

Bridging cultures, building families: Exploring the Dynamics of Multicultural Families

28 – 29 – 30 May 2026
Brussels



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UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES

Centre for
Family Studies

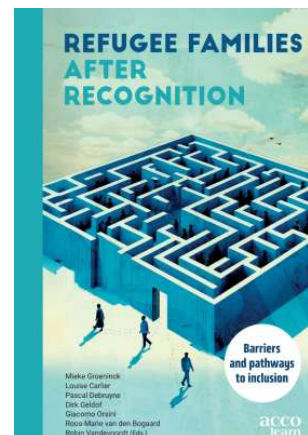
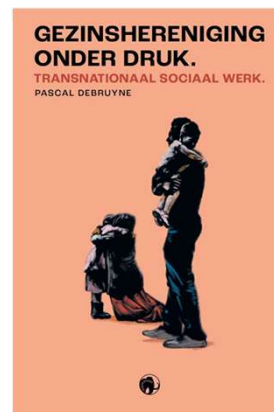


- Practice- and policy oriented research on the living situation and support of families
- Tools, publications, training sessions and conferences for social professionals, civil society organizations and policymakers



De brede gezinsondersteuning door de bril van impact. Een toekomst voor impactmetingen?

Philippe Noens, Gianni Loosveldt, Kristien Nys, Joris Driessche and Kathleen Emery (red.)
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Centre for Family Studies

The **Centre for Family Studies** is part of the research group Social Work of the University of Applied Sciences Odisee.

Our motto:

**Building on the strength of families, empowering
the connection between individuals and society**

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**BRIDGING CULTURES, BUILDING FAMILIES: EXPLORING
THE DYNAMICS OF MULTICULTURAL FAMILIES**

ICCFR CONFERENCE, BRUSSELS, 28-30 MAY 2026

*International Law and the Protection of Family Life in Europe:
When the applicable Rules differ from one another*

Marie-Claire Foblets
Department of Law and Anthropology



CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS DIVERSITY IN EUROPE: ON THE ROLE OF THE JUDICIARY

1 WHAT IS THE CUREDİ PROJECT ABOUT?

2 METHODOLOGY: CASE REPORTS

3 THE PUBLIC DATABASE

4 OUTLOOK





1.1 INITIAL SITUATION

- Increasing cultural and religious diversity in Europe
- Challenges for administration, law, politics and society
- How are national courts responding to changing demands brought about by cultural and religious diversity?
- → CUREDl project





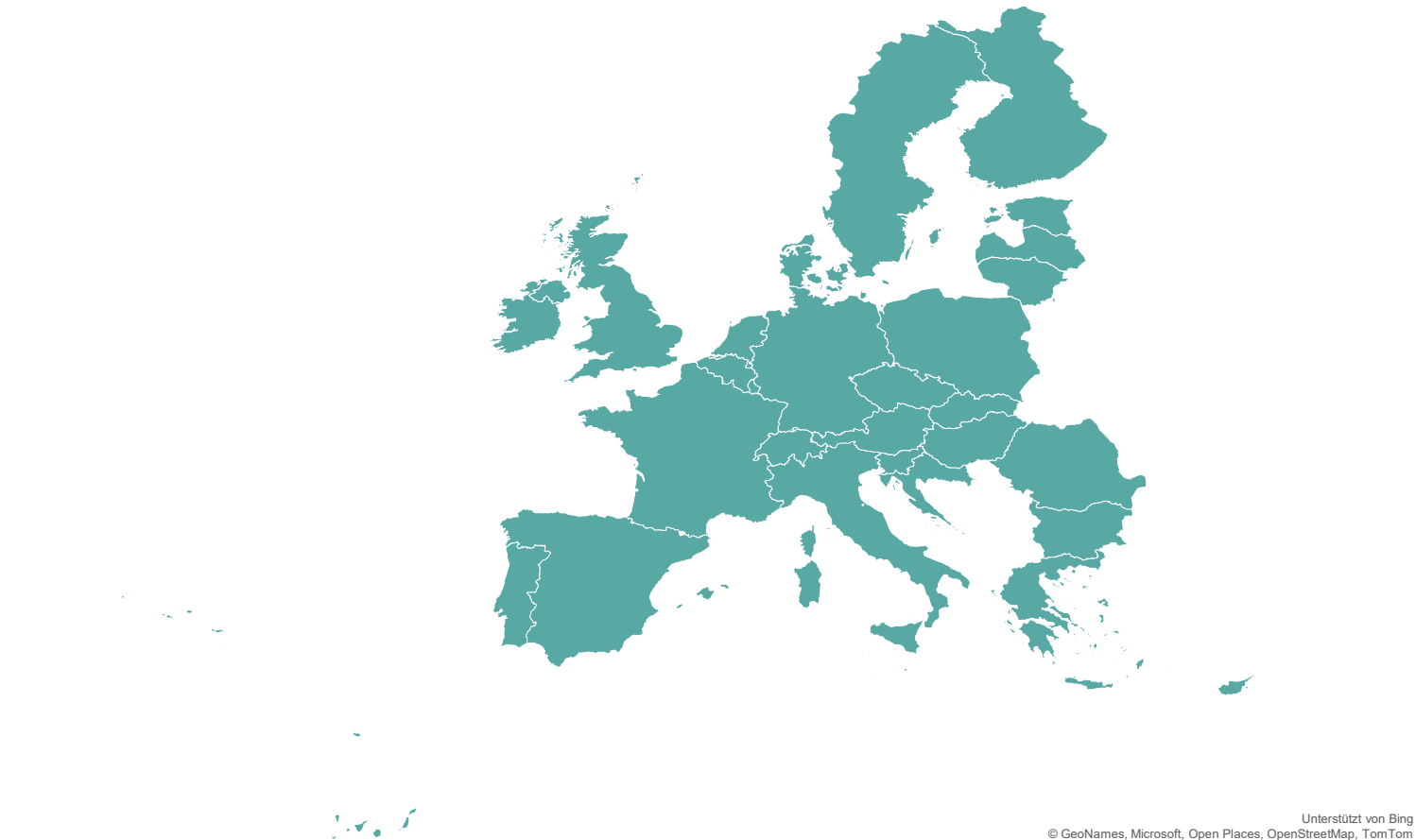
1.2 WHAT DISTINGUISHES THE CUREDİ DATABASE?

CUREDİ - Cultural and Religious Diversity under State Law Across Europe

- Online database with case law analyses on cultural and religious diversity in Europe
- 29 countries
- 16 main topics
- Interdisciplinary team
- Partners from across Europe
- Preference for decisions from lower courts



1.3 RELEVANCE: CURED COUNTRIES





1.4 RELEVANCE: CUREDİ TOPIC AREAS I

A: Participation of culturally and religiously defined groups

- **Use and design of public space, communication, media**
- **Education and vocational training**
- **Cultural traditions and tangible and intangible cultural assets**
- **State recognition of cultural and religious groups and their practices, including financial support and taxation**

B: Civil legal transactions

- **Contractual and non-contractual obligations**
- **Labour**
- **Healthcare**
- **Human body / physical integrity**



1.5 CURED TOPIC AREAS II

C: State monopoly on the use of force

- **Hazard prevention and law enforcement / internal security**
- **Criminal law**
- **Penal system**
- **Military service and other duties and civic obligations**

D: Cross-border legal relationships

- **Recognition of foreign law**
- **Immigration and asylum**
- **Nationality and citizenship**
- **Civil status, family and inheritance law**



1.6 EXCURSUS: CUREDİ THESAURUS

CUREDİ Thesaurus
v.3
15.2.2022

TOPICS

1. Crime and Punishment under State Law	2
2. Culture and Cultural Heritage	7
3. Deprivation of Liberty and Detention Centres	12
4. Education	15
5. Employment	19
6. Financing and Taxation	24
7. Foreign Laws, Decisions, Acts and Institutions	27
8. The human body	30
9. Hospitals and Healthcare	34
10. Immigration and Asylum	39
11. Mass Media	44
12. Nationality and Citizenship*	47
13. Personal Status, Family and Inheritance	50
14. Public Space* and Institutional Sphere*	57
15. State Recognition of Groups and their Practices	62
16. Liability: contractual and non-contractual	66

