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UNESCO CHAIR in "Population, Migrations and Development"

Editorial

Le migrant est devenu un « acteur » de la société mondialisée mais le droit universel à migrer reste à inventer. Il est loin d'avoir acquis un statut de citoyen à part entière et reste, aux yeux des Etats souverains, une personne souvent privée de droits. Le phénomène migratoire apparaît comme « un enjeu dans les relations internationales » mais sa diplomatie est en construction.

Il fallait une chercheuse de la stature de Catherine Wihtol de Wenden pour s'attaquer à la géopolitique des migrations, elle livre là un ouvrage de référence sur des thématiques qui scanderont le débat. L'auteure de *La Globalisation humaine* (PUF, 2009) embrasse le sujet sur toutes ses coutures, dessinant un état des lieux scientifique et politique de cette question migratoire qui embarrasse tant le découpage de notre monde et renvoie les pays à leurs contradictions.

Avec 214 millions de migrants internationaux «et 740 millions de millions de migrants internes», la migration demeure un phénomène modeste puisqu'elle ne concerne que 3,1% de la population mondiale. Mais ce nombre a triplé en quarante ans et les migrations qui n'impliquaient que quelques zones géographiques touchent désormais toute la planète avec des pays de départ, des pays d'accueil mais aussi des pays de transit, les frontières entre les trois catégories s'estompant peu à peu.

Le profil des migrants s'est diversifié tandis que les causes des migrations changent elles aussi: les facteurs environnementaux sont ainsi venus s'ajouter à tous les autres. Le droit à la mobilité commence à s'imposer dans un monde où domine la libre circulation des marchandises.

En toute logique, démontre Madame Wihtol de Wenden, la mondialisation des flux «met en échec les frontières nationales» qui sont le symbole même de la souveraineté des Etats. «Si l'on définit la mondialisation comme l'aboutissement de l'internationalisation à un stade de développement où les barrières s'estompent (...) faisant communiquer des réseaux, des solidarités et où les interdépendances sont croissantes, on peut considérer que les flux migratoires sont entrés dans ce processus », écrit-elle. Or, les Etats sont en retard par rapport à ce phénomène, les migrations restant examinées sous l'angle des flux et des capacités d'intégration des migrants.

La citoyenneté est, avec la souveraineté, l'autre concept chahuté par les migrations internationales. «La plupart des pays européens ont été confrontés, dans les années 1990, à de grands débats sur la réforme de la nationalité», rappelle Madame Wihtol de Wenden. Le Canada et l'Australie ont changé leur conception de la citoyenneté en y « introduisant le multiculturalisme ». Mais certains de ces migrants souffrent pour les uns de représentation au niveau des Etats et pour les autres d'absence de droits.

Enfin, la gouvernance mondiale des migrations émerge tout juste depuis les années 2000. Avec la création du Forum mondial sur la migration et le développement, dont la première édition s'est tenue en 2007 à Bruxelles en présence de représentants de 156 Etats membres, la migration «est sortie du champ bilatéral pour faire l'objet d'une plate-forme mondiale». Mais cette construction politique, élaborée hors du système de l'ONU, est fragile, aucun Etat ne souhaitant se voir imposer un cadre supranational de régulation. Les transformations politiques liées aux migrations ne font que commencer.

Brigitte Perrucca

(Le Monde, 8 décembre 2010)



Seminars and conferences

Rome, 6 October 2010 - A preparatory seminar on "**Borders, Political Science and International relations**" dedicated to the theme *Globalization: aspects of human mobility and legal governance*, has been hosted at the Faculty of Economics, Sapienza University of Rome and was presented by **Enrico Todisco, Olli Kultalahti and Jukka Kultalahti** (University of Tampere)

Rome, 21 October 2010 - On the occasion of the preparatory seminar on "**Borders and Languages**" the following research papers were presented: *Des frontières linguistiques aux passerelles langagières*, by **Marie-Pierre Escoubas-Benveniste** (Sapienza); *Shaping borders: lexical patterns in legislative texts on immigration* by **Ersilia Incelli** (Sapienza).

Caltagirone, 19-23 October 2010 - The Institute of sociological studies "Luigi Sturzo" organized a summer school on "**Building on an international conscience**". **Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo** and **Cristina Giudici** were invited to present a talk on "Respect of Borders, respect at borders".

