, την Ελλάδα και το Ηνωμένο Βασίλειο
Αθηνά Καρατζογιάννη, Αναπληρώτρια Καθηγήτρια, πρόγραμμα MIG@NET, Σχολή Τεχνών και Κοινωνικών Επιστημών, Πανεπιστήμιο Hull, Ηνωμένο Βασίλειο

- Διαπολιτισμικός διάλογος σε διεθνικά μεταναστευτικά δίκτυα: δημιουργώντας ασφαλείς χώρους για ανταλλαγή, παρέμβαση και επίλυση
Bev Orton, Λέκτορας, Τμήμα Κοινωνικών Επιστημών, Πανεπιστήμιο Hull, Ηνωμένο Βασίλειο

- Ρατσιστική διαμάχη στο κέντρο της Αθήνας: ανάλυση ψηφιακής και αστικής δικτύωσης
Νέλλη Καμπούρη & Όλγα Λαφαζάνη, Ερευνητριες πρόγραμμα MIG@NET, Εργαστήριο Σπουδών Φύλου, Πάντειο Πανεπιστήμιο, Ελλάδα

11.00-11.15 Διάλειμμα

11.15-12.15 Κεντρική ομιλία:

- Διερευνώντας σύνθετες ανισότητες και αίσθηση του ανήκουν: πόσο επαρκής είναι η προβληματική για τη μετανάστευση;
Floya Anthias, Ομότιμη Καθηγήτρια, Roehampton University, Λονδίνο, Ηνωμένο Βασίλειο

Σχολιασμός: Μαρία Στρατηγάκη, Επίκουρη Καθηγήτρια, Τμήμα Κοινωνικής Πολιτικής, Πάντειο Πανεπιστήμιο, Ελλάδα, Επιστημονική υπεύθυνη του προγράμματος MIG@NET

**12.15-13.00 Συμπεράσματα
 Κλείσιμο συνεδρίου**

Seventh session: "Intercultural Conflict and Dialogue"

Chair: **Agnès Hubert**, Bureau of European Policy Advisers, European Commission, International advisory board of MIG@NET project

A Comparative Application of Cyberconflict theory on the MIG@NET Intercultural Conflict research in Cyprus, Greece, and the United Kingdom
Athina Karatzogianni, Senior Lecturer, MIG@NET project, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Hull, UK

Intercultural Dialogue in Transnational Migrant Networks: Creating Safe Spaces for Exchange, Intervention and Resolution
Bev Orton, Lecturer, Department of Social Sciences, University of Hull, UK

Racist Conflict in the Centre of Athens: An Analysis of Digital and Urban Networking
Nelli Kambouri & Olga Lafazani, Researchers, MIG@NET project, Centre for Gender Studies, Panteion University, Greece

Break

Keynote speech:

Exploring Complex Inequalities and Belongings: How Adequate is the Migration Problematic?
Floya Anthias, Emeritus Professor, Roehampton University, London, UK

Discussant: Maria Stratigaki, Assistant Professor, Department of Social Policy, Panteion University, Greece, Scientific coordinator of the MIG@NET project

**Closing remarks
 End of conference**

6.4. Invitation of the presentation of the game

