



## **UNICA Rectors' Seminar**

**"ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE EUROPEAN  
UNIVERSITIES IN THE LAST SIXTY YEARS"**

# **WHY UNIVERSITIES SHOULD MAKE SOCIAL INNOVATION**

**Prof. Giuseppe Novelli**  
**Rector of University of Rome Tor Vergata**

*March 24th 2017*



- ❑ The world is changing fast, very fast.
- ❑ The world is currently developing in an unsustainable way, as widely demonstrated by scientific analyses carried out by universities, research centres, international organisations and experts in economic, social, environmental issues.



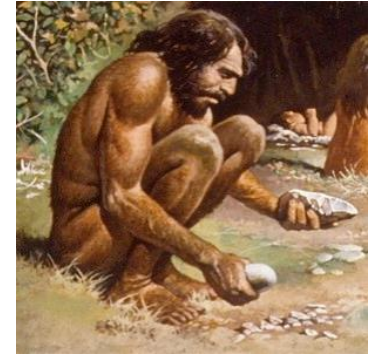
- ❑ Billions of our citizens live in poverty;
- ❑ **Poverty Affects Education. Education remains an inaccessible right for millions of children around the world**
- ❑ Inequalities are rising within and among countries;
- ❑ Huge disparities still exist in terms of opportunities and that discriminations between men and women still persist;
- ❑ Unemployment, especially youth unemployment, is a huge problem in several countries;



- ❑ The economic crisis and the geo-political tensions/conflicts in some areas of the world have adversely affected not only the freedom of trade, but also human relations, the free movement of people (the so called “Erasmus generation”, for example) and ideas.
- ❑ **This resulted in an increase in protectionism, not only economically but also scientific and cultural.**



Bill Gates   
Co-chair, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation



## Science is the Great Giver

*[...] It's clear enough by now that **the key adaptive trait in human beings is our ability to discover and share new knowledge—to innovate.** That's why we're here and Neanderthals aren't. **Innovation is what helps us flourish.***

*To slow down on innovation now by missing the chance to boost research is to turn our back on our greatest strength.*

***It's replacing thinking with hoping.** That's not worthy of people who have big dreams for their children. We need to invest in research as if billions of lives depended on it—because they do.*



What can we do?  
What are we doing?



**We're rethinking  
... our way of thinking,  
...our way of interacting  
with society and enterprises,  
...our way to make «Academy»**



**THIRD MISSION OF UNIVERSITIES**





# THIRD MISSION OF UNIVERSITIES



The Third Mission  
is the new “core activity” of the University.

Universities need to change their concepts to  
mimic industry, companies and society  
**outside the University.**



# **THIRD MISSION OF UNIVERSITIES**



**Knowledge, science  
and technology transfer,  
together with the bridging innovation  
to enterprises and people  
are our “everyday bread”**

**We're rethinking  
paradigms and tools for SOCIAL INNOVATION  
(not just «traditional» technology transfer)**





# THIRD MISSION OF UNIVERSITIES



Our Mission is to create collaboration for developing culture, promoting ideas and talents, dealing with institutions and territory, