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UNESCO CHAIR in "Population, Migrations and Development"



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Interview to Lucio Alberto Savoia

Ambassador Lucio Alberto Savoia, recently elected Secretary-General of the Italian Commission for Unesco, was interviewed by professor Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo and Benedetta Cassani; on that occasion the Ambassador underlined the significant role that Unesco National Commissions have on the national territory through their advisory governmental functions. They are instrument of social growth and development and contribute to spread Organization ideals and values. Set up by their respective governments in accordance with the Article VII of the UNESCO Constitution, the National Commissions operate, on a permanent basis, for the purpose of associating their governmental and non-governmental bodies in education, sciences, culture and communication with the work of the Organization. With reference to the Italian case,

Commissions' guidelines are implemented by the General Secretary of the Italian Commission for Unesco at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, jointly with the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities, the Ministry for the Environment, the Ministry of Education. The Ambassador also remembered some of the Italian artistic and natural sites forming part of the cultural and natural heritage, which Unesco considers as having outstanding universal value. Ambassador Savoia underlined that, when we talk about Cultural heritage, we cannot forget to take into consideration also the universal value of the "immaterial heritage" such as the Italian ancient tradition of the Sicilian puppets; to this end, several events like the "Nutrition day", "the international Mother language day" and the "Poetry and book day", will take place in the forthcoming months. Unesco Chair is invited to contribute to the abovementioned activities.

Professor Cagiano has also informed the Ambassador about Unesco Chair ongoing activities and invited him to take part in the preparatory initiatives for the Conference "Respect of borders, respect at borders".

UNESCO CHAIR in Population, Migrations and Development

Director: Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo

Secretary General: Benedetta Cassani

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE:

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

Conferences & seminars



Paris, 12 February, 2010 - A seminar entitled "Scenarios in a demographic counter aging society" was organized by the UNESCO Chair "Population, Migrations and Development", at CERI-Sciences Po in Paris. Within the framework of the studies on Europe's ageing, population Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo and Cinzia Castagnaro presented a research on demographic counter-aging society.

Barcelona 18-19 February, 2010 - Scientific Evaluation Committee "Creating Better Cities for Migrants". An Experts evaluation meeting for the elaboration of a UNESCO/UN HABITAT tool kit "Creating Better Cities for Migrants" took place in order to better the social and spatial inclusion of migrants in urban settings and to prevent urban conflicts.

Rome 26 February, 2010 - The Department on Geoeconomic, Linguistic, Statistical and Historical Studies for Regional Analysis organized a "Research Day" in view to promote the interdisciplinary scientific dialogue between researchers and professors. During the event the following research papers will be presented: Autonomia o dipendenza: quale futuro per la longevità? by Cristina Giudici and Maria Felice Arezzo ; Respect of borders, Respect at borders by Elena Ambrosetti.

Buenos Aires, 23 April, 2010 - Unesco Chairs "Urban and Regional Planning for Local Sustainable Development" and "Population, Migrations and Development", represented by Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo, Benedetta Cassani and Gianfranco Franz, will present their ongoing activities. The event will be held in collaboration with Consorzio Interuniversitario Italiano per l'Argentina CUIA.
http://www.cuia.net/ita/pdf/programma_CUIA_Baires.pdf

General Conference 2010: Respect of borders, Respect at borders

On the occasion of the General Conference 2010: Respect of borders, Respect at borders, a series of preparatory seminars will be arranged by the Unesco Chair "Population, Migrations and Development". The seminars will be held at the Faculty of Economics, Sapienza of Rome (Via del Castro Laurenziano, 9).

Preparatory Seminars:

12 April 2010 - Room 6A - h.11.00- 13 .00 - Borders and Development

Claudio Cecchi (Sapienza), Lucio Alberto Savoia (Commissione Italiana Unesco) and Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo (Unesco Chair)

15 April 2010 - Room 6A h.11.00-13 .00 - Borders, Geography and History

Presentation of the book "Migration without borders: essays on the free movement of people" by Paul De Guchteneire (Unesco Paris), Donatella Strangio and Elena Ambrosetti (Sapienza)

28 April 2010 - Council Hall h.11.00-13 .00 - Defence of borders: integration vs security

Enrico Todisco (Sapienza), Sergio Sorbino (Istituto Alti Studi per la Difesa) and Carlo De Stefano (Comitato Analisi Strategica Antiterrorismo)

6 May 2010 - Council Hall h.11.00-13 .00 - Borders, Citizenship and Human rights

Presentation of the book "Migration and Human Rights: The United Nations Conventions on Migrant Workers' Rights" by Antoine Pecoud (Unesco Paris), Arianna Cascelli, Benedetta Cassani and Luca Marini (Sapienza)

