L'University Social Responsibility e il ruolo della ricerca nell'analisi dei fenomeni migratori. Una riflessione internazionale e multidisciplinare tra Italia e Mali.

University Social Responsibility and the research role in the analysis of migratory phenomena. An international and multidisciplinary consideration between Italy and Mali.

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ABSTRACT ITALIANO
La mobilità umana, l'accoglienza nei paesi di destinazione, i drivers e le caratteristiche dei flussi migratori rappresentano un terreno in cui le Università possono giocare un ruolo fondamentale nell'ottica dell'University Social Responsibility (USR). La ricerca scientifica in contesti internazionali, finalizzata all'analisi dei fenomeni migratori, è fondamentale per la loro comprensione e la messa in campo di azioni *evidence based* a forte impatto sociale. L'obiettivo del contributo, nato grazie alla partecipazione alla conferenza internazionale "Irregular Migration from West Africa to Europe: What Challenges for ECOWAS Countries" organizzata in Costa d'Avorio a marzo 2019 dalla Commissione Nazionale UNESCO, è mettere in comune punti di vista disciplinari e geografici differenti ma complementari, utili alla creazione di un patrimonio condiviso, all'interno di reti e sinergie transnazionali. Il paper affronta il tema della USR in ambito internazionale, attraverso un ponte Italia-Mali.

ENGLISH ABSTRACT
Human mobility, the host countries welcoming systems, the migration drivers, the dynamics and characteristics of migratory flows represent a wide field where Universities can play a fundamental role in the University Social Responsibility (USR). The contribution of scientific research in international contexts, analyzing the migratory phenomena, is fundamental for its comprehension and for the inclusion of deep social impact and *evidence based* actions. The target of this essay, originated from the participation to the international conference "Irregular Migration from West Africa to Europe: What Challenges for ECOWAS Countries" held in Ivory Coast on March 2019 by the National Commission for UNESCO, is to pool different disciplinary and geographic points of view, that are also complementary and useful for the creation of a shared knowledge heritage within transnational networks and synergies. The paper faces the topic of USR on the international field, through an Italy-Mali.

Topics, perspectives and challenges

Human mobility has always configured hybrid and complex scenarios at a global level affecting either host countries and countries of origin (and transit countries), involved in the analysis and governance of international and intraregional migratory flows. The education and training systems shall not be excluded from these phenome-

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na. In fact, if the host countries are expected to build inclusive and sustainable societies, granting rights and equal access opportunities for everybody without distinctions, promoting employment and respectable job (UN, 2015); the countries of origin, within the international debate on the nexus between migration and development (De Haas, 2010a; 2012), are engaged in: protracted brain drain and brain gain phenomena (Stark, Helmenstein & Prskawetz, 1997) within permanent, circular or return migratory dynamics; the diasporas and money transfer role, connected to the socio-cultural and educational benefits resulting from social remittances (Levitt, 1998); the creation of transnational identities from first or new generation immigrants or with double loyalty (Vertovec, 1999).

University, in this regard, may have a fundamental role as social and cultural actor with the duty of producing knowledge and of answering to social emergent problems. To talk about immigration also entails upsetting the own point of view about international and intra-regional migratory phenomena, in order to identify the responsibility and the challenges that European and African Universities have to face, for promoting hospitable societies and facilitating safe and regular migratory routes. On the one hand, all the support work to the creation of social and working inclusion systems occurs in host countries with a narration based on real data and evidence. On the other hand, University through the creation of transnational networks, scientific research (in the countries of origin) and development cooperation actions, plays a central role as social actor on the international level. This is crucial for the comprehension of complex phenomena, for the study of good practices already existing and for the transferability of already validated models and strategies.

The University Social Responsibility in the international field

This paper, starting with empiric research experiences realized in ECOWAS area countries (Economic Community of West African States), from the international and multidisciplinary point of view, aims at reflecting on the role that university and scientific research play in the analysis, the comprehension and the management of the international migration and human mobility phenomena, considering the existing and possible specificities and hints. The topics, the perspectives and the challenges related to international migrations, with the analysis and the correlated data, more than undoubtedly imposing a consideration at the political level, bring to play the ultimate institution designated to the production of knowledge and to cultural thinking within each country: University. The reasoning on the University Social Responsibility (USR) and on the role that university as institution may have as proposed by this essay, is part of the theoretical framework (1). USR is considered as a set of "actions and processes, which help facilitate the grater alignment between university and the societal need in an appropriate manner and with a strong sense of ethics" (Herrera, 2009 - mentioned in Shek, Yuen-Tsang & Ng, 2017, p.12).

