

## **SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN MIGRATION TO TURKEY** **Annotated Bibliography**

**(Kadir Has University, TÜBİTAK, BIDEB 2232)**

**(September 2020)**

Aupiais, Armand. 2021. 'Have You Ever Been Told That God Loves You?'  
*Cojuality, Celibacy, and Heterosexual Division of Labour in an Istanbul  
Pentecostal Church. Social Sciences and Missions, 34 (1-2), pp.92-124. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1163/18748945-bja10014>*

Written on the basis of fieldwork in migrant Pentecostal churches in Istanbul, the author focuses on the division of religious labor according to both gender and marital situation. The emphasis in this particular church is on conjugality and family, whereas celibacy is made relatively invisible.

Baird, Theodore, 2015. Nigerian entrepreneurs in Istanbul, Turkey: Spatial and temporal dimensions of mixed embeddedness. *International Migration Institute (IMI) Working Paper, Paper 115*. Oxford: University of Oxford.

The concept of “mixed embeddedness” and entrepreneurship among Nigerian migrants in Istanbul. Based on two- year fieldwork in Istanbul.

Biehl, Kristen Sarah, 2014a. Migration, Urban Space and Diversity: A Case from Istanbul.  
*Insight Turkey, 16(4), pp.55–63.*

Diversity is the keyword; Istanbul has peculiar importance for migrants, internally and globally. It is a vital crossroad to reach Europe, and some migrants have settled life in the city. Kumkapı is one of the districts where immigrants are densely populated, and through housing patterns it is possible to examine diversification in this area.

Biehl, Kristen Sarah, 2014b. Exploring migration, diversification and urban transformation in contemporary Istanbul: The case of Kumkapı. *MMG Working Paper 14-11*. Göttingen: Max-Planck Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity.

Based on ethnographic research in Kumkapı, Istanbul. Diversification, urban and local histories of migration, and socio-economic development in the emergence of migrant hubs.

Biehl, Kristen Sarah, 2015a. Governing through Uncertainty, Experiences of Being a Refugee in Turkey as a Country for Temporary Asylum. *Social Analysis, 59(1), pp.57–75.*

Securitization of border regimes and asylum policies in Turkey before the onset of the Syrian civil war. Based on interview and participant observation during refugee-related civil society work in Istanbul at the Helsinki Citizens' Assembly and the International Migration Catholic Commission from 2006 to 2010. A comprehensive overview.

Biehl, Kristen Sarah, 2015b. Spatializing diversities, diversifying spaces: housing experiences and home space perceptions in a migrant hub of Istanbul. *Ethnic and Racial Studies, 38(4),*

pp.596–607.

Based on fieldwork on housing experiences in Kumkapı. Analytical potential of the concept of superdiversity.

Biehl, Kristen Sarah, 2017. *Dwelling Encounters: Migration, Diversity and Ambivalence in an Istanbul Neighbourhood*. Unpublished PhD dissertation. Oxford University, Linacre College.

Based on ethnographic research, socio-spatial mapping, informal discussions with 80 people and participant observation in Kumkapı, from 2012 to 2013. A dwelling lens to migration driven diversity aids in recognizing different temporalities, places the private sphere at the center of diversification and highlights the coping mechanisms of migrants in urban contexts. To check for a conclusion or contribution stated clearly.

Binaté, Issouf. 2022. Les produits Made in Turkey en Afrique de l'Ouest  
Acteurs, circulations et dynamique entrepreneuriale des jeunes, Afrique(s) en mouvement.

Binaté, Issouf. 2021. Les étudiants ouest-africains en Turquie: Mobilité étudiante et circulation de compétences, *Diasporas*, 37, pp.103-120.

Binaté, Issouf. 2019. La présence turque en Côte d'Ivoire contemporaine: Entreprises transnationales au service de l'éducation, l'humanitaire et l'islam. *Revue Canadienne es études Africaines*, 53(2), pp.215-233.