10. Immigration and Asylum

- Access to the territory
 - Entry and visa
 - Border control
 - Visa
 - Multi-entry visa
 - Humanitarian visa
 - Schengen visa
 - Illegal entry in the territory
 - Prohibition of entry
 - Resettlement
 - Integration requirements
 - Classes
 - Oaths
 - Tests
 - Language requirements
 - Language courses
 - Language knowledge
 - Language use
 - Willingness to learn the language
 - Residence title
 - Fixed-period residence entitlement
 - Short term
 - Long term
 - Permanent / Indefinite residence
 - Smuggling
 - Trafficking*
 - Travel document
- Asylum
 - Applicant's credibility
 - Assessment
 - Consistency
 - Evidence
 - Asylum seeker*
 - Asylum procedures



1.5 FURTHER RELEVANCE CRITERIA

1. Detailed legal reasoning with regard to diversity
2. Confirmation or deviation from case law / "creativity"
3. Quality of the argumentation with regard to international law
4. Use of expert knowledge (expert opinions, anthropological descriptions, etc.) to understand "foreign" practices, traditions or beliefs
5. Attempts by the court to draw comparisons

The background features a grid of small dots in orange, grey, and yellow. A large, stylized number '2' is formed by a yellow-to-green gradient with diagonal hatching lines.

METHODOLOGY: CASE REPORTS



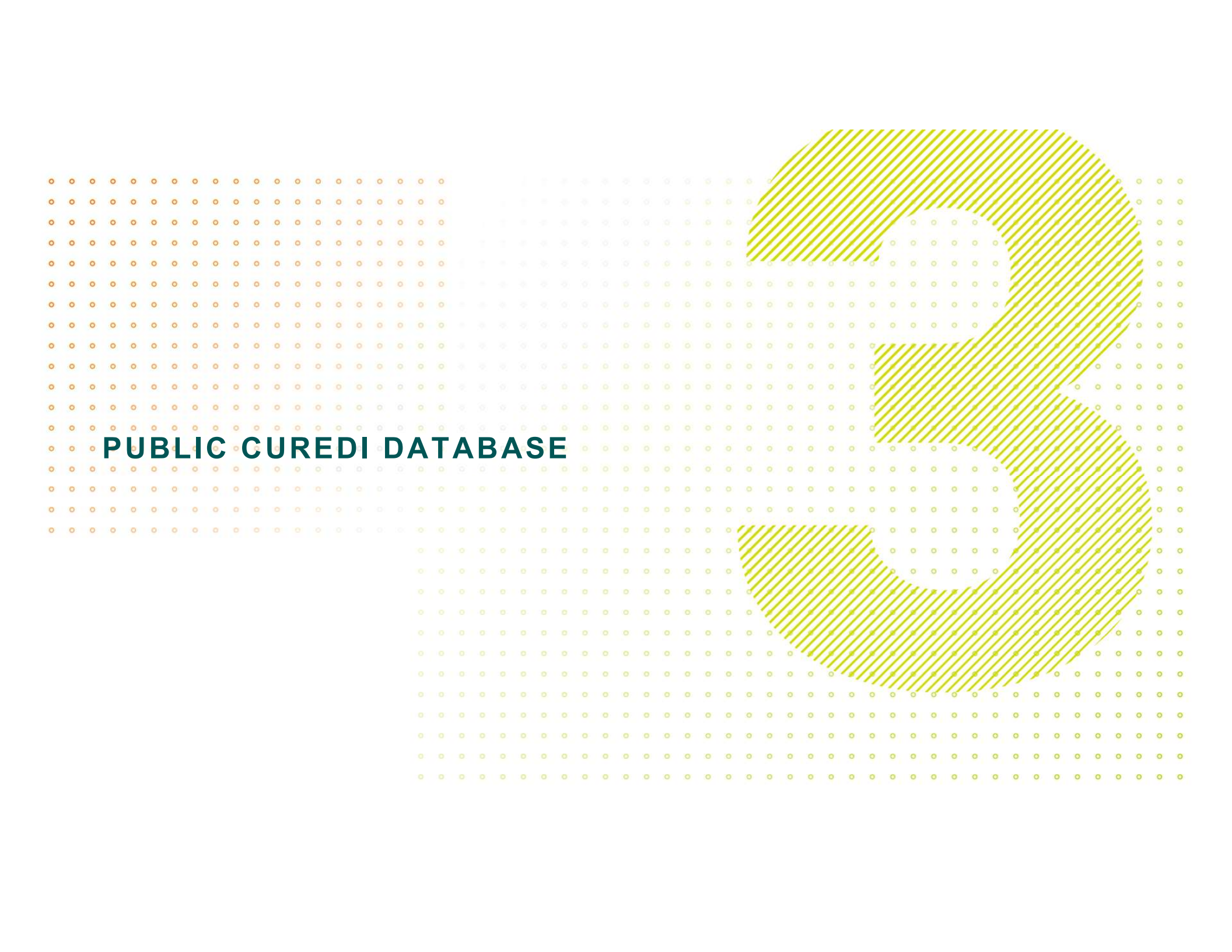
2.1 METHODOLOGY: STRUCTURE CASE REPORT I