University can develop expertise in sectors needing experiences, good practices and transferable interpretative models based on evidence and research results, in all its

vocation, research and third mission activities dealing with migration topic. It already does it through the European planning and international partnerships, precious opportunities to develop expertise exchanges and to produce know-how. It does it at the national level in synergy with the institutions, influencing and stimulating the creation of public policies and virtuous systems able to face the social challenges in the territories. It still does it creating educational activities focused on the skills identification or on the introduction in higher education and vocational training systems; it does through the dialogue with civil society and the third sector, daily involved in the management of welcoming and immigrants' integration systems. It finally does it, through the critical and constant thinking on the professionalisms and on the skills requested by society and job market, and on the academic education called to provide experts and vocational profiles at the end of study courses.

The university cultural responsibility is inseparably linked to social responsibility if interpreted as a university's higher attention and care towards the social emergent matters and towards all those socioeconomic-cultural transformations occurring today (or have always occurred) at incessant rhythm, involving areas and people. One of these is human mobility involving the destination and host countries, with different but interconnected topics and matters. University can play a very important role in this direction, facing the matters with research and competences, capable of generating adequate responses for the definition of theoretical and interpretative frameworks, critical and never unidimensional. The multidimensional, interdisciplinary and international openness is unavoidable for the creation of operative inter-institutional networks and strategies; as for the enhancement of unusual perspective analysis. The meaning of cultural and social responsibility can be intended as "accountability to the whole society [that] involves personal improvement to the benefit of the society and to its main concerns: climate change, global inequities, environment protection, recycling" (Vasilescu, Barna, Epure & Baicu, 2010, p. 4181).

In the African universities the researchers have contributed to a better comprehension of the migratory phenomenon through laboratories and research units, specialization courses and teams working on the matters linked to migrations and mobility. In Mali, the Literature and Human Sciences University since 2018 has a specialization course titled "Migrations, Societies and Development" (MISODE). This course aims at the education of 25 Malians on the migratory issues every year. The social responsibility of university is therefore focused on this kind of educational activities and on the challenge to contribute to a better comprehension of the social dynamics. Such initiatives contribute, in part, to the institutional debates and to political decision processes. The topic of higher education, linked to exchange processes and international mobility for study, can be analysed from the USR perspective. For instance, the program "Transfer of Knowledge Through Expatriate National" (TOKTEN) of UNDP (United Nations Development Program) aims at making the countries of origin take advantage of the contribution of their intellectual diaspora either in the academic field and in other vital sectors such as sanity and agriculture. In the absence of a definitive way back to their country of origin, the

skilled immigrants may contribute to the development of their country through annual stays. The international networks are built through the Tokten program and through bilateral agreements between occidental and african universities. The Literature and Human Sciences University of Bamako (ULSHB) and the Turin University (Italy) made a partnership agreement favoring a crossed look on migrations and on other social dynamics. What looks central is the unavoidable transnational dimension linking both European and African universities, designated to face common social problems with the aim of finding shared and sustainable solutions. The following paragraph highlights the job that the West Africa countries are promoting on the subject of migratory phenomena which, as we shall see, can be analyzed according to several points of view.

Regional Symposium: "Irregular Migration from West Africa to Europe: What challenges for ECOWAS countries"

On March 12, 13 and 14, in Grand Bassam, Ivory Coast, the Regional Symposium "Irregular Migration from West Africa to Europe: What challenges for ECOWAS Countries" was held, organized by Ivory National Commission for UNESCO with the participation of the ECOWAS area countries (2). Political and representatives of all West Africa, UNESCO national commissions representatives, University Institutions, International Organisms, Non-Governmental Organizations, field experts (3), took part to the three days.

The content of the conference was organized in thematic sessions through which all the aspects related to the migration phenomenon were touched upon:

1. reason and impact of irregular migration in the ECOWAS region;
2. irregular migration: fight strategies and policies;
3. irregular migration and human rights;
4. know-how, public policies and sub-regional cooperation for the optimization of inner migration in the ECOWAS region;
5. youth and irregular immigration in the ECOWAS region; experiences, challenges and opportunities;
6. women and irregular immigration in the ECOWAS region: experiences and family impact.

By the synthesis of the speeches and considerations developed during the sessions, the following recommendations arose:

1. to enhance the scientific research for the analysis of migration causes and of migration phenomena evolution;
2. to have an inclusive approach in the young people awareness and the promotion of local resources;
3. to recognize the NGO role and to support them in the fight against irregular migration;
4. to activate actions against human being trafficking and the traffickers' networks;
5. to promote and facilitate legal migration paths;

6. to involve the institutions at any level for the creation of observatories on the migratory phenomena;
7. to invest in work policies, entrepreneurship development and vocational training;
8. to enhance and promote youth, self-employment and women empowerment;
9. to promote reporters' and the communication experts' training.