Bodur, Muhammed Yasir, 2020. *İstanbul'daki Sahra Altı Afrikalı Göçmenlerin Sosyal ve Ekonomik Katılımları Üzerine Nitel Bir Çalışma*. Unpublished Master's thesis. Istanbul Şehir University, Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences.

Urban space and ethnic networks in social and economic participation of sub-Saharan African migrants. Based on substantive fieldwork, especially in Tarlabası, Kurtuluş, and Feriköy, and secondarily in Aksaray. Qualitative research and some data on housing and employment.

Brewer, Kelly Todd & Yüksek, Deniz, 2006. A Survey on African migrants and asylumseekers in Istanbul. *MiReKoc Research Projects 2005–2006*. Istanbul: Migration Research Program at Koç University (MiReKoc).

Early surveys on African migrants in Istanbul. Based on questionnaires filled with 133 Africans migrants in 2005- 2006 and interviews with some authorities. Finds a correlation between Turkey's bid for the EU and the number in Africans arriving in Turkey, diversity of migrant backgrounds, and the lack of economic opportunities and social services. [see Yüksek and Kelly 2011]

Burtin, Julia, 2009. Il y du monde à la fenêtre. Economie d'un espace liminaire. Exemple du quartier de Kumkapı, Istanbul. *Observatoire Urbain d'Istanbul Internship Report*. Istanbul: Institut Français d'Etudes Anatoliennes.

Kumkapı as introductory space and a refuge for clandestine migrant communities in the outskirts of the city center. Based on fieldwork, it provides significant information on the Senegalese community, lively scenes

of their living and workplaces, and the call-shops, in poetic, eloquent prose.

Burtin, Julia & Granjon, Bernard, 2011. A Kumkapi, auprès des migrants. *Humanitaire*, 27, 19 January, Available at: <http://humanitaire.revues.org/index898.html> [Accessed June 13, 2011].

Brief article presenting testimonies gathered in the course of work for Médecins du Monde among African, Armenian and Kurdish migrant communities in Kumkapi; the dilemma between crossing over to Europe versus returning to the home country.

Büdel, Martin, 2013. An ethnographic view on African football migrants in Istanbul. *Ankara Üniversitesi Siyasal Bilgiler Fakültesi Dergisi*, 68(1), pp.1–20.

Stand on ethnographic research with West African football player migrants in Istanbul, addresses the importance of understanding the different situations of diverse groups, because prevailing migration theories tend to standardize migration patterns.

Canbulat Kamba, Güler, 2020. *ICT Mediatization of Congolese Migration Culture: Aspirations, Desires and Hope*. Unpublished PhD dissertation. Bahçeşehir University, Graduate School of Social Sciences.

Based on fieldwork with Congolese migrants in İstanbul, focuses on the aspirations, desires and hope of the subjects. It explores the impact of the new information and communication technologies (ICTs) on the migrant's self-perception and representation. Uses multiple methods such as participant observation, in-depth interviews, and digital ethnography.

Coskun, Emel, May-June 2018. "Criminalisation and Prostitution of Migrant Women in Turkey: A Case Study of Ugandan Women," *Women's Studies International Forum* (68), pp. 85–93.

Çakmak, Ezgi, 2015. Siyah=Yabancı=Göçmen: Afrikalı Göçmenlerin İstanbul Deneyimine Dair Bir Okuma. In Lülüfer Körükmez & İlkay Südaş, eds. *Göçler Ülkesi: Alkışlar, Göçmenler, Araştırmacılar*. İstanbul: Ayrıntı Yayınları, pp. 169–178.

De Clerck, Helene Marie-Lou, 2013. Sub-Saharan African migrants in Turkey, a disregarded migration reality. A case study on Senegalese migrants in Istanbul. *Ankara Üniversitesi Siyasal Bilgiler Fakültesi Dergisi*, 68(1), pp.39–58.

Ethnographic data collected with Senegalese migrants in İstanbul in 2010-2011. Finds that migratory patterns changed; some sub-Saharan African migrants arrive in Turkey for transit to Europe, whereas other sub-Saharan migrants arrive to seek work in the city.

