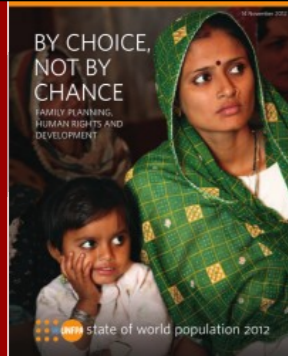


Information



Publications



“By Choice, Not by Chance” - Family Planning, Human Rights and Development - is the title for the 2012 State of World Population Report published by UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund.

The State of World Population 2012 explains why family planning is a right, examines the challenges in ensuring that all women, men and young people are able to exercise that right and suggests actions that governments and international organizations can take to give everyone the power and the means to decide freely and responsibly how many children to have and when to have them.

Increased access to family planning has proven to be a sound economic investment. One third of the growth of Asian “tiger” economies is attributed to a demographic shift in which the number of income-generating adults became higher than those who depended on them for support. This shift, says the report, was a consequence of family planning and brought increased productivity, leading to economic development in the region.

One recent study predicts that if the fertility rate fell by just one child per woman in Nigeria in the next 20 years, the country's economy would grow by at least \$30 billion.

And the benefits are not just economic. The report finds that the costs of ignoring the right to family planning include poverty, exclusion, poor health and gender inequality.

The State of World Population 2012 says that governments, civil society, health providers and communities have the responsibility to protect the right to family planning for women across the spectrum, including those who are young or unmarried.

“Family planning is not a privilege, but a right. Yet, too many women—and men—are denied this human right,” said Dr. Osotimehin. “[...]As we approach the target date for achieving the Millennium Development Goals, I call on all leaders to build on this momentum, close the funding gap, and make voluntary family planning a development priority”.

Activities

19 dicembre 2012: CERI Sciences Po: Elena Ambrosetti and Cristina Giudici met Catherine de Wenden and Gianna Tattolo. They discussed about the exposition on the topic of borders and migrations that will take place in 2014 at the Cité nationale de l'histoire de l'immigration in Paris. **Catherine de Wenden** and the Unesco Chair are responsible of the exposition. **Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo** is member of the Scientific committee of the exposition, directed by Catherine de Wenden. The exposition will be organized in 3 axes: the world, the EU and France. During the meeting several proposals emerged about the organization of the exposition. These ideas will be further discussed during the next meeting of the Paris and Rome Chapter of the Unesco Chair to be held in Paris next February.

The Unesco Chair Population, Migrations and Development” recently took part to **“Le Giornate di Studio sulla Popolazione (GSP) 2013”**, organized by **“The Italian Association for Population Studies (SIS-AISP)”** in **Brixen** last 6-8th February 2013. During the conference, which took place at the Free University of Bozen, **Elena Ambrosetti, Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo and Angela Paparusso** presented a poster entitled **“The EU migration policies in after Arab Spring: the way ahead”**. Aim of the poster was to show the recent research results obtained by the Unesco Chair in the field of the migration policies in the Mediterranean, with a particular focus on Italy.

Academic course on Population and Development, Sapienza, University of Rome. 4 march – 30 May 2013.

The course deals with the relationship between population issues and economic, social and political aspects of development. It introduces the theoretical frameworks to analyze population changes and assesses the consequences of population growth with a particular focus on the factors affecting the components of population change, including fertility and mortality decline, changing sex ratios, migration and ageing. Part of the course will refer to the 1994 Cairo International Conference on Population and Development. It will focus on the conference's plan of action and its implementation as well as policy-making experiences in the health sector, family planning and migration. **Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo, Elena Ambrosetti, Cristina Giudici and Benedetta Cassani** will provide tutorship and academic assistance for the students.

In this newsletter we would like to honour the memory of prof. Giuseppe Burgio, recently passed away in December 2012 in Palermo. Prof. Burgio for many years and in many occasions has worked actively with our Unesco Chair. He was former director of the EuroSapienza – research centre in European and International Studies of Sapienza University of Rome. We would like to remember Professor Burgio for his commitment and diligence in teaching and involving international students in research activities at Sapienza University of Rome, for his passion and dedication to the academic field. All the professors, researchers and students involved in the Unesco Chair “Population, Migrations and Development” are close to prof. Burgio's family and friends and will continue to keep alive the memories of his remarkable work and teachings.