Rome, 25 October 2010 - A seminar entitled "**Migrants, réfugiés et relations internationales**" held by Catherine Wihtol de Wenden, Director of the Center d'Etudes et Recherches Internationales de Sciences-Po in Paris, was organized by the UNESCO Chair at the Faculty of Economics. The seminar was introduced by Stefano Baldi (Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

Stockholm, November 4-5, 2010 - An International conference on **Transnationalism and Migration TRANSMIG: Transnational Practices in Migration** has been organised by the Centre for Research in International Migration and Ethnic Relations (CEIFD) Stockholm University. **Elena Ambrosetti and Eralba Cela** presented a research paper entitled "**Remittances and power relations: a case study from Albania**". www.ceifo.su.se/content/1/c6/08/16/30/Conferens%202010_101014Final%20version.pdf

Rome, 10 November 2010 - Within the framework of the Unesco Week on Education for Sustainable Mobility a seminar on **Borders, Governance and Institutions** was held at the Faculty of Economics, Sapienza University of Rome. During the seminar **Cristiana Scoppa** (AIDOS) presented **The UNFPA State of World Population 2010 - From Conflict and Crisis to Renewal: Generations of Change**

Louvain-la-Neuve 18-20 November, 2009 - Chaire Quetelet on **Stalls, resistances and reversals in demographic transitions** took place at Louvain-la-Neuve (Belgium). Elena Ambrosetti presented a research paper entitled **Egypt: fertility decline and institutions**. <http://www.uclouvain.be/en-313217.html>

Mexico City, 16-17 November, 2010 - Within the framework of the UNESCO/UN HABITAT project "**Creating Better Cities for Migrants**" an International Seminar "**How could we enhance inclusiveness for international migrants in our cities: Urban policies and creative practices?**" was organized to discuss on Urban policies and practices to build more inclusive cities.

Barcelona, 22-23 November, 2010 - **Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo** was invited to attend the **7th International PEACE Conference** held at the Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya (UPC), Barcelona. The conference focused on those on the priority needs of Palestinian universities that could be met through international academic cooperation. <http://www.peace-programme.org/latest-news/news-about-the-project/91-7th-international-peace-conference.html>

Paris, 9 December, 2010 - **Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo** held a seminar on "**Respect at borders, respect of borders**" to Phd students at the CERI-Sciences Po in Paris.



International Forum

Respect at borders, Respect of borders

Rome 5-9 may 2011

Ancona, 2-4 February 2011 Scholars and researchers from the Unesco Chair's Rome chapter will attend the IX edition of the "Giornate di Studio sulla Popolazione 2011". **Elena Ambrosetti, Giorgia Capacci, Cinzia Castagnaro and Rita Sebastiani** will present a research paper on demographic issues. All the information are available on the **web site** http://aisp.univpm.it/index.php?id_pagina=4



Research activities

Remittances and power relations: a case study from Albania

by **Elena Ambrosetti (Sapienza), Eralba Cela (UNIVPM), Ilir Gedeshi (CESS)**

During the migration process, the relationship between gender and generations can vary considerably. The contact of the younger generations of migrants with more egalitarian society, may in fact disrupt the equilibrium of patriarchal societies and reshape gender dynamics within the migrant family or community. This paper examines from a gender perspective the transnational practices between migrants and their families in the country of origin and the support between generations in terms of the transfers of money and goods. We draw on how migration and separation from the family members left behind reshapes gender and generational relations in the Albanian case. We use data from a series of surveys conducted between 2006 and 2009 by the Center for Economic and Social Studies (CESS) on a sample of 2200 Albanians both in the origin (Albania) and destination countries (Italy and Greece). The analysis will be initially descriptive, then logistic regressions will be made in order to find out which socio-demographic characteristics of migrants have the largest impact on the transfer of funds and human capital between countries origin and destination countries.

Key words: Albania, gender, generations, transnational practices, remittances

Egypt: fertility decline and institutions

by **Elena Ambrosetti (Sapienza)**

The Egyptian fertility has experienced a unique evolution compared to other countries with similar development level: an early drop of the TFR has been observed since the end of the fifties, followed by a long fluctuation period, then by a new decline since the middle eighties, by a stagnation during the second part of the nineties, and finally by a new decline since the year 2000.

The main hypothesis of the study is that fertility has kept a medium level for several reasons, in particular the institutional context, the religious traditionalism, the economic crisis and poverty, the political situation, the role of women in the society, the early marriage, the infant and maternal mortality...

Therefore we try to conceptualize the effects of institutions from the economical, social, political and religious point of view on demographic behaviours, in particular on the fertility decline. Actually we study the factors that affect the supply and the demand of children and we observe the political context in which fertility transition takes place.

We use several source of data: the Egyptian Fertility Survey (EFS) of 1980; the Egyptian Demographic and Health Surveys (EDHS) of the years 1988, 1992, 1995, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2008 and published data from the Central Agency of Social Mobilisation and Statistics (CAPMAS), United Nations, NGO's and The Egyptian Central Bank.

Brain Drain – a case study from Albania

by **Elena Ambrosetti (Sapienza), Cinzia Castagnaro (Istat), Eralba Cela (UNIVPM), Ilir Gedeshi (CESS)**

Albania is one of the countries with the highest migratory rate in the world. In 20 years more than 1/4 of the total population has emigrated abroad. A considerable share of this flows includes highly skilled individuals (Tafaj 2001). This phenomena called "brain drain" has involved about 50% of all lecturers, research staff and intellectuals of the Universities and research institutes of the country since 1990s (CESS 2004).