De Clerck, Helene Marie-Lou, 2015. Europe is no Longer the Only 'El Dorado' for Sub-Saharan Africans: The Case of Contemporary Senegalese Migration to Turkey. *Migration and Development*, 4(2), pp.272–290.

Is the growing migration of Africans to non-European countries related to their changing perceptions of Europe? Based on ethnographic research on Senegalese migrants in İstanbul in 2011, the study finds that while western Europe is still one destination for the migrants, their perceptions and motivations are more diverse than the transit hypothesis presents.

Delahaye, Nil Lea, 2011. *Cultural Bridges and Flows: African Artists of Istanbul*. Unpublished master's thesis. İstanbul Bilgi University, Institute of Social Sciences.

Migration literature often dissolves multiculturalism in the globalization pot. This thesis is based on interviews and focuses on cultural rights, integration, and sub-Saharan African artists in Istanbul. The author argues that the migrant population participates at a growing rate in cultural richness and production in Istanbul.

Düvell, Franck, 2014. Turkey's Transition to an Immigration Country: A Paradigm Shift. *Insight Turkey*, 16 (4), pp.87-103.

Turkey has changed from an emigration to an immigration country. It briefly reviews the history of immigration of mostly ethnic Turks or other Muslims to Turkey, but then concentrates on contemporary non-Turkic and non-Muslim immigrants.

Düvell, Franck, 2014. International Relations and Migration Management: The Case of Turkey. *Insight Turkey*, 16 (1), pp.35-44.

Turkey's economy grew and became an attraction and a safe haven to migrants and refugees. In April 2013, a new migration and asylum law came into force. This was followed by the EU-Turkey visa liberalization and read-mission agreements. This contribution sketches the wider context to these latest developments.

Düvell, Franck, 2019. The Great Migration of summer 2015: Analysing the Assemblage of Key Drivers in Turkey. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*. 45 (12), pp.2227-2240.

Fait, Nicolas, 2013. African migrations toward Turkey: beyond the stepping stone. *Ankara Üniversitesi Siyasal Bilgiler Fakültesi Dergisi*, 68(1), pp.21–38.

Based on six months of fieldwork on African migrants in Istanbul. Turkey is no longer a steppingstone for transit to Europe, although the notion of transit migration is to some extent valid. Entrepreneurial activities among the migrants.

Fait, Nicolas, 2014. Avec ou sans l'UE Parcours de Migrants et de Mobiles D'Afrique Subsaharienne en Turquie. *Maghreb - Machrek*, 220(2), pp.57–71.

African migration is shaped in the political conjuncture of Turkey's Africa opening and the accession negotiations with the European Union. The socio-economic characteristics of the African presence in Turkey.

Gidreta, Abdulaziz Dino, 2017. *Afrika'nın Kültürel İmajının İnşası: Türkiye'de Afrika'yallışkin Kültürel Etkinlikler Üzerine Niteliksel Bir Araştırma*. Unpublished PhD dissertation. Ankara University, Institute of Social Sciences.

Africa's cultural image in the Africa-related exhibitions in Turkey. Based on fieldwork and semiotic-analysis of cultural products, institutional and social media resources. While these exhibitions claim to promote the image of Africa, they are not independent of the interests and positions of the exhibiting institutions, and thus perpetuate reductive images of Africa.

Huddleston, William, Karacay, Aysem Biriz & Nikolova, Marina, 2015. A Study on smuggling of migrants: characteristics, responses and cooperation with third countries. Case Study 4: Nigeria – Turkey Bulgaria. *Project Report prepared for the European Commission Directorate General Migration and Home Affairs*.

Fieldwork in early 2015 in Nigeria with seven elite interviews on irregular departure; thirty interviews on

Turkey as a transit country; and seventeen elite interviews on Bulgaria as entrance to the EU. Offers an analysis of the changing trends, structures and organization of smuggling networks policy implications and recommendations on. Highlights the challenges of building trust for comprehensive research on the smuggling business.