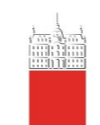
SAPIENZA
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA



UNIVERSITY OF LJUBLJANA



UNIVERSITY OF ISFAHAN



EGYPTIAN SOCIETY FOR
MIGRATION STUDIES



UNIVERSITY OF SANA'A



UNIVERSIDAD DEL
SALVADOR



UNIVERSITA' DEGLI STUDI DI
SIENA



AN-NAJAH NATIONAL
UNIVERSITY



UNESCO CHAIR in Population, Migrations and Development

Director: Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo

General Secretary: Benedetta Cassani

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE:

Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo (Director), Ana Cabré, Graziella Caselli, Serge Feld, Janez Malacic, Catherine Withol de Wenden, Guillaume Wunsch.

UNESCO CHAIR in “Population, Migrations and Development”

Report on Education and Research without Borders: International Forum Proceedings, Rome 12-13 May 2011 - Presentation by Maria Gabriella Briotti

I would like to thank Professor Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo for giving me the opportunity to present and comment the Report on “Population, Migrations and Development”. The Report is the result of the joint effort of the Unesco Chair and the EuroSapienza Research Centre. It collects ideas and contributions, which emerged during the International Forum on “Education and Research without Borders”, held in this Faculty last year in May. I wish to praise all authors and contributors for such an outstanding Report on topics of high relevance for the on-going process of European integration, as well as to thank all editors for the final version of the Report. [...]

The Report is organised in three main sections:

- ◆ The Internationalization of Higher Education
- ◆ The Value of Europe and its Fundamental Freedoms
- ◆ Population, Migrations and Development

The fil-rouge of the Report is given by the notion of European identity and its relevance within national boundaries for our own culture and institutional setting and, at a super-national level, in defining our cultural boundaries. Rightly, the Report emphasises the key role of the *acquis communautaire* in labelling the cultural boundaries of Europe and the European identity.

The *acquis communautaire* can be depicted as the collection of all legislative acts adopted by the European Union in the course of the past 60 years, namely, treaties, agreements, laws, regulations and procedures. *Acquis communautaire* are, however, not only limited to legal principles but they also include cultural values embodied in our society. Those are the values on which the Union is founded, namely, freedom, democracy, equality and respect of human dignity and human rights, thereby including minorities' rights. Those values are common to all Member States where values of diversity, non-discrimination, tolerance, justice, solidarity and a general attitude of openness prevail.

What and which are the boundaries of Europe? In the past, boundaries were associated to geographical and political borders. Today, European borders coincide with those set by the *acquis communautaire*. Within this dimension of cultural identity for European boundary, the studies contained in the Report draw suggestive avenues to deal with the complex issues of migration and growth, which can be seen as examples of best practices.

Main messages of the Report

The Motto “united in diversity” - Multi-lingualism: There is no other continent with such a multiplicity of languages, cultures and a comparable need to communicate among its nations. European integration, cultural exchanges, mobility, multilingualism and coexisting “united in diversity” are current features of living in Europe.

In such an environment, cultural and language barriers may arise, sometimes only based on prejudices, to which one should oppose mind-openness, as well as the capability to share different viewpoints to matters.

An important conclusion of the study is the need for a greater emphasis on multilingualism in education, as well as the need for intercultural experiences and mobility within the European space, crucial to prepare youngsters to a trans-national job market (Erasmus programmes).

The paradox of migrations in an open area - There exists a political and ethical dilemma yet unresolved when looking at the notions of emigration and immigration, with emigration perceived as a matter of human rights and therefore expression of freedom of mobility and individual autonomy, and immigration still seen as a matter of national sovereignty for individual Member States and the European Union as a whole.

The paradox of democratic legitimacy stems from pursuing two objectives, equally wanted from a social standpoint, but politically in conflict. On one side, is the right of national communities to define and control own borders and on the other side is the right of individuals to freedom of mobility. In fact, national States control their borders and can legally refuse access.

As stated in the Report: "Immigration is demand for the "acquis communautaire", i.e. a request to participate to that set of rights and duties that the Europeans have given themselves over the past sixty years and that more than anything distinguish the "European model" in the world. The solution to this problem must be the response of Europe as a whole, which – based upon the principle of subsidiarity – should handle the problems of integration and multiculturalism".

From the sphere of the citizen to the sphere of the individual - To overcome the above-cited paradox, one should look at the issue of immigration from the perspective of the individual, given the standard minimum conditions of human rights which need to be secured and safeguarded whatsoever. On 14 December 2007, in Strasbourg, the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission have solemnly proclaimed the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. The declaration initiated a steady process of recognizing each individual a hard core of rights, never to be denied nor withdrawn, regardless opposite interests of the hosting country. Those are the fundamental rights collected in the six main chapters of the Treaty, namely, dignity, freedom, equality, solidarity, citizenship and justice. Therefore, European values belong to each and every individual who is situated in Europe, resident or migrant, regular or irregular, or asylum seeker. The Report recommends a stronger enforcement and execution of European values and human rights when copying with immigration, legal or irregular, and borders management. Certainly, there is much to do in this field and all actions at the EU and individual country level require an in depth thought to acquire credibility on the international scene.