Question(s) at stake	Key question(s) regarding cultural and religious diversity
Outcome of the ruling	Brief and concise description of the outcome
Topic(s)	What are the main topics related to the case?
Keywords	Keywords according to thesaurus
Tag(s)	Additional terms
Case identifier ID	
Author	Author of the case report with institutional affiliation
Report status	
Country	Country to which the case refers
Official citation	Official reference / ECLI
Date	Date of the judgment
Jurisdiction/Court/Chamber	Court / Chamber
Remedy/Procedural stage	Procedural stage
Previous stages	Previous instances
Subsequent stages	Subsequent instances



2.2 METHODOLOGY: STRUCTURE OF CASE REPORT II

Branches/Areas of law	Area(s) of law
Facts	Key facts of the case
Ruling	Summary of the ruling
Main quotations on cultural or religious diversity	Explicit or implicit references to cultural and religious diversity
Comment	Core (significance of the case, interpretation of the applicable rules, application of international law, inclusion of expertise, and weighing of interests by the court)
Suggested citation of this case law comment	
Main legal texts quoted in the decision	Which legal provisions were referred to in the judgment?
Cases cited in the decision	Which other cases were cited?
Literature related to the main issue(s) at stake	Reference to case-specific legal and social science literature
Disclaimer	
Complete decision	Link to the full text of the judgment



PUBLIC CURED! DATABASE



3.1 PUBLIC CUREDİ DATABASE



Max Planck Institute
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Department 'Law & Anthropology'

HOME PROJECT TEAM ▾ CASES

Home

CUREDİ - Cultural and Religious Diversity under State Law across Europe

How are issues involving cultural and religious diversity, and the questions they raise in law, addressed in the different countries of Europe?

In 2018, the Department of Law & Anthropology at the Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology undertook an initiative to address these questions in a comparative way.

CUREDİ (or, 'Cultural and Religious Diversity under State Law across Europe') is a digital **repository of cases** - with a focus on case law analysis - that have to do with cultural and religious diversity within the domestic legal systems of member states of the EU, UK, and Switzerland.

CUREDİ engages with a network of interdisciplinary scientific teams to identify, document, and offer in-depth analyses of **legal reasoning** on the manifold issues related to the growing social diversity throughout the EU, the UK and Switzerland. These analyses demonstrate how domestic legal orders are gradually adapting to the reality of increasing cultural and religious diversity, as well as the demands for its recognition.

Each searchable analysis, or 'template', focuses on the arguments used in the rulings to justify the granting or, conversely, the rejection of claims to recognition of traditions, concepts, practices, beliefs, etc. Of particular relevance to the aims of CUREDİ are issues related to empirical evidence, recourse to anthropological literature, and expert testimony before judicial or administrative contexts to render a decision.

Ultimately, it is hoped this interdisciplinary initiative meets the needs of research and legal practice in an increasingly diverse Europe.

Imprint | Privacy policy | Contact | *Cultural and Religious Diversity under State Law across Europe* | ISSN: 2942-4933



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HOME PROJECT TEAM ▾ CASES

Home > Project

The project - Background and impact



Survey research conducted by the Department of Law & Anthropology in 2014 highlighted the need for a comprehensive platform that would offer rigorously researched information on how increasing cultural and religious diversity is addressed under state law in Europe.

Developed to meet this need, the database allows for several ways to access the information contained in the repository. It functions on the basis of different filters, such as country, domain of law, relevant case law, applicable legislation and/or regulations, jurisdiction, topic and keyword. It also offers a fully updated anthropological

<https://www.curedi-law.de>



3.2 CASE REPORT SEARCH



Max Planck Institute
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Department 'Law & Anthropology'

HOME PROJECT TEAM ▾ CASES

Home > Cases

Case Reports

Search

Entries per page: 25 ▾

Search case reports for...