Jureidini, Ray, 2010. *Mixed migration flows: Somali and Ethiopian migration to Yemen and Turkey, Final Report prepared for the Mixed Migration Task Force*. Cairo: Center for Migration and Refugee Studies at American University in Cairo.

Based on interviews with 955 Somali and Ethiopian migrants, it analyzes the reasons why they migrated to Yemen and to Turkey, describes their journey, and explores the social and economic situation in the host countries.

Knight, Ricky Dale, 2011. *The Long Wait: African Migrant Communities and the Production of Local Identity in Istanbul, Turkey*. Unpublished PhD dissertation. Washington State University.

One of the earliest fieldwork-based research projects on African migrants in Istanbul, it describes their communities, housing and work conditions in Tarlabası and Cihangir in Beyoğlu, arguing that migrant identities are created within three fields of local power. The subjects are from Nigeria and Congo. Migrants' ultimate goal is to exert agency in the face of nearly impossible challenges.

Mardesic, Sonja, 2014. *Bringing agency back in: The case of Sub-Saharan African migrants in Istanbul*. Unpublished master's thesis. Boğaziçi University, Institute for Graduate Studies in the Social Sciences.

Based on semi-structured and informal interviews with refugees, asylum seekers and students, and participant observation in public and private spaces in 2012-2013. Structural factors such as economy, politics, legislation and culture drive people to leave their country. A comprehensive overview of the historical and legal background on migration in Turkey until 2014.

Mavric, Bartola, 2016. *İstanbul'daki Afrikalı Göçmenlerin Sosyo-Ekonomik Durumlarına Yönelik Bir Değerlendirme*. Unpublished master's thesis. Istanbul University, Institute of Social Sciences.

Based on fieldwork in Kumkapı and library research, this thesis focuses on the difficulties sub-Saharan Africans encounter in Turkey. Includes a discussion of African migration and slavery; argues that African migration cannot be stopped.

McManus, John, 2018. *Welcome to Hell? In Search of the Real Turkish Football*. Weidenfeld & Nicolson.

Detailed, long term observations and a large number of interviews in Ankara, İzmir, Diyarbakır, and Trabzon. The main argument is that Turkish political and social history can also be read through football in Turkey. Also provides the story of the rise and fall of a Syrian football team in Gaziantep.

McManus, John, 2021. *Benevolent Hosts, Ungrateful Guests: African Footballers, Hospitality and the Sports Business in Istanbul*. In Niko Besnier, Domenica Gisella Calabrò, and Daniel Guinness, eds. *Sport, Migration, and Gender in the Neoliberal Age*. London: Routledge, pp. 25-46.

Mohammed, Zulkarnain, 2017. *Suriyeli Mülteci Krizinin Ardından İstanbul'daki Afrikalı Göçmenlerin Durumu*. Unpublished master's thesis. Istanbul Commerce University, Institute of Social Sciences.

The situation of African migrants in İstanbul after the Syrian refugee crisis. Interviewed 44 migrants in İstanbul, nationals of eight African countries, all in West Africa except for Tanzania.

Ndam, Marlyse Tourera, 2016. *Emek Piyasasında Göç ve “Prekarite” : İstanbul’da Kamerunlu Göçmenler Üzerine Bir Araştırma*. Unpublished master’s thesis. Sakarya University, Institute of Social Sciences.

Precariat in the Turkish job market for Cameroonian migrants. Conducted 16 in-depth interviews. Concludes that there are precarious jobs as well as precarious companies and enterprises. Informal networks and the milieu help in finding jobs.

Öcal, Aslı, 2005. *Les migrants issus de l’Afrique noire a İstanbul*. Unpublished undergraduate thesis. Galatasaray University, Department of Sociology.

Based on fieldwork among African migrants in İstanbul. Argues that migration strategies constitute resistance for the right to move freely in a globalized world.

Özdil, Koray, 2006. *New Forms of Inclusion/Exclusion: Undocumented Nigerian Immigrants in İstanbul*. Unpublished undergraduate thesis. Sabancı University, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences.