From preliminary studies has emerged as the migration of skilled individuals has particularly affected the middle class of professors and researchers. In the early '90s the most important destinations were Greece, Italy, France and Germany, whereas from the second half of the '90s, these countries were replaced by Canada and the USA, currently representing the first country in order of importance for the Albanian brain drain .

Our study describe the phenomenon of the brain drain in relation to the migratory project. It will also provide a mapping of the destination countries of migrants in relation to their main socio-demographic characteristics.

Our findings are based on the analysis of primary data, obtained through a survey carried out in 9 districts, during the period June - July 2008, which has involved more than 40 research institutions and centres under the umbrella of the Academy of Sciences (6), Ministry of Agriculture and Food (4) and other ministries (4), as well as in 10 public universities. Through face to face interviews with either the Directors of Human Resources, or heads of the research institutions, have been collected information on 1074 scholars emigrated in the period 1990-2008 from these institutions/ universities. The questionnaire included information about their individual characteristics like age, scientific degrees and areas of expertise, work experience in the institution, training obtained abroad, as well as the country of destination and year of emigration.



Information

Mexico 2010

The **Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD)** is a recent initiative of the United Nations Member States to address the migration and development interconnections in practical and action-oriented ways. It is an informal, non-binding, voluntary and government-led process that marks the culmination of more than a decade of international dialogue on the growing importance of the linkages between migration and development. It reflects the progressive acknowledgement of the limits of a strictly national approach to migration questions and implications at global level in an intergovernmental framework. In view of the societal implications of these issues, civil society representatives have also been involved from the outset in this process.



**Global Forum on
MIGRATION & DEVELOPMENT**

The fourth meeting of the GFMD which was held in Puerto Vallarta on 8-11 November 2010. About 700 delegates from 131 UN Member States, 38 international organizations, and the civil society groups met for four days to discuss the overarching theme, **Partnerships for Migration and Human Development -- shared prosperity, shared responsibility**. On December 3, 2010 Mexico transferred the presidency of the GFMD to the government of the Swiss Federation.

<http://www.gfmd.org/mexico-2010/index.php?lang=en>

Argentina 2010

Buenos Aires, 29-30 November, 2010 - A delegation of Unesco Chair took part at the "Symposium Altiero Spinelli" organised by the Italian Consortium for Argentina (CUA) in Buenos Aires. On the occasion, Unesco Chair has developed its network of international relations by setting up new strategic partnerships in the field of Demography. During the meetings, proposals to further implement and promote joint initiatives and actions were discussed, in particular with the National University of Luján and with the Unesco National Commission for Argentina, coordinated by Juliana Burton. Unesco Chair also had the chance to meet prof. **Alicia Bernasconi**, researcher at **CEMLA (Centre on Latin-American Migration Studies)**. The meeting was a good opportunity not only to discuss recent reforms on Italian and Argentinean legislation on immigration but also to explore new possible joint activities, for example during the Forum on **"Respect of borders, Respect at borders"** organized by the Unesco Chair and scheduled for May 2011 in Rome.

In cooperation with Italian and Argentinean partners, the Unesco Chair has submitted a proposal entitled **"MIGRANTI ITALIANI IN ARGENTINA. Progetto per la costituzione di un Laboratorio di Storie di Vita (LASVIMIA)"** within the initiative proposed by the CUA. The results of the evaluation process will be published in 2011. The project focuses on the protagonists of the Italian immigration to Argentina and their descendants. The aim is to reconstruct the migration relationship between Italy and Argentina, from a quantitative and qualitative point of view. The demographic analysis will be completed by different aspects related to the integration of the communities and to the development of active networks in the social and economic fields.

Flash

The League of Arab States (Arab Expatriates Department) organized the **1st Conference of Arab Expatriates under the theme "A bridge for communication"** held at the Headquarters of the League on 4-6 December 2010. **Ayman Zohry**, partner of the Unesco Chair, have taken part in the Conference as Technical Advisor for the Department of Arab Expatriates in the League of Arab States in Cairo. <http://www.arabexpatriates.org/upfiles/English%20Newsletter.pdf>

UNESCO Chair in Social and Spatial Inclusion of International Migrants: Urban Policies and Practice - SSIIM Unesco Chairs organizes the session "Invisible migrants in the cities of the South" within the framework of the Annual RC21 Conference 2011 "The struggle to belong. Dealing with diversity in 21st century urban settings" - Amsterdam (The Netherlands), July 7-9 2011. <http://www.unescochair-iauv.it/?lang=en>

UNESCO Chair in Urban and Regional Planning for Sustainable Local Development, Università degli Studi di Ferrara The applications for **Eco-Polis International Master in environmental and regional policies for sustainability in local development**, starting in 2011 are now open. www.masterecopolis.it