Filter by country: All countries

Filter by topic: Immigration and Asylum

Filter by status: Show only unpublished cases

Advanced search...

Results

Your search returned 47 results in total.

CUREDID ID	Question at stake	Country	Official Citation	Date of decision	Author
CUREDIO21IE009	Whether the High Court Judge had erred in his interpretation of s 18(3)(b) of the Refugee Act 1996 concerning the recognition of foreign marriages for the purposes of family reunification.	Ireland	Hamza and Elkhailifa v Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform [2013] IESC 9	2013-02-20	Michelle Flynn
CUREDIO21IE011	Whether the High Court Judge had erred in his interpretation of Section 18(3)(b) of the Refugee Act 1996 concerning the recognition of marriages for the purpose of family reunification.	Ireland	Hassan and Saeed v Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform [2013] IESC 8	2013-02-20	Michelle Flynn

Full text search

Country selection

Topic selection



3.2 LANDING PAGE



**Max Planck Institute
for Social Anthropology**
Department 'Law & Anthropology'

HOME PROJECT TEAM CASES

Home > Cases > Summary: CUREDIO41UK003

Blood Feuds between Families as a Ground for Refugee Status: EH (Blood Feuds) Albania CG [2012]

by **Iulia Mirzac** and **Katia Bianchini**
Question(s) at stake

Whether members of a family involved in a blood feud in Albania form a "particular social group" under the Refugee Convention and whether internal relocation is possible for them.

Outcome of the ruling

Members of a family involved in a "blood feud" in Albania constitute a "particular social group" (PSG) under the Refugee Convention.

The legislative steps taken by the Albanian authorities in parts of the country where Kanun law predominates, especially in the north, "do not yet provide protection from Kanun-related blood-taking if an active feud exists and affects the individual claimant" (para. 3). Relocating in another part of country, which is less influenced by the Kanun, may be a safe option, depending on how influential, powerful and committed to the feud the aggressor clan is.

A claim for refugee status will normally succeed where a blood feud is established and internal relocation is not available, making self-containment the only option of protection against the risk of being killed by the opposing clan. Where an appellant is the next in line for killing, and depending on the likelihood that the aggressor clan would kill the appellant and its ability to do so, the same risk would also be capable of engaging Articles 2 and 3 of the ECHR.

A non-Kanun "modern blood feud" that would extend the risk of death to adult males from the avenger family and to non-males from families on both sides is not established.

The present appellant's claim for international protection was refused as he did not establish that his family was involved in an active "blood feud".

EH (blood feuds) Albania CG [2012] UKUT 00348 (IAC)

Topic(s)

- Immigration and Asylum

Keywords:

Applicant's credibility Evidence Grounds/Reasons of persecution Membership of a particular social group Real Risk of persecution Refusal of asylum

Tag(s):

Customary law Blood feud

Bibliographic information

Mirzac, Iulia; Bianchini, Katia (2023): Blood Feuds between Families as a Ground for Refugee Status: EH (Blood Feuds) Albania CG [2012], Department of Law and Anthropology, Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology, Halle (Saale), Germany, CUREDIO41UK003, <https://doi.org/10.48509/CUREDIO41UK003>.

Access case report

[View case report in the CUREDl database](#)

About the authors

Iulia Mirzac (Birmingham Law School, University of Birmingham) 



Doctoral Candidate at the University of Birmingham carrying out ESRC-funded research on judicial interpretations of undefined concepts within the UK anti-trafficking framework in England and Wales. Teaching Associate on the 'Decolonising Legal Methods' module at Birmingham Law School. Research Consultant at the Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology, providing legal commentaries on asylum decisions based on gender-based violence published under the Institute's CUREDl database.

<https://www.curedi-law.de/cases/CUREDIO41UK003>



3.3 EXAMPLE OF A CASE REPORT I

CUREDIO41UK003: Blood Feuds between Families as a Ground for Refugee Status: EH (Blood Feuds) Albania CG [2012]

Question(s) at stake:

Whether members of a family involved in a blood feud in Albania form a "particular social group" under the Refugee Convention and whether internal relocation is possible for them.