Six months of fieldwork (2005-2006), especially with Nigerian migrants in Tarlabaşı, İstanbul. The migrants are excluded from legal position, employment opportunities and social aid, while facing discrimination and criminalization, which induces spatial marginalization.

Özdil, Koray, 2007. Afrikalı Göçmenler ve Sosyal Mekanları: Sahra'nın Güneyinden Gelen İstanbullular. *Bianet- Bağımsız İletişim Ağı, İstanbul Dergisi*, 01 November, Available at: <https://m.bianet.org/bianet/insan-haklari/103270-sahra-nin-guneyinden-gelen-istanbullular> [Accessed July 24, 2020].

Short article presenting the writers’ undergraduate thesis (Özdil, Koray, 2006). Highlights the social spaces owned by Africans, where the migrants socialize and thus counter social exclusion.

Özdil, Koray, 2008a. Creating new spaces, claiming rights: West African immigrants in İstanbul. In Frank Eckardt & Kathrin Wildner, eds. *Public İstanbul: Spaces and Spheres of the Urban*. Bielefeld: Transcript Verlag, pp. 279–298.

Also based on the authors undergraduate thesis. Networks and new spaces support resistance to exclusion from citizenship rights.

Özdil, Koray, 2008b. *“To Get a Paper, To Get a Job” : The Quiet Struggles of African Foreigners in İstanbul*. Unpublished master’s thesis. Central European University, Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology.

Based on one-month additional fieldwork with African migrants (mostly Nigerians) in İstanbul. The connection between irregular migration and citizenship practices. Migrants face detention and deportation; they establish informal mechanisms to claim rights in the urban space.

Poyraz, Mustafa, 2019. La gestion contemporaine des migrations en Turguie. *Revue trimestrielle du CIEMI publiée avec le concours du Centre national du livre, du CCFD- Terre Solidaire et de la*

Ville de Paris. *Migrations Société*.

Report on the Situation of Refugees in Turkey: Findings of a Five-week Exploratory Study December 2002 – January 2003. Forced Migration and Refugee Studies. American University of Cairo.

Schapendonk, Joris, 2009. Moving and mediating: a mobile view on sub-Saharan African migration towards Europe. In Mireia Fernández-Ardèvol & Adela Ros Híjar, eds. *Communication Technologies in Latin America and Africa: A multidisciplinary perspective*. Barcelona: The Internet Interdisciplinary Institute, pp. 293–318.

Based on fieldwork with sub-Saharan African in Senegal, Morocco, Turkey, Spain, Italy, and The Netherlands, focuses on the barriers to mobility. Stresses interconnectedness and changeability of migrant aspirations and intended destinations.

Schapendonk, Joris, 2012. Migrants' Im/mobilities on Their Way to the EU: Lost in Transit? *Tijdschrift voor Economische en Sociale Geografie*, 103(5), pp.577–583.

Based on fieldwork in Rabat, Oujda and Istanbul. Argues that transit theory is highly politicized and Eurocentric; assumed transit countries are significant destinations and space of circulation for sub-Saharan Africans.

Schapendonk, Joris, 2013. From Transit Migrants to Trading Migrants: Development Opportunities for Nigerians in the Transnational Trade Sector of Istanbul. *Sustainability*, 5(7), pp.2856–2873.

Based on fieldwork with Nigerian migrants in Istanbul, challenges the conventional migration-development model that focuses on settled diaspora actors. Although Nigerian migrants in Istanbul live in transit-like situations, they engage in trade activities and contribute to the creation of new development corridors.

Schapendonk, Joris, 2015. What if Networks Move? Dynamic Social Networking in the Context of African Migration to Europe. *Population, Space and Place*, 21, pp.809–819.

Based on multi-sited fieldwork including Turkey the article focuses on African migrants heading to the European Union. The lived experience of migrants includes also network failures, disconnections and socialfriction.

Schapendonk, Joris, 2018. Navigating the migration industry: migrants moving through an African-European web of facilitation/control. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 44(4), pp.663–679.

