



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI TORINO

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Scientific area	Scientific responsible	Host Department	Type of activity	Start of mobility	Language
area 13	Tiziana Bertaccini	Culture Politiche Società	Research		English and Spanish
Type of fellowship	Senior (equal or more than 40 years old) 1 month				
Title of the research project	<i>Regional Migration Systems: From Co-development to Border Control Policies</i>				
Description of the research project	<p>Research Statement</p> <p>Recently, the theoretical debate to explain the migratory flows impacting the EU and North America raised a concern in terms of the definition of each type to movement which implies a need to differentiate the type of assistance and manage of this population. One preliminary distinction is based on the “voluntary” or “forced” nature of the movement. However, it poses the question on what are the elements that exclude one from each other. The author Van Hear (2011) suggests there is a cohort of causes to pursue migration than a sole motivation. A migratory policy distinction on different categories is limited to identify categories of causes or roots for international migration, still the typology of this movements could be linked to a more complex situation. Mixed migration is was integrated by multilateral organizations as “mixed motivations: the recognition that people impelled to leave their countries may be driven by a combination of fears, uncertainties, hopes and aspirations that may be difficult to unravel” (UNCHR, Cited In Van Hear, 2011).</p> <p>In the last two decades, the approach towards international migration in the EU and North America’s regions has shifted from economic and political mechanisms to stem it to the “fortress” border policy. Moreover, there is currently a concern on the diverse causes defining international flows, which is defined as mixed migration and represents a challenge in terms of its classification and policies addressing root causes. Despite all efforts to diminish migration inflows in Europe and the US, challenges such as the Syrian refugee and the Central American children are contesting the border control and migration management in these two different regional settings. However, the underlying question remains in a set of diverse demands in classifying, channelling and assisting immediate needs from managing unexpected migration flows.</p> <p>Regarding the migratory policy in both contexts, the countries involved as transit or ‘buffer zone’ are juggling with movements of population in different directions and with different motivations. The Mediterranean region has been a transit zone for most of the African and Middle East immigration. From the Barcelona Partnership Agreement in 1995 to the last EU-Turkey’s agreement in 2016, the EU developed a complex</p>				



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surveillance system and mechanisms of cooperation within the EU and Third countries. However, the Syrian refugee crisis is a challenge to the whole global migration system. Even more, the Southern Mediterranean countries, including Italy, have received special attention since they play a crucial role in the surveillance, assisting and immediate return of the migration flows (IOM 2015). In the case of the North American region, the sudden arrival to the US of 19, 000 unaccompanied minors in 2015, became a critical point in the management of migration for both the U.S. and Mexico (Paullier 2016). Comparing this situation to the Syria refugee crisis in the EU, the capabilities to assist this population are also limited and leave a vast population in an urgent need of protection.

Taking into account the given examples of humanitarian crisis in both the EU's and the North America's migratory policies, the comparative study could help us to distinguish the mechanisms to approach a complex classification of the immigration flows. How effective is the assessment of the immigration type and to what extent it corresponds to a migratory approach to stem migration is the central research question in this project.

Objectives and Research Questions:

How to distinguish a refugee from an economic migrant is a question for the whole governance of migration? What are the variables to detangle a mixed migration typology? What should be the mechanisms to address the root causes, increasing surveillance versus development in situ? What should be the role play of Italy and Mexico from a geographical political analysis as receiving and transit countries?

The research compare the different response to the mixed migration and refugee crisis within the EU's and North American region in the period 2010-2015. By comparing and analyzing the migratory policies and management of mixed migration in the context of the North American and the EU's contexts, the research a)describe and analyze the main mechanisms of migratory policy to address mixed migration, b)Compare the narrative in the case of the Mediterranean basin and the North American region regarding the migration crisis, c) Identify the mechanisms of protection to the migrants/refugee under the current legal frameworks under the EU and North America's agreements d)analyze the proposals to address the assistance and first response to the refugee crisis in both geographical contexts.

At the state level, the translation of migratory policy based on a more accurate distinction on the motivations to migrate remains as a challenge. More than a conceptual struggle, mixed migration refers to a further analysis of root causes of migration and the proper assessment to design migratory policies capable to respond to the ongoing humanitarian crisis.

Furthermore, under the scope of migration-development nexus and the cooperation with Third countries under the scope of co-development strategies and readmission agreements must be revisited in terms of designing the strategies to distinguish the priority to protect migrant human rights and addressing the root causes.



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	<p>As long as co-development as a policy is underpinning border control policies and express readmission agreements, the management of migrants and refugees would continue to be a limited and only one response to a multivariable phenomenon.</p> <p>Significance/Contribution to the Discipline</p> <p>Qualitative research will allow to identify the similarities and differences in terms of the migratory policies in the EU and North American regional contexts dealing with mixed migration. It will also grasp the best practices and challenges in terms of defining the inflows and their typology. In a further research with migrant/refugee population, the categorization of immigration flows could be more adequately defined based on root causes and needs of assistance, including a better assessment for policies to stem migration.</p>
Profile Description	<p>The applicant must have achieved a master or doctoral degree in migration studies. It is also desirable that the candidate has experience conducting research on comparative studies in migration issues in the European and North American contexts. Excellent knowledge of English and Spanish language is also required.</p>
Research objectives	<p>a) Describe and analyze the main mechanisms of migratory policy to address mixed migration, b) Compare the narrative in the case of the Mediterranean basin and the North American region regarding the migration crisis, c) Identify the mechanisms of protection to the migrants/refugee under the current legal frameworks under the EU and North America's agreements d) Analyze the proposals to address the assistance and first response to the refugee crisis in both geographical contexts.</p>
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