The conference offered the chance to face all the aspects linked to migratory phenomena in an interdisciplinary way and through the participation of a big variety of participants. Furthermore, the need to specify a common terminology when talking about the reasons and the characteristics of migration was observed. It also came to light that the topic of job and professional insertion, is confirmed to be the biggest factor of social integration. The migratory phenomena, especially their analysis and their management, engages the whole world, but more attention to the intraregional migrations shall be given. Finally, the migrations to Europe are at the middle of the relationship between the two continents, so common strategies and actions to face and manage them are needed.

The University role in the analysis and management of migratory phenomena

The contribution of the Universities participating at the international conference on irregular migrations (Ivory Coast, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Italy, Mali, Morocco, Senegal, Togo) was interesting, mainly under three points of view:
- the scientific research contribution on the analysis of migration drivers, fundamental for the comprehension of the phenomena, but also for the implementation of deep social impact and evidence-based actions;
- the pooling of different disciplinary perspectives, either to create of a common and shared knowledge heritage, and to build transnational networks and synergies;
- the need to establish partnerships with the institutions and with civil society organizations, in order to allow and facilitate the realization of research-intervention projects in local communities.

The human mobility can certainly be an opportunity, but only if the positive role ascribed to it first of all by the Agenda 2030 for the Sustainable Development of United Nations for inclusive growth and for human, social, environmental and economic development, is recognized to it. In this direction University can play a key role and pursue this goal by exercising its cultural and social functions through scientific research at an international level. But most of all through the creation of networks and partnerships with strong added value, given by disciplinary and geographic perspectives, different but complementary. Universities provide vocational training suitable to the job market needs, high level human resources and education, influencing the students' decisions to stay home or move elsewhere.

The human mobility phenomenon

Scientific research on migratory phenomena, both international and intraregional, fits in the framework of the global strategies and policies on immigration, starting with the already mentioned Agenda 2030 for the Sustainable Development. By the end of 2018, in

Marrakech, Morocco, with 152 votes in favor, 5 against and 12 abstentions, the "Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration" (UN, 2019) was voted, at the end of a process started in 2016 with the "New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants" (UN, 2016). The Global Compact is an intergovernmental agreement, non-binding, dealing with international migrations in a holistic and global way, considering the migratory experience as a human experience: "we recognize that it is a source of prosperity, innovation and sustainable development in our globalized world, and that these positive impacts can be optimized by improving migration governance" (p. 3). The human mobility phenomenon, defined by UNDP as "the ability of individuals, families or groups of people to choose their place of residence" (2009, p. 15), is a construct involving the ideas of human development, ability and freedom. The human development is defined as that "process of enlarging people's choices […] [depending on] formation of human capabilities […] and the use of people make of their acquired capabilities" (UNDP, 1990, p. 10). The subjective development and agency of the person match at a micro level with the realization of the migratory project which cannot be simply considered as a reaction to macro-processes of social and structural context transformation (De Haas & UNDP, 2009). The person develops ambitions and functional capabilities for the realization of life project (Nussbaum, 2011; Sen, 1989) within which the migratory project can be inserted. However, ambitions and skills not always match or indeed the one takes automatically to the other. According to Carling model (2002; Carling & Schewel, 2018), ambition and ability are "determined simultaneously from above and below. The aspiration to migrate emerges within a particular macro-level emigration environment, encompassing the social, economic and political context in which particular social constructions of migration exist. Individual characteristics interact with this environment to determine patterns of who wishes to leave and who wishes to stay" (p. 946). Migration can be considered a function between the capabilities of a person and his migratory aspiration; the migratory aspiration grows in accordance with the differential between personal ambitions and limited opportunities offered by the context (De Haas, 2010b). However, the lack of migratory capability does not exclude the presence of a subject knowledge potential, of a migratory potential made by aspirations and opportunities. The migratory capacity may favour the realization of aware life projects alternative to the migratory choice, through appropriate and focused measures (De Maria, 2018).

International migrations

Today international migrations involve about 258 million people who reside in a different country from the birth one (UNDESA, 2017) and the improvement of migrant population remains constant and proportional to the improvement of global population. (De Haas, et al., 2018). Around 30% is under the UNHCR protection (UNHCR, Operational Data Portal), people who were forced to leave their country for conflicts, persecutions, violence or natural disasters. According to the last survey of International Labour Organization (ILO, 2018), the migrant workers represented about 64%. The total of international migrants comes out from the set of an incoming and coming out quotas, present in each continent: Asia at the first place (in both cases), since the years 2000,

followed at second place by Europe; North America and Africa are at third place. The United Nations data show that in 2017 the 67% of all international migrants mostly came from twenty countries or areas of origin: eleven in Asia, six in Europe, and one each respectively in Africa, Latin America/Caribbean and North America (UNDESA, 2017). The International Organization for Migrations (IOM, 2018), through the flows monitoring and the phenomena analysis, provides a wide range of categories and information related to international migrations, giving the chance to distinguish between specific problems and different targets: international students, women and minors victims of trafficking, slave labor victims, environmental migrants, irregular migrants, return migrants, missing migrants, relocated migrants, exc. In all cases it is people, women and men, with ambitions and life projects depending a lot on the available opportunities in the context they live, as on the personal capacities and resources.