10 May 2010 - Room 6A h.11.00-13 .00 - Borders, Political Science and International relations

Giovanna Tattolo (Sapienza) and Catherine de Wenden (CERI Sciences-Po, Paris)

12 May 2010 - Council Hall h.11.00-13 .00 - Borders, Health and Social Economics

Maurizio Franzini (Sapienza), Giuseppe Pileggi (Agenzia delle Dogane, Ministero dell'Economia) (tbc) and Fabio Capani (UNIDAV Telematica)

18 October 2010 - Council Hall h.11.00-13 .00 - Borders, Population and Migrations

Stefano Baldi (Sapienza) and Peter Schatzer (IOM, Geneva)

21 October 2010 - Council Hall h.11.00-13 .00 - Borders and Languages

Ersilia Incelli (Sapienza) and Chiara Prosperi Porta (Sapienza)

15 November 2010 - Council Hall h.11.00-13 .00 - Borders, Governance and Institutions

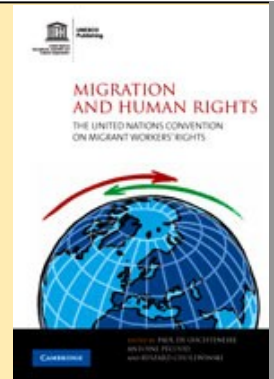
Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo (Unesco Chair) and Habib Achour (Ambassador of Tunisian Republic in Italy) tbc

Research activities

Migration and Human Rights. The United Nations Convention on Migrant Workers' Rights

Ryszard Cholewinski, International Organization for Migration, Geneva, Paul de Gauchteneire, Antoine Pecoud, UNESCO, Paris

The UN Convention on Migrant Workers' Rights is the most comprehensive international treaty in the field of migration and human rights. Adopted in 1990 and entered into force in 2003, it sets a standard in terms of access to human rights for migrants. However, it suffers from a marked indifference: only forty states have ratified it and no major immigration country has done so. This highlights how migrants remain forgotten in terms of access to rights. Even though their labour is essential in the world economy, the non-economic aspect of migration – and especially migrants' rights – remain a neglected dimension of globalisation. This volume provides in-depth information on the Convention and on the reasons behind states' reluctance towards its ratification. It brings together researchers, international civil servants and NGO members and relies upon an interdisciplinary perspective that includes not only law, but also sociology and political science.



Social inequalities in health expectancy of elderly : evidence from the HID Survey

Cristina Giudici, Maria Felice Arezzo, Università di Roma "La Sapienza"

The debate on ageing in Europe is currently paying considerable attention to the health expectancy (HE) of elderly. When the calculation of health expectancy is based on longitudinal surveys, the method of multi-state tables could be used, based on the analyses of the transitions between successive states of health. Information on health status is given by interview surveys and can't be measured after "last" wave and statistical analyses of such highly "censored data" is now well performed. But loss of follow-up "within" two waves is another matter which can induce biases in the statistical results. The aim of this study is to estimate the probability of transition among different health states in the presence of missing data, comparing different estimation methods, and discuss the effect on the estimation of health expectancy. We use the data of the French two-wave survey on handicaps, disabilities and dependency carried out in ordinary settings (HID-ménage). Interviews were conducted at a two years interval (1999-2001) in order to estimate the disability entry, recovery and exit flows due to mortality but also loss of follow-up: the study refers to 9804 individuals aged 55 years and over in 1999 and followed in 2001. On the basis of the HID survey, health is measured through a functional approach, in particular the survey allows the measurement of possible alterations of the physiological functions of the organism and restrictions in the carrying out of everyday tasks; self-perceived health is also analysed. Dependency is get in both strict and large meaning. The methods of Classification and Regression Trees (CART), Logistic Analysis and Multiple Correspondences Analysis are implemented in order to estimate the health status of those individuals for which no information on health evolution is available. The implemented estimation methods lead to comparable results but also absence of major bias. The analysis shows the importance of the social and relational context in worsening the physical, mental and self-perceived health status: the probability to move from disability free to a disabled situation is influenced by the general health status, but the analysis shows also the effect of other covariates, such as the existence of a family and social environment with which individual interact, or the involvement in cultural activities.