Findings from longitudinal ethnographic engagements with Senegalese, Gambian and Congolese migrants who traveled within Africa, into Europe, through Spain, Italy and the Netherlands between 2014 and 2017.

Migrants' success depends on social navigation skills and the flexibility, rationality and dynamism of the individual to make use of the growing migration industry.

Suter, Brigitte, 2012a. Social networks in Transit: Experiences of Nigerians migrants in Istanbul. *Journal of Immigrant and Refugee Studies*, 10(2), pp.204–222.

Based on fieldwork with Nigerian migrants in Istanbul, the article discusses the positive and negative aspects of informal social networks based on nationality in the context of transit migration.

Suter, Brigitte, 2012b. *Tales of transit: Sub-Saharan African migrants' experiences in Istanbul*.

PhD dissertation. Malmö, Linköping: Studies in International Migration and Ethnic Relations in Malmö University, Department of Social and Welfare Studies in Linköping University.

A critical analysis of ethnographic fieldwork combining personal narratives and social network analysis of Sub-Saharan transit migrant experiences in Istanbul in 2007. Finds that migrant capital, the combination of local knowledge and experience, is significant to the conditions of (im)mobility of transit. Social stratification and the legal status of immobility perpetuate and reinforce transit movements.

Suter, Brigitte, 2013a. Perceptions, Contestations and Negotiations on Race, Ethnicity and Gender: The Case of Sub-Saharan Migrants in İstanbul. *Ankara Üniversitesi Siyasal Bilgiler Fakültesi Dergisi*, 68(1), pp.64–89.

Encounters between sub-Saharan migrants and the Turkish public, which are mostly shaped by discourses of race, ethnicity and gender. Fieldwork in Istanbul sheds light on migrants' perceptions of Turkish ethnicity, Turkish woman or man; a significant contribution to the field.

Suter, Brigitte, 2013b. Asylum and Migration in Turkey: An Overview of Developments in the Fields 1990-2013. *MIM Working Paper Series 13:3*. Malmö: Malmö Institute for Studies of Migration, Diversity and Welfare (MIM) at Malmö University.

Changing migratory patterns after the 1990s, with a focus on sub-Saharan African migration to Istanbul. Legislation and political asylum in Turkey.

Suter, Brigitte, 2017. Migration and the formation of transnational economic networks between Africa and Turkey: the socio-economic establishment of migrants in situ and immobility. *African and Black Diaspora: An International Journal*, 10(3), pp.313–326.

Local and transnational social networks based on the symbolic capital of race in promoting social mobility. Ethnographic fieldwork in Istanbul from 2007-2009. Based on three detailed accounts of migrants from Nigeria and Kenya, explores how migrants in diverse economic positions decide to stay or move on.

Şaul, Mahir, 2013. Sahra Altı Afrika Ülkelerinden Türkiye'ye İş Göçü. *Ankara Üniversitesi Siyasal Bilgiler Fakültesi Dergisi*, 68(1), pp.83–121.

Based on fieldwork in Istanbul, it offers a detailed ethnographic description of the large variety of jobs performed by African migrants and of their social life and residence patterns. It is the first publication to stress the entrepreneurial activities and aspirations of the migrants, in addition to the intermittent wage work many of them perform on short contracts, and to examine the shipping/cargo trade nexus. The growing commercial relations between Africa and Turkey promoted and is in turn reinforced by this migration.

Şaul, Mahir, 2014. A Different Kargo: Sub-Saharan Migrants in Istanbul and African Commerce. *Urban Anthropology (UAS)*, 43(1, 2, 3), pp.143–204.

Based on year-long fieldwork with West and Central African migrants in İstanbul. Rising incomes in Africa and the growth of economic, diplomatic, and educational ties between Turkey and African countries attracted migrants from urban, civil service or trade background. It argues that West and Central African migration to Turkey is mostly a middle-class phenomenon undertaken with the hope of upward mobility, which is not understood in the host society, because of the deprivation and indignities the migrants accept as part of their irregular legal situation.

