

INU Project

“MIGRATION MOVEMENTS IN A CHANGING WORLD:
CHALLENGES AND INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT”.



General objectives

- To create an interdisciplinary team of researchers from the universities belonging to the network INU, from different disciplines such as law, history, sociology, anthropology, political science and economics, which provide a detailed vision but at the same time wide of the current situation in areas of the world receiving migratory flows.
- To analyze these problems and propose solutions to management designs population flows and the management of cultural diversity, which could be considered when carrying out the decisions by international organizations.

Objectives:

To know more deeply the great produced population movements in Europe during the twentieth century and the twenty-first century.

To discover the similarities and differences of the great population movements in their actors and contextual frameworks.

To analyze national and European character to the problems of displaced answers.

To study the consequences that these movements have had for international law. Investigate the (re) composition of European societies after population movements.

To observe the political impact for states and for Europe as a whole population movements.

European leaders ask their opinions of different areas for finding solutions to the current problem of the refugee crisis.

To establish a catalog re recommendations that would serve European countries to address the refugee crisis.

To determine a modus operandi for EU countries in case of future migration.

Project justification

- Europe has lived in the XXth and XXI century different waves of migration that has transformed their societies.
- Migration, rather than an isolated event, has been a constant.
- Causes: different, from wars to ethnic problems or improving living conditions.
- Project: study of four major population movements in Europe, related to armed conflicts and postconflicts.
- There are common features and differences from other migrations as economic. Ethno-national component

Since 1939, four large migratory waves:

- 1. The derivative of the Spanish Civil War from 1939.
- 2. Eastern Europe by border remodeling and resettlement of German population and other nationalities, since 1945.
- 3. The derivative of the Balkan conflict (June 1991 to September 1995).
- 4. The crisis in the Middle East: Syria conflict, Iraq and Afghanistan (since March 15, 2011) and the implosion of the Libyan State (February 15, 2011).

Four migratory waves, have specificities

The first .

- Local (Spain) .
- After the II World war of 1939-1945 ,
- Conflict between two axes that are settled in Europe: democracy / totalitarianism axis and the capital / labor axis.
- Republican Exile, is a prototype of forced migration.

The second: World War II.

- German population from countries of central and eastern Europe. Part of Germans were expelled from the territories. Another part of territories that were colonized with German populations, especially in the expansion into Eastern Europe.
- Occupied territories to work as slaves
- The migration of the Jewish population. United States, Britain and finally to Israel.
- Setting new states, cases of Poland, Ukraine, Belarus, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, etc.
- Axe: transnational character, contains within itself different migrations, the axis is the national political conflict.

The third: Balkan conflict

- Regional character and affects one of the fracture lines clash of civilizations: the Balkans, the confluence of the Orthodox, Catholic and Muslim.
- The decomposition of Yugoslavia in the early 90s of the twentieth century led to the greatest military conflict in Europe. The result was the creation of different religiously and culturally homogeneous states.
- Axe: ethnic homogenisation.

Fourth: The crisis in the Middle East

- Finally, and already in the XXI century, we see the fourth major population surge with a strong global. Refugee crisis , an important human contingent from conflicts of Near and Middle East calling at the gates of Europe seeking refuge .
- Only 2015 Germany gave asylum to more than one million people from the countries involved in such conflicts.
- Geopolitical axis and infighting among Muslims for supremacy of Islam in the East.

Methodology

The study we propose combines different methodologies derived from:

Historical approach

Legal approach

Socio-political approach.

Historical approach

Historical method

Methods and procedures for management of primary and secondary sources for the study of population movements

Result:

The creation of a general theoretical corpus to explain migration in Europe and in particular the development of a general theory of migration in Europe related to armed conflicts and post conflicts

Legal Approach

- The legal approach: comparative approach .
- The different responses that national law has been adopted
- The population movements described above.
- Also the legal approach analyzes the international response
- To the forced population movements and highlights international agreements on migration and refugees. This approach is especially important in the study due
- To the absence in practice of a common EU response to the crisis of refugees

Socio political approach

- The Delphi methodology. Analyzes the degree of agreement on a problem and search for solutions applied to decision making.
- Appropriate methodology in situations over which there is still no consensus.
- If the refugee crisis in Europe being managed unilaterally by the EU member states. Given the demand for a common policy study may help establish common lines of action generated from academia after analysis of the contributions made by representatives of European society. The privileged informants who form the structural sample come from all areas of European civil society: the political level, the scope of decision-makers and managers of the EU and the field of social and civil organizations for human rights. Our initial proposal is to select 15 people in each European country.
- The Delphi method two waves through semi-open questionnaire.

Scope of the study

- Applied orientation .
- General theory of migration in contexts of war and postwar .
- It is of interest to better understand the recent European history.
- The legal analysis provides guidance and action guidelines in international law
- Delphi study aimed at decision makers and European and global policy makers to raise consensus performances
- Universities , contributions to improve European and world governance in the field of migration crisis.
- It is put academic knowledge at the service of European/World society and its institutions in an exercise of social responsibility aimed at finding good practices for transnational governance.

Timing, contributions and visibility of results

Duration: Three years.

First year - historical and legal approaches.

Result: creation of a corpus of knowledge as a basis to carry out the Delphi method.

The study results presented at scientific conferences in each of the participating universities where the findings will be discussed, the progress of the project and the conclusions reached.

Conferences: open to society in an exercise of scientific communication and social responsibility of universities.

Website. Open data. Open to collaborations of society and serve as a platform for enrichment

Connection with the EU study groups. The study results will be presented in the areas of EU/international decision for a dimension applied to the results.

A catalog of recommendations that would serve European countries to face the crisis of refugees and establish a modus operandi for EU countries in case of future migration and for other countries.

Universities interested:

- Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, South Africa.



- Hiroshima University, Japan.  HIROSHIMA UNIVERSITY

- Universidad Nacional de Litoral, Argentina.



- Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Spain.



Why present the project to the INU network?

- . **Because the project responds to the Value Statement**

We value the development of globally engaged and socially responsible change agents who commit to understanding and addressing the complexities of global and local political, economic, social, cultural, and environmental challenges.

- . Because the **brand of the network**, is a guarantee of academic quality , essential for successful project objectives (Delphy and political recommendations).