The potential migration

From the estimation of potential migration realized and monitored by Gallup World Poll (GWP) (Esipova, Ray & Srinivasan, 2011; Esipova, Ray & Pugliese, 2017; Esipova, Pugliese & Ray, 2018; Gravelle, Srinivasan, Esipova & Ray, 2010), which has investigated the desire, the planning and the preparation related to the migratory project and considering the analysis of Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (Laczko, Tjaden & Auer, 2017) of IOM on how to measure potential migration, it can be observed that:
- the 15% of global adult population, according to the last estimations 2015-2017 (about 750 million people), expresses a general desire to leave and move in another country, having the possibility to do it; this desire to emigrate is higher in sub-saharan Africa, where a percentage of 33% is reached. The United States, Canada, Germany and France are the first four most wished destinations (2017 data);
- the same investigations show that this data decreases to 1,3% (66 millions) if we consider only those who are planning to leave in the following 12 months; we reach to 0,4% (23 millions) isolating who is effectively preparing to leave;
- education, age and unqualified job can be factors encouraging people to develop a migratory aspiration, just like transnational networks that is a relevant predictive factor.

Potential migration, even if not corresponding to a real people migratory flow, measures however the ability to strive for better life conditions and the presence of a future oriented vision (Appadurai, 2007); to be aware and to think about our own existence is the first step to recognize a problem, to criticize and modify our own life conditions (Freire, 1968/2002; Mezirow, 1991/2003). Between the desire to leave our own country and the ability or possibility to do it there is a considerable difference and several variables, with personal and context matters interfering with the realization of the migratory project. By 2010, the percentage of who plans effectively to migrate within 12 months has increased with a 2% per year global average; though in West Africa the percentage has improved with a 7% per year global average by 2010; Africa and Asia are the first two countries with higher migratory potential among adult people (in contrast with the number of international migrants where Africa is placed at third place). The half of the adults who are planning to leave, lives in only 20 countries worldwide and,

proportionally to the population residing in every country, the first 20 with the highest migratory percentage are arranged as follows: 14 in Africa (especially west and east Africa), three in the Caribbean and central America, two in Middle Eastern countries and Albania.

Going beyond the reported data, which are partial and selected for this essay, it is important to underline that the correlation between the international migration data and the potential migration estimations can help understand the dynamics, the flows, the strategies, the trends and the different kinds of migrations. A framework that cannot be connected to few and isolated variables, but today more than ever appearing complex and variegated.

The intraregional migration

Considering the West African case, we know that today the intraregional mobility in ECOWAS area is definitely superior if compared to the migration to Europe (UNDOC, 2018). Africa is a continent of any kind of migrations. The intraregional migrations represent the biggest part of migration flows, with a rate representing more than the 80% of the continent transfers.

Country	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	TOTAL
Libya	67	29	308	689	49	864	664	2.670
Morocco	-	-	6	1.289	8	152	-	1.455
Angola	-	22	501	78	-	19	12	632
Mozambique	-	-	-	-	-	3	127	130
Algeria	-	-	410	276	-	-	-	686
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	152	-	-	7	-	159
Hivory Coast	-	22.676	17.561	-	-	-	-	40.237
Mauritania	-	-	11	-	76	-	2	89
Kenya	-	-	2	2	-	2	3	9
Gabon	-	4	4	-	-	-	73	81
Zambia	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	3
TOTAL	**67**	**22.732**	**18.956**	**2.335**	**133**	**1.047**	**881**	**46.151**
France	218	288	364	369	272	253	410	2.174
Spain	-	4	1	-	623	534	1.410	2.572
Germany	-	2	-	1	-	3	1	7
Switzerland	-	-	-	3	7	3	7	20
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Italy	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	4
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
TOTAL	**218**	**294**	**366**	**373**	**902**	**794**	**1.834**	**4.781**

FIG. 1 - EXPULSIONS AND REPATRIATIONS OF IRREGULAR MALIAN MIGRANTS ABROAD, BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, FROM 2002 TO 2008 (BALLO, 2009).