The challenge of managing borders - In practice, the challenge of managing borders is well illustrated by inner inconsistencies of admission procedures, respect of human rights and security enforcement. By necessity, borders management is constrained by a number of restrictions, such as: fighting against human beings and drug trafficking; recognizing a European borders, which implies abating internal frontier; activating a European justice, which enforces all over Europe decisions adopted internally by specific Member States.

Four pre-judgements and one uncomfortable truth - First, we believe we live in an era of mass migrations, while on the contrary, these concern only the 3% of world population (UNDP, 2009). Second, we are convinced that there is an invasion of migrants from Africa to Europe and, third, that migrations move from South to North. In fact, approximately 60% of migrations take place between countries of a similar level of development. Fourth, we believe that poverty is one of the main reasons for migrating, while in reality the poorest are the less mobile. The uncomfortable truth is that in times of economic crisis as the current ones, anti-immigration feelings arise promptly at an alarming rate. Immigration is then seen as one of the main causes of increasing unemployment and crimes rates, with a disruptive social impact. In countries of immigration, the political debate on how to solve the unemployment problem often turns into barriers or limits to immigration, justified by the need for security policy and borders' controls.

The language barrier - The hostile attitude towards immigration becomes even more acute in times of economic crisis. Particularly in the most recent decade, words like "immigrant" and "political refugee" are more and more associated to words like "crime" and "terrorism" in media, political speeches and public debates. One of the studies contained in the Report has performed a linguistic analysis of legislative texts in the United Kingdom and in the European Union, with regard to various aspects of immigration, over the period 1999 – 2009. In spite of a standardised language and format applied to all legal texts, which should per se imply a neutral tone, the study highlights a clear discriminatory language. Criminalizing regular immigration offers a ground to justify measures taken to hamper immigration.

Public opinion and economic crisis - In industrial countries facing economic uncertainty and growing unemployment, protectionism arises as a way to limit unemployment, based on the idea that the number of available jobs is given and that they should therefore be assigned to natives, rather than immigrants. This is obviously not true, as made clear by a number of studies contained in the Report, which show that the group of immigrants includes highly qualified jobs and entrepreneurial skills, which knock on new businesses. "The potential contribution [of migrant entrepreneurs] to the economies of host countries has not escaped the attention of policy makers: an upward trend in the adoption of specific admission policies for migrant entrepreneurs and investors has been observed in the past decade in OECD countries".

New beliefs and good news: towards openness and science without borders - Since 2000, a new debate has overwhelmed the credo of zero immigration. In Europe, the ageing of population to 2030 and sectorial shortage of some type of workers require a new approach to immigration, based on free circulation of human capital and on multilateralism in governments' decisions concerning policies of migration. In addition, there exists international competition to attract most qualified workers. As recently stated by the OECD: "Immigration flows in Europe, with their complexity and variety, meet European needs from both an economic and demographic point of view: it offsets population decline and ageing, but it also helps maintaining and developing economic activities, eventually expanding the host country's foreign trade using their transnational linkages." The theme "science without borders" concerns mobility of highly qualified labour supply, the new business and their knock on effect on the economy. It is therefore an urgent need to find a balance between openness and restrictions, between targets of security and a functioning market to compete for attracting the best labour force.

Conference Statement: "Respect at Borders, Respect of Borders"

The Treaty of Rome introduced, ahead of times, the free movement of goods, services, capital and people: this principle remains in fundamental texts, but in every day politics its application is linked to texts' interpretation. The Schengen Agreement, to which a part of EU Member States adheres, has modified the status of international migration within EU into internal mobility, bringing forward a major change. Since 1999, there exists a "European immigration and asylum policy" but in spite of its global and growing dimension, the issue of immigration is still bound within the national political arena, with a local approach or national at best.

It emerges the necessity to develop a common management system, which in perspective will become a proper European government of immigration. The position of Europe in the world is a matter of Europe as a whole: neither directed to individual states nor to specific regions nor to local communities. It is essentially a question of "acquis communautaire", i.e. a request to participate to that set of rights and duties that the Europeans have given themselves

The *acquis communautaire* therefore becomes a real frontier, as it represents a qualitative and quantitative parameter to enlarge the Union to new countries. A country that wants to become a member has to have already joined the Council of Europe and agreed to respect all that is stated in the Nice Charter for European citizens: democratic elections, respect for human rights, etc. Besides, whoever wants to join the EU must also accept the new frontier, that is, the *acquis communautaire*.