Outcome of the ruling:

Members of a family involved in a "blood feud" in Albania constitute a "particular social group" (PSG) under the Refugee Convention.

The legislative steps taken by the Albanian authorities in parts of the country where Kanun law predominates, especially in the north, "do not yet provide protection from Kanun-related blood-taking if an active feud exists and affects the individual claimant" (para. 3). Relocating in another part of country, which is less influenced by the Kanun, may be a safe option, depending on how influential, powerful and committed to the feud the aggressor clan's is.

A claim for refugee status will normally succeed where a blood feud is established and internal relocation is not available, making self-containment the only option of protection against the risk of being killed by the opposing clan. Where an appellant is the next in line for killing, and depending on the likelihood that the aggressor clan would kill the appellant and its ability to do so, the same risk would also be capable of engaging Articles 2 and 3 of the ECHR.

A non-Kanun "modern blood feud" that would extend the risk of death to adult males from the avenger family and to non-males from families on both sides is not established.

The present appellant's claim for international protection was refused as he did not establish that his family was involved in an active "blood feud".

Topic(s):

- Immigration and Asylum

Keywords:

Applicant's credibility Evidence Grounds/Reasons of persecution Membership of a particular social group Real Risk of persecution Refusal of asylum



3.4 EXAMPLE OF A CASE REPORT II

Tag(s):

Customary law Blood feud

Author(s):

- Mirzac, Iulia (Birmingham Law School, University of Birmingham)
- Bianchini, Katia (Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology, Department Law and Anthropology, Germany)

Country:

United Kingdom

Official citation:

EH (blood feuds) Albania CG [2012] UKUT 00348 (IAC)

Link to the decision:

<https://tribunalsdecisions.service.gov.uk/utiac/2012-ukut-348>

ECLI:

No ECLI number / ECLI number unknown

Date:

15 October 2012

Jurisdiction / Court / Chamber:

Upper Tribunal (Immigration and Asylum Chamber)

Remedy / Procedural stage:

Appeal from the First Tier Tribunal (Immigration and Asylum)



3.5 EXAMPLE OF A CASE REPORT III

Previous stages:

- In December 2009, the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal granted reconsideration of its decision to dismiss the appellant's appeal against the Home Office (HO) as it was accepted to disclose errors of law. It ordered the appeal to be reheard afresh by the Upper Tribunal.
- The appellant's appeal was dismissed by the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal in November 2009.
- The HO rejected the appellant's application for asylum and claims for human rights and humanitarian protection.

No official citations of previous stages are available.

Subsequent stages:

- No information found.

Branches / Areas of law:

International law; Public law; Asylum law.

Facts:

The appellant, EH, was a young Albanian male who entered the UK on 27 January 2009 and claimed asylum shortly after. He was 17 years old when filing the asylum application and 20 years old at the time of the current judgement.

The appellant's original claim for asylum was based on "perceived or actual political opinion as a family member of his late father" (para. 6). He argued that, upon return to Albania, he faced a real risk of persecution because of his father's affiliation with the Albanian Socialist Party (ASP). The appellant regularly accompanied his father at ASP meetings. In June 2007, a local police officer shot dead the appellant's father. The officer was a cousin of an individual who was believed to have warned the appellant's father to stop being involved in politics.

EH's claim for asylum and humanitarian protection was refused by the Home Office (HO), which did not find the case credible. In particular, the HO rejected the claim that his father's death was linked to his political affiliation. Having considered paragraph 395C of the Immigration Rules, the respondent concluded that even if the appellant's case had been truthful, the Albanian authorities would have been able to protect him from the "rogue police officer" (para. 10). Therefore, the appellant's removal to Albania would not be disproportionate.



3.6 EXAMPLE OF A CASE REPORT IV

Ruling:

After considering extensive evidence from country experts as well as significant background reports, the Upper Tribunal set aside the decision of the First Tier Tribunal and dismissed the appeal on all grounds.

The Upper Tribunal's ruling can be divided in two main parts, one providing country guidance and the other addressing the individual's claim at stake.