Şaul, Mahir, 2015. Geçmişten Bugüne Siyah Afrika'dan Türkiye'ye Göçler: Kölelikten Küresel Girişimcilığe. In M. Murat Erdoğan and Ayhan Kaya, eds. *14. Yüzyıldan 21. Yüzyıla*

*Türkiye'ye Göçler*. Istanbul: Bilgi University Press, pp. 75–117.

Original version of the author's text, redressing the unauthorized changes introduced by the book's editors: [www.academia.edu/17126073/](http://www.academia.edu/17126073/)

Geçmişten\_bugu\_ne\_Siyah\_Afrika\_dan\_Tu\_rkiye\_ye\_göçler\_Kölelikten\_Ku\_resel\_Girişimciliğe

The history of African slavery migration in the Ottoman Empire, which lasted until the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and also of free mobility; based on historical publications and long-term fieldwork and oral history in West Africa. Information on enslavement areas, slave trade routes, the Mediterranean passage, and the lack of clarity on the absence of abolishment in the Ottoman empire. Juxtaposed with a recapitulation of contemporary African migration to Turkey.

Şaul, Mahir, 2017. The Migrant in a Plotted Adventure: Self Realisation and Moral Obligation in African Stories from Istanbul. *Journal of Modern African Studies*, 55(1),pp.129–153.

Based on fieldwork with African migrants in Istanbul in 2010-2011 and return visits in later years, it examines two migrant stories in detail for patterns that suggest the moral dilemmas of migration. The recurrent themes of theft, deception and fraud, and triumph over initial adversities are highlighted.

Şaul, Mahir & Pelican, Michaela, 2014. Global African Entrepreneurs: A New Research Perspective on Contemporary African Migration. *Urban Anthropology (UAS)*, 43(1, 2,3), pp.1–16.

Written as introduction to a special issue, provides an overview of the literature on international migration and development, and challenges the prevailing focus on the themes of poverty, compulsion, and political asylum. It proposes to view African international migrants not as victims invariably, but mostly as purposeful and resourceful subjects seeking to realize their aspirations through international mobility.

Şimşek, Doğuş, 2019a. İstanbul'daki Afrikalı Göçmenlerin Ulusötesi Sosyal Alanlarının Entegrasyon Süreçlerine Etkisi. *Marmara Üniversitesi Öneri Dergisi*, 14(52), pp.216–235.

Based on fieldwork on African migrants in Istanbul. The migrants are exposed to daily racism and deprived of formal employment. Transnational activities offer them opportunities and promote integration in a way, but without helping establish social bridges with the host society.

Şimşek, Doğuş, 2019b. İstanbul'daki Afrikalı Göçmenlerin Gündelik Irkçılık Deneyimleri. *Mukaddime*, 10(1), pp.233–248.

Based on semi-structured interviews in Istanbul. The “everyday racism” that sub-Saharan African migrants endure, results from systematic racism ingrained in power relations.

Usanmaz, Günsu & Güven, Seda, 2013. Kronik: Türkiye’de Mültecilik Olgusu ve Festus Okey Vakası. *Ankara Üniversitesi Siyasal Bilgiler Fakültesi Dergisi*, 68(1), pp.143–167.

The murder of the Nigerian migrant who came to be known as Festus Okey, while in police custody in the Tarlaşlı police station; an outline of the unfolding of the legal case against the suspect, gathered from the broad coverage in the newspapers.

Yükseker, Deniz & Brewer, Kelly Todd, 2011. Astray and Stranded at the Gates of The European Union: African Transit Migrants in İstanbul. *New Perspectives on Turkey*, 44, pp.129–160.

Findings of a survey on African migrants in Istanbul conducted in 2006 [see Brewer and Yüksek 2006].

This article and the earlier report on which it is based were widely referenced in the subsequent literature on the topic.

Yılmaz, Mücahit, 2017. Türk Yabancılar Hukukunda Yabancıların Çalışma İzni. İstanbul Şehir Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Özel Hukuk Anabilim Dalı.