The impact of the economic crisis on migrations flows between Italy and North Africa

Elena Ambrosetti, Università di Roma "La Sapienza"

Understanding the impact of the current economic crisis on migration flows is not a trivial issue due to the interplay of several determinants. So far, there is little statistical evidence on the nature and magnitude of this impact and only hypotheses and scenarios can be advanced. This paper aims to fill this gap by trying to assess the effects of the crisis on migration flows between North African countries and Italy. By using up-to-date empirical data and statistics, we find evidence of a twofold trend during 2008: 1) labour migration flows have slightly decreased; 2) undocumented migration has instead increased. Beyond economic factors, several explanations are provided to describe these dynamics. Finally, policy implications and potential solutions are discussed, by focusing in particular on the role of circular migrations. La compréhension de l'impact de la crise économique actuelle sur les évolutions récentes des flux migratoires n'est pas une question facile à traiter en raison de l'interaction de plusieurs facteurs. Il y a encore très peu de statistiques sur le phénomène et l'on ne peut qu'avancer des hypothèses et des scénarios. Cette étude, se propose de détecter les effets de la crise sur les flux migratoires entre l'Afrique du Nord et l'Italie. A partir de données récentes, l'article dégage deux tendances contrastées au cours de l'année 2008: 1) les migrations de travail ont diminué légèrement; 2) les migrations illégales ont augmenté. Mis à part les facteurs économiques, plusieurs explications sont fournies pour expliquer ces tendances. En outre, les implications politiques et des solutions possibles sont analysées en se concentrant en particulier sur le rôle des migrations circulaires.

(CARIM Analytical and synthetic notes n.36, Robert Schuman Center for Advanced Studies, San Domenico di Fiesole (FI), European University Institute, 2009. <http://cadmus.eui.eu/dspace/abstract?handle=1814/12991>)

Information

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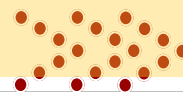
DEMOPÆDIA : a Multilingual Encyclopedia on Population Studies is now available on internet. The aim of the proposed activity is to realise a renewed, innovative, on line wicky-based multilingual encyclopedic demographic dictionary, in order to promote collaborative work across borders in different languages. This modern and widely accessible tool has the ambition of letting scientists, , delimit and share their knowledge in the field of population studies. Demopaedia is build around the correspondence of technical demographic terminology in different languages; fourteen language modules are actually under development. **Cristina Giudici** and **Elena Ambrosetti** are in charge of developing the italian translation. <http://www.demopaedia.org/>

Project **"Violence and Gender in Egypt"** realized by Elena Ambrosetti together with Stéphanie Condon and Nisrin Abu-Amara (INED, Paris). The results of the research will be published in a peer review journal.

GEMMA project - APRE. The results of the Italian workshop "Gender & Migration between Research and Policies", organized by APRE on October 30th, 2009, is now available on the internet: <http://www.gemmaproject.eu/evento.aspx?id=71>

New Publication: GLOBALIZATION. Challenges to Research and Governance, edited by Jukka Kultalahti, Ilari Karppi, Olli Kultalahti, Enrico Todisco

Globalization and Governance are very complex and largely debated phenomena. Economic Globalization is today acknowledged as a matter of fact but the book mostly focuses on the impacts of globalization as seen in the relationships between different communities and population groups as well as regions, cultures and entire civilisations. The article underlines the necessity of new and convergent methodologies for researches on globalization. The book is a joint effort of an open international network of academics and professional experts with different disciplinary, institutional and geographical backgrounds. The authors pursue a truly multidisciplinary and international approach. The following major themes are included: methodology, human mobility and development, cultural aspects and governance.



Academic course on Population and Development, Sapienza, University of Rome. 1 march - 29 May 2010.

The course deals with the relationship between population issues and economic, social and political aspects of development. It introduces the theoretical frameworks to analyze the 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 together with the experience of setting policies on health, family planning and migration.

Raimondo Cagiano de Azevedo, Elena Ambrosetti, Cristina Giudici and Benedetta Cassani will assure the tutorship and the academic assistance to the students.

NEW UNESCO CHAIR - "Sustainable Urban Quality: city life, urban culture, metropolitan development"

Coordinating Institution Faculty of Architecture "L. Quaroni", Sapienza University of Rome, ITALY - Prof. Lucio Barbera

The proposed UNESCO Chair will involve researchers and scholars from different disciplines to contribute to build capacity in teaching, researching, designing and planning with the aim to promote a multidisciplinary scientific approach in the field of sustainable urban quality with the basic premise that cultural diversity is a driving force of development and that the enhancement of universal and equal access to knowledge - also by the use of the most updated information tools (e-learning and e-collaboration) - is fundamental for building knowledge societies.

Research

World Urban Forum 5: The Right to the City-Bridging the Urban Divide

The fifth session of the World Urban Forum (WUF) will be held in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) from 22 to 26 March under the theme "The Right to the City - Bridging the Urban Divide." The world's leading conference on cities, which is organized by the United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-HABITAT) every two years, examines the most pressing problems in the urban context.

Contact: Brigitte Colin, b.colin@unesco.org
<http://www.unhabitat.org/categories.asp?catid=584>

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