The solution to immigration problems must therefore be a European response, through a European approach to migration as a whole, which – based upon the principle of subsidiarity – should handle on a local basis the problems of integration and multiculturalism and on a national basis the migratory fluxes and the settlements. It should also preserve at a supranational level (EU) the political direction of migration, including relations with the regions of origin as part of the too quickly neglected Neighbourhood Policy of the European Union.

The European debate in the midst of the crisis

In recent times, common decision-making and responsibilities at the European level have greatly increased, also because of the global financial crisis and the consequent Eurozone crisis. The process of integration of budget policies with the aim of fiscal consolidation and financial stabilisation has therefore moved forward, which is also an important step toward a fiscal union.

Nonetheless, to put into practice the recommendation adopted by the European Council, in March 2012 "Fiscal consolidation and growth enhancement", one has to promote the EU economic convergence as well, while keeping an objective of sustainable growth at the European level, as the integration of fiscal consolidation processes is not sufficient per se.

A critical issue arisen during the Eurozone crisis has been the breakdown of the solidarity stance between Member States, with the widespread perception that only some Member States gained from participating to the EMU. The re-establishment of the solidarity principle, which is one of the reasons inspiring the process of European integration, is also the affirmation of the European model, which is one of competitiveness but also of social responsibility. The Report encourages to react to old and trivial stereotypes and to engage in European policy issues with constructive attitude and within diversity of opinions and standpoints (enlarged mind), recalling that the application of the principle of equality of individuals does not imply uniformity of individuals

The Report also tells us that out of Europe there is strong demand for more Europe, yet a Europe successful in speaking with only one voice and capable to put forward own proposals and initiatives in all situations and political standing, so as to achieve its economic and democratic developments. In addition, this is the only alternatives to a dramatic loss of relevance of a single Member States and of Europe as a whole.

2013 Programme

1 February 2013 - "The Population issue in International Relations" lecture by **Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo**, CASD (Centro Alti Studi della Difesa), Rome.

6-8 February 2013 - Giornate di Studio della Popolazione, Poster session: **Elena Ambrosetti, Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo, Angela Paparusso**: "EU Migration Policies after Arab Spring: the way ahead", Brixen.

1 March - Meeting of the Italian Unesco Chairs. **Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo, Benedetta Cassani** and **Cristina Giudici**, participated to the reunion to promote the network and cooperation between the various Unesco Chair's activities through Italy. National Italian Commission for UNESCO, Rome.

4 March 2013 - Course on "Population and Development" – Faculty of Economics, "Sapienza" University of Rome, Rome.

April-June 2013 - **Elena Ambrosetti** will receive as Sapienza Visiting fellow, Dr. **Tineke Fokkema** (NIDI, The Netherlands) to work on the project: "Variation in transnationalism among Moroccan and Egyptian migrants in Italy", Rome.

22-23 April 2013 - IUSSP Seminar on International Migration in the Middle East and North Africa after the Arab Uprising: A Long Term Perspective, with contributions from **Elena Ambrosetti**, Cairo, Egypt.

23 April 2013 - Special Unesco Chair Session during the CUIA Days in Argentina – organized in collaboration with the USAL (Universidad del Salvador) by **Benedetta Cassani, Cristina Giudici** and **Alicia Bernasconi**, Buenos Aires.

9 May 2013 – International Seminar on "The Governance of International Migrations" – Sapienza University of Rome, by **Catherine Wihtol de Wenden**, Rome.

16 May 2013 - Presentation of the UNFPA 2013 annual report by **Cristiana Scoppa**, AIDOS and Cristina Giudici, Faculty of Economics, "Sapienza" University of Rome, Rome.

17 June 2013 - First Meeting of the working group on "Frontières et migrations" organized by the Paris Chapter, Paris.

15-19 July - ESRA conference on "Mixed Methods in Migration Research: Challenges, Innovations and Applications", directed by **Catherine Wihtol de Wenden** and **Rossalina Latcheva** with contributions from the Paris and Rome Unesco Chair Chapters, Ljubljana.

26-31 August 2013 - XXVII IUSSP International Population Conference, with contributions from the Paris and Rome Unesco Chair Chapters. Busan, Republic of Korea.

October 2013 - Second Meeting of the working group on "Frontières et migrations" organized by the Rome Chapter, Rome.

6 November - Meeting of the Unesco Chair Scientific Committee, Sapienza University of Rome, Rome.

6-9 November - International Seminar on "Europe and Mediterranean" in honor of Giuseppe Burgio – Sapienza University of Rome. Presentation of the volume "Sapienza in the Mediterranean" edited by **Benedetta Cassani**, Rome.