Country Guidance

The most important conclusions are as follow:

1. This country guidance, promulgated in 2012, replaces the previous guidance contained in *TB (Blood Feuds – Relevant Risk Factors) Albania CG* [2004] UKIAT 000158. (para. 74)
2. Members of families or clans subject to an active blood feud may constitute a PSG under the Refugee Convention. Stating otherwise would be inconsistent with *K and Fornah* (this case is further discussed in the Commentary).

However, in blood feud cases where “the claimed risk is of pressure to commit” a murder, the individual is not entitled to international protection: murder is unlawful in Albania and local pressures “are at the level of social disapproval and are not universal”. (para. 66) 3. “The existence of a ‘modern blood feud’ is not established. Kanun blood feuds have always allowed for the possibility of pre-emptive killing by a dominant clan”. (paras. 59, 74(b)) 4. “While there remain a number of active blood feuds in Albania, they are few and declining. There are a small number of deaths annually arising from those feuds and a small number of adults and children living in self-confinement for protection. Government residential programmes to educate self-confined children exist but very few children are involved in them”. (paras 58 and 74(a)) 5. “The Albanian state has taken steps to improve state protection. However, in areas where Kanun law predominates, such as in Northern Albania, those steps do not yet provide sufficiency of protection from Kanun-related killing where an active feud exists and affects the individual claimant. Internal relocation to an area of Albania less dependent on the Kanun may provide sufficient protection, depending on the reach, influence, and commitment to prosecution of the feud by the aggressor clan”. (paras. 70, 74(c)) 6. Where “the geographical and political reach of the aggressor clan” in an active blood feud affecting an individual is “so wide as to preclude any internal relocation option, such that self-confinement is the only protection” against the risk of being killed by the opposing clan, that person will normally qualify for Refugee status. (paras. 70, 72, 74(e))

7. “In determining whether an active blood feud exists, the following list of factors should be considered by the fact-finding Tribunal:



3.7 EXAMPLE OF A CASE REPORT V

Main quotations on cultural or religious diversity:

- “[V]ery often, as here, the claimed risk is of pressure to commit the next murder. The appellant in such a case can choose not to commit another murder. In *AMM and others (conflict; humanitarian crisis; returnees; FGM) Somalia CG* [2011] UKUT 445 (IAC), the Upper Tribunal considered whether a woman who, while opposed to female genital mutilation, might eventually give in to extreme societal pressure, lack of clan protection, and the risk of ruining their daughters’ marriage prospects, and facilitate or carry out circumcision, could come within the ambit of the Refugee Convention.” (para. 64)
- “The societal consequences of failure to murder in Albanian society are not on all fours with failure by a mother to facilitate genital mutilation of a female child in the desperate instability of a failing state such as Somalia was, when assessed in *AMM*. The evidence before us is that murder is unlawful in Albania, that blood feud killings carry long prison sentences, and that the local pressures are at the level of social disapproval and are not universal.” (para. 66)
- “The conditions of self-confinement, where it is required, are that the male members of the threatened clan must remain within their homes permanently, unless a besa [forgiveness] is given for a particular event, such as a family funeral or wedding, or the feud is reconciled.” (para. 71)

Main legal texts quoted in the decision:

International law

- Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (adopted 28 July 1951, entered into force 22 April 1954) 189 UNTS 137 (Refugee Convention)
- European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, as amended by Protocols Nos. 11 and 14 (adopted 4 November 1950, entered into force 3 September 1953) ETS 5 (ECHR)
- EU Council Directive 2004/83/EC on Minimum Standards for the Qualification Status of Third Country Nationals or Stateless Persons or Refugees or as Persons Who Otherwise Need International Protection (No longer in force; date of end of validity 21 Dec 2013; repealed by Directive 2011/95/EU)

UK law

- Immigration Rules (adopted 23 May 1994, entered into force 1 October 1994)
- Refugee or Person in Need of International Protection (Qualification) Regulations SI2006/2525 (adopted 18 September 2006, entered into force 9 October 2006) (Protection Regulations)
- Statement of Changes in Immigration Rules CM6918 (the amended Immigration Rules)



- MAX PLANCK INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY 25



3.9 EXAMPLE OF A CASE REPORT VII

Literature related to the main issue(s) at stake:

Reports and guidelines cited in the judgement:

- UK Board Agency. 2010 "Operational Guidance Note: Albania".
- UNHCR. 2002. "Guidelines on International Protection: 'Membership of a Particular Social Group' within the context of Article 1A(2) of the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees" (UNHCR PSG Guidelines).
- UNHCR. 2006. "UNHCR Position on claims for refugee status under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees based on a Fear of Persecution due to an Individual's Membership of a Family Engaged in a Blood Feud" (UNHCR Blood Feud Guidelines).
- U.S. Department of State. 2010. Country Reports on Human Rights Practices 2010: Albania (Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor).