This internal migration is well settled because of the historical importance of the people's mixture, but most of all thanks to the agreements and the protocols of free circulations of people made by politic-economic institutions such as ECOWAS and SADC (Southern Africa Development Community). It concerns both men and women, both young and adult people. The data recently collected on the base of the flows monitored by IOM since the beginning of 2017 show that the percentage of intraregional flows or inside the same country, has reached 95%: Niger, Mali, Senegal and Nigeria are the main destinations of inner flows (IOM'a Displacement Tracking Matrix). At an intraregional level, the African migrants have to face enormous difficulties for the sojourn and for the respect of the rights of the immigrant workers. The Libya reportage of the American network BBC has proved a clear representation of it. To make an example, between 2002 and 2008 (Figure 1) the number of Malian migrants returned to their countries of origin and expelled by Africa and Europe was respectively 46.551 and 4.781 (Ballo, 2009. p. 120). Recently, the middle-african Republic crisis made about 1.800 people come back home. According to the Foreign Malians Minister Counselor between 2017 and 2019 more than 10.000 malians were repatriated especially Algeria and Libya.

A look from Africa

In Africa migration is a multi-secular phenomenon. The phenomenon has its roots in the big empires and reigns, in the trans-Saharan trade, in the big colonial yards (the peanuts plantations in Senegal, the coffee and cocoa ones in Ivory Coast, the Niger bureaus located in Mali). The African migration is complex and it concerns all the countries at different proportions. Some countries, like South-Africa, the two Congo, Angola, Ghana, Ivory Coast and the Maghreb countries attract the continental inner migratory flows. Other countries, such as Mali, Senegal, and Mauritania are emigration basins par excellence, even if they are also transit and settlement countries.

The international migrations have developed by the time of European colonization of African countries. This colonizing super powers (Italy, France, Germany, Portugal, and England) host most of the African migrants. In most cases the migrants coming from anglophone countries go to Great Britain, while the francophones concentrate in France. For a long time, the Malian migration to Europe has been a circular phenomenon with a renewal of those who left. The socio-professional insertion of Malians in the host country is favored by the solidarity of the communities. Abdou Salam Fall (2003) states that: "these last [the new arrived] integrate, reside and work in host countries thanks to the migratory networks organized around social, ethnic, family factors […] and professional" (p. 23). With the development of policies of closure of the European borders and the correlated expulsions, the migrants have created several illegal or informal settlement strategies in the host countries.

By the 1990s, Asia and America have also become destinations for businessmen and dealers. Thailandia, China, Saudi Arabia, Dubai are the main destinations while United States and Canada polarize the flows to the American continent. It should be noted that sub-Saharan migration to Europe is regularly the object of attention of political decision-makers and media (TV and media). On the contrary, as observed by Lessault and

Beauchemin (2009), there are neither invasions, nor exoduses to Europe from sub-Saharan Africa. In fact, in Africa the intraregional migration represents the majority of continental flows. This south-south migration is seven times superior to the migratory flows from West Africa countries to other regions of the world (IOM, 2015).

Most of the studies on international migrations concentrate on the flows to Europe. For a long time, the push factors, the journey and sojourn conditions in European countries have been emphasized. The works focus either on the classic departure factors and on the new dynamics related to irregular migration. This last is the object of several academic publications about the sufferings of the migration candidates, about the routes, the traffickers' networks, and the transit zones, exc. The conditions of irregular migration are described as particularly difficult. The journey to Europe is subject to restrictive measures making hard the entrance and sojourn conditions. Since 2004, the UE has developed several external borders control tools according to the will to select only the people it needs. Likewise, in most of the European countries, there is a part of the population who do not appreciate other people to enter irregularly in their country. During electoral periods, the migrant becomes the scapegoat of extreme right parties as for example in Hungary, France, Spain and Italy. Italy and Spain are the main entrance doors to Europe. What happened in Ceuta and Mellila and the shipwrecks in Mediterranean Sea prove the flows and irregular migration's actuality. Once in Europe, the migrants are employed in the construction areas, some find job in the orchards or in the tomato fields. Some others follow their way to France, Germany and Belgium.

The African Union (AU) has a positive representation of migration that is perceived as a development vector. In 2006, it adopted a migration for Africa political framework (MPFA). The Cotonou Africa-Caribbean-Pacific agreement (ACP)/United Europe (UE) favors a migration transcontinental governance. The UE and the AU work together in the fight against irregular migration and in the promotion of safe, regular and organized migrations. During the last 13 years the African leaders have taken part to all the high-level international meetings on migration, as the United Nation Summit (2016), the Valletta Summit (2015) and also to the adoption of the Global Compact on migration in Marrakech, at the end of 2018.

For a long time, at a regional level, the ECOWAS has taken note of the phenomenon adopting since 1979 a protocol for the free circulation of people, for the residence and settlement right. Moreover, since 2000, the ECOWAS has a common approach on migration. The importance of the migratory remittances to African countries pushed them to implement several institutional devices dedicated to migrants (secretariat, observatory, direction and ministry). Mali is a good example of this. Malian migration is multi-secular and it concerns all the country regions (Ballo, 2009; Gary-Tounkara, 2008; Lecomte, 2009;). By 1991 the country has adopted several initiatives aimed at making of its diaspora a development whippet. We are dealing with:
- the High Council of Malians Abroad (HCME), a productive structure of public utility in 1991;
- the representative Ministry officer of the Malian s abroad in 1994;
- the General Delegation of Malians abroad (DGME) in 2000;

- the Abroad Malians and African Integration Ministry (MMEIA) in 2004;
- the Information and Migration Governance Center (CIGEM) in 2008;
- the Migration National Policy (PONAM) in 2014.

In general, the migration is perceived as positive by the african Countries of origin of the migrants, for the importance of remittances. The financial transfers are, in fact, very important for the countries' economy and they are indisputably safety tools for many families and regions of origin of the migrants. In Mali they represent the 11% of PIL and amount to 572 milliard Francs CFA in 2018. Although in Mali, all the administrative regions have benefited of the migrants' contribution, Kayes region has the most structured diaspora overstepping the Malian State in the offer of the basic social services. In fact, several investments as the arable lands, roads, schools, the sanitary centers are born thanks to the migrants associations' funds. In most of African countries, the money transferred by migrants are mainly addressed to family needs (food, sanitary assistance, education) not forgetting the expenses for the ostentation and purchase of imported goods (TV, mobile) or the houses inspired to occidental architecture.

A look from Europe

The 95% of migratory flows is intra-regional or taking place inside the same countries involved, this is a significant data; a data that seems to be confirmed by numbers, expressed in tens of thousands, concerning the arrivals in Europe, by sea and by land, during the last three years, from January 2016 to December 2018 (Figure 2). A significant decrease in the arrivals between 2016 and 2017 which continued in 2018 is noted; but even though the arrivals in Italy continue decreasing, in Greece and Spain they increase again (Figure 3). This trend is confirmed also in the first trimester of 2019, with a total number of 15.100 arrivals of whom 177 in Cyprus, 244 in Malta, 252 in Bulgaria, 524 in Italy, 6889 in Greece and 7014 in Spain.

These variations reflect and express the dynamic evolution of migratory routes (EC, 2019, p. 3-4): the number of arrivals from the Central route of Mediterranean decreases and the arrivals from the Western route of Mediterranean/Atlantic route and from the eastern Mediterranean increase. In 2018 an increase of the Western Balkans route was recorded.

Country	Arrivals to Europe 2016			Arrivals to Europe 2017			Arrivals to Europe 2018		
	By Sea	By Land	Total	By Sea	By Land	Total	By Sea	By Land	Total
Italy	324.726	-	**324.726**	119.369	-	**119.369**	23.370	-	**23.370**
Greece	173.614	3.292	**176.906**	29.501	5.551	**35.052**	32.742	17.473	**50.215**
Spain	8.262	5.945	**14.207**	22.414	6.293	**28.707**	58.525	6.800	**65.325**
Bulgaria	-	17.187	**17.187**	-	2.562	**2.562**	-	2.533	**2.533**
Cyprus	345	-	**345**	1.078	-	**1.078**	1.278	-	**1.278**
Malta	24	-	**24**	-	-	**-**	1.445	-	**1.445**
TOTAL			**736.605**	172.362	14.406	**186.768**	117.360	26.806	**144.166**

FIG. 2 - FLOW MONITORING EUROPE, EDITED BY IOM.

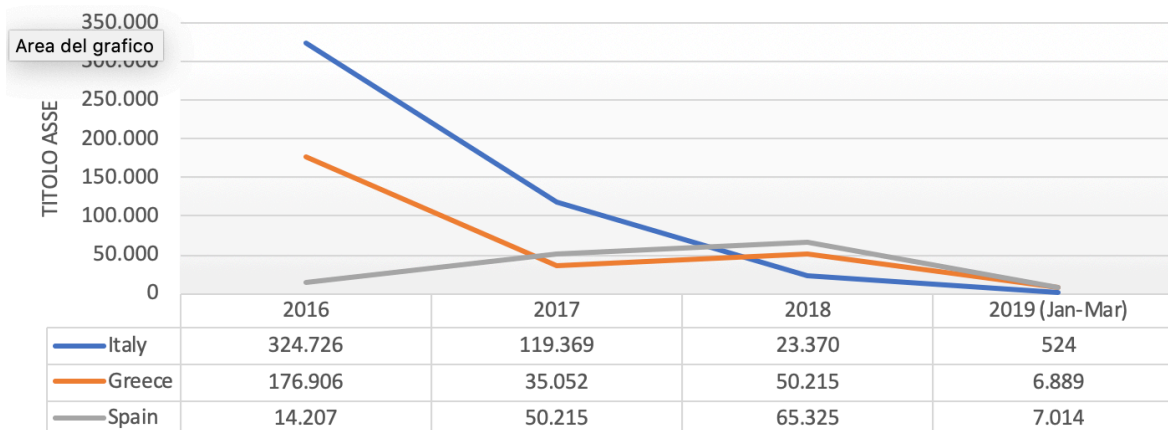|	2016	2017	2018	2019 (Jan-Mar)
Italy	324.726	119.369	23.370	524
Greece	176.906	35.052	50.215	6.889
Spain	14.207	50.215	65.325	7.014

FIG. 3 - ARRIVAL ON THE EUROPEAN COASTS IN THE THREE YEARS 2016-2018 (AND FIRST TRIMESTER 2019).

Since 1994, United Europe, through communication about immigration and asylum policies (EC, 1994), started to face the matter of migratory pressure towards Europe and the root causes determining it. The approach adopted in this paper combines together short-term actions to control the irregular flows and long term cooperation with the countries of origin to promote the root causes of migration. The UE today moves within the framework traced in 2005 by the Global Approach on Migration (GAM), Global Approach on Migration and Mobility (GAMM) in 2011, aimed at facing all the aspects connected to the migratory phenomenon in a new, balanced and global way and in the awareness to adopt coherent migratory policies, recognizing the challenges and the social transformation on stage. In 2015 the European Agenda on Migration was introduced, it was based on four fundamental pillars: reducing the incentives for irregular migration; border management; a strong common European asylum policy of strong asylum; realization of a new policy on legal migration (EU, 2015). After the approval of the European Agenda on Migration, other UE measures followed, among which:
- the institution of the European Union Emergency Trust Fund (EUTF) for the fight to root causes of migration in Africa in 2015 (4);
- the approval, in 2017, of the new European Consensus on Development (5) and the adoption of the external public and private investment plan (6), for the improvement of economic and social development, with a particular attention to the creation of workplaces.

United Europe's objective is to realize investments and innovations to increase growth and employment opportunities, supporting both social and education systems (EU, 2017). In the last monitoring report on the European Agenda on Migration implementation (EC, 2019) the main objectives reached by its functioning, are shown:
- more than 140 million euro provided in the context of Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) to support integration and regular migration measures;
- implementation of the fight action against the criminal networks of traffickers;
- 23 formal bilateral agreements signed with countries of origin and of transit;
- 730.000 sea rescues since 2015;

- millions of asylum seekers, refugees and displaced persons who benefited of the programs financed by the EUTF for Africa which has been crucial also for the voluntary repatriation of over 37.000 vulnerable migrants from Libya to their countries of origin.

Moreover, the document specifies that Libya in 2018, was still the country from which there is a half of the total number of departures to Europe and that the Libyan Coast Guard still intercepts and rescues a big number of people in the sea. Leaving aside here the reflections on the evolution of the European policies on immigration, on the Libyan political situation and on the considerations about the homeland security/non security or on the suitability to manage and assist the migrants in the sea, the percentage data of the deaths in the Mediterranean occurred in the first trimester of 2019, is reported, commensurate to the sea-crossing attempts: considering only the cases of central Mediterranean route, we go from 2,3% in 2018 to 11,1% in 2019 (IOM Missing Migrants).

The UE political purposes and the analysis of the existing data, part of which have been proposed here, undoubtedly impose a constant and critical reflection for the competent institutions, but also for all the subjects interested in the migratory phenomenon. The main topics are: the perception of the migratory emergency, the flows governance ability, the actual narration about the migratory phenomena, the effectiveness of bilateral agreements, the comprehension of migratory dynamics and the sea rescue policies. The several declinations of the human mobility phenomenon that have been displayed, clearly demonstrate the complexity of the matter and the perspective plurality that can be adopted.