Reports and guidelines cited in the commentary:

- Home Office. 2018. "Country Policy and Information Note: Blood Feuds, Albania Background information, including internal relocation", available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/albania-country-policy-and-information-notes> accessed on 8 July 2022.

Academic literature cited in the template commentary:

- Clayton, Gina and Georgina Firth. 2018. *Immigration and Asylum Law*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Montgomery, David. 2019. *Everyday Life in the Balkans*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.
- Sadiku, Mirjona. 2014. "A Tradition of Honor, Hospitality and Blood Feuds: Exploring the Kanun Customary Law in Contemporary Albania". *Balkan Social Science Review* 1(3): 93-113.
- Thomas, Robert. 2008. "Consistency in Asylum Adjudication: Country Guidance and the Asylum Process in the United Kingdom". *International Journal of Refugee Law* 20(4): 489-532.
- Zhilla, Fabian. 2011. "Organised Crime and Judicial Corruption in the Western Balkans: Are Customary Norms Playing Any Role?". *Journal of Financial Crime* 18(4): 387-404.

Disclaimer

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**THE DOMESTIC PROTECTION OF CROSS-BORDER FAMILY
SITUATIONS IN EUROPE: WHEN THE APPLICABLE RULES
DIFFER FROM ONE ANOTHER**



FAMILY LAW IN THE EUROPEAN UNION: GENERAL PRINCIPLES

- Multilayered governance: an incomplete puzzle of regulations and solutions, with legislative powers across different levels
- The principle of subsidiarity
- The protection of the freedom of circulation of persons, goods and services
- European legislative instruments: the principal of judicial cooperation
- To whom does EU law apply?
- The circulation of family situations within and from outside the EU territory
- International family situations and restrictive migration policies
- Human Rights: a major ‘corrective’ factor (human rights *versus* public policies)
- Situations of ‘reversed discrimination’



FAMILY LAW IN THE EUROPEAN UNION: FINDINGS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

Illustration 1. The care for orphaned and abandoned children through the arrangement provided for in Islamic family and known as '**kafalah**'

Illustration 2: **Unregistered** (religious) marriages

Illustration 3: **Underage** marriages

Illustration 4: **Divorces** that do not meet the requirements imposed by human rights and/or a country's public policy ('talaq' versus 'khula')

Illustration 5: The recognition of parenthood of children born through **surrogacy**

...

Outlook: The role of comparative law and fundamental rights

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**Thank you very much for your
attention!**

Bridging cultures, building families: Exploring the Dynamics of Multicultural Families

28 – 29 – 30 May 2026
Brussels



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Centre for
Family Studies



Bridging cultures, building families: Exploring the Dynamics of Multicultural Families

28 – 29 – 30 May 2026
Brussels



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UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES Family Studies

Panel Discussion moderated by **Sven Iversen**

- Prof Bahira S Trask, Anthropologist at the University of Delaware, US
- Prof Angela Abela, University of Malta
- Prof Dirk Geldof, University of Antwerp and Odissee University of Applied Sciences

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Bridging cultures, building families: Exploring the Dynamics of Multicultural Families

28 – 29 – 30 May 2026
Brussels



Odissee | Centre for
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- **Workshop 1** - “Exploring Mixedness in Postcolonial Europe” Prof Dr Marianne Moyaert, Dr Nella van den Brandt (KU Leuven, Belgium), Dr Lieke Schrijvers, Phd Deniz Aktas (VU Amsterdam, Netherlands) – **IRIS**
- **Workshop 2** - “Dancing Between Cultures – Growing with or Growling with Difference in Multiethnic Marriages.” Tsui-yee Chow (Adler University, Chicago, US), Dr Ruby Chau (University of Nottingham) – **LELIE**
- **Workshop 3** - “Home Sickness project: Between Comfort and Pride” Laura Vargas & Nadia Babazia (University of Antwerp, Belgium) – **ROOS**

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