Scientific research on migration causes: approaches and analysis models

The decision to leave or to stay is hard. A synthesis of theoretical approaches and analysis models has been recently proposed by Etienne Piguet (2013). In fact, there are several theoretical currents referring to several disciplines (sociology, anthropology, psychology, geography, economy). For the neoclassic economic current, the individual is still the reference unit. As Piguet states (2013), the rational choice theory (RCT) was developed within the economy framework and later recalled by sociologists, among who George Homans was a pioneer (1961). The individual has to face bonds limiting his choices (Haug, 2008; Simon, 1957). Some consider also the life path of the migrant (Réat, Piguet, Besson & Södeström, 2008) or his human capital (Siaastad, 1962), while others emphasize the interethnic solidarity networks related to context (Faist, 1997; Massey, 1990; Portes, 1988). Over and above the explicatory theories, from the analysis it emerges that eight main dimensions explain African migration: the economic, cultural, climatic, sociodemographic, educational, sanitary, symbolic and political factors. Today, the evolution of causes concepts, determinant and migration drivers (Carling & Collins, 2018) offers a multidisciplinary theoretical-interpretative framework overcoming the classical distinction between push-pull factors. With the transition from the use of cause concept to that of migration driver, a more complex and multidimensional analysis of the migratory choice and the elaboration of models more attentive to the multiple dynamics that determine it, were enabled. What influences the construction of a migratory project can be

attributed to multiple factors, and their combination, of economic, political, social, but also environmental, demographic, symbolic and psychological nature (Lee, 1966; Black, et al., 2011; De Haas, 2010a; Castles, 2010; De Haas & Fransen, 2018; De Haas, et al., 2018). There are also some transversal components creating the structural and spatial conditions able to facilitate or to limit the departure and to explain the modalities and functioning of the migratory processes (Van Hear, Bakewell & Long, 2018). By adopting a pedagogical perspective as analysis and research lens on migratory phenomena, we can consider the educational dimension in the building process of a migratory plan. This kind of reflection takes to the consideration of three main dimensions: the educational conditions of the subject, which influence the birth of a migratory aspiration and which allow the identification of the interested public (De Sanctis, 1975; 1988; De Sanctis & Federighi, 1980; Federighi, 2000; Federighi, 2007); the migratory aspiration determined by the context elements that facilitate or limit the subject agency (Van Hear, Bakewell, & Long, 2018), defining the educational potential of life and job context and the access to opportunities (Bernstein, 1990; Federighi, 2007); the subject's knowledge potential, the role it plays in the interpretation and transformation of reality, and in the life project realization (Del Gobbo, 2007; Feuerstein, 1980; Laporta, 1979, 1996; Orefice, 2001). The correlation between the variables enables to identify focused migratory profiles, on the basis of information about the departure conditions, about life project, but most of all about potentialities: useful information for the policies development and for informed measures, finalized to answer to specific matters and needs.

Conclusions

The University Social Responsibility category related to migratory phenomena, in terms of scientific research, involves the strengthening and development of a double/triple dimension:
- the research on the efficacy of host systems in the host countries (including the education and training systems) and the training of expertise able to face the society challenges in terms of economic and social inclusion of migrants;
- the research on the migration drivers which influence, favor or limit, the people's full realization, and on the impact evaluation of projects implemented in the countries of origin;
- the perspective change of the same research: looking from the African countries' point of view, disciplinary, geographic, historical and cultural, not in a unidirectional, but in a circular way.

In Africa migration is anchored to traditions. It mobilizes families, States, political institutions operating towards a governance connecting migration to development. Within such venture, the fight to irregular migration, the migrant's rights protection and the enhancement of migratory remittances, economic and social, are at the center of attention.

The African and European Universities, do not and cannot remain indifferent, strengthening the already existing research and training on the topics of development and human mobility. Such actions contribute to produce evidence capable to guide the political

action. The University Social Responsibility, related to migratory phenomena, can only be international, multidisciplinary and multi-perspectival; it needs strategic partnerships and to create synergies to develop research in the countries mostly interested by migratory phenomena and which have long been working for the realization of policies for the economic and social development of their communities.

Note degli autori (attribuzione dei paragrafi)

The article is the result of a shared consideration on the topic and it has been jointly written by the two authors except the paragraphs 4., 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, written by De Maria and paragraphs 4.4 written by Dicko.
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Note

(1) The genesis of social responsibility concept takes place in the economic field with the introduction of the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) construct. Since 1970's the CSR construct was enriched both in theory and in terms of empiric research, promoting a subject area evolution and the development of interpretative categories related to the topic of social responsibility (Carroll, 1999).
(2) https://www.comnat-unesco.ci/index.php/accueil/news/101-colloque-unesco-su-les-migrations-irregulaires
(3) The authors of this article have taken part to the conference representing the respective universities and presenting the essays entitled: "Migratory profiles and life projects of Ivorian youth. A model of eco-systemic analysis of the causes of migration" by Giovanna Del Gobbo, Glenda Galeotti and Francesco De Maria (FORLILPSI); "Enhancing the aspirations and potential of young people for the creation of life and work opportunities" by Francesco De Maria (FORLILPSI); "The irregular migration reality in Mali through the prism of action research" by Bréma Ely Dicko (ULSHB).
(4) https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/content/homepage_en
(5) https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/policies/european-development-policy/european-consensus-development_en
(6) https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/policies/financing-development/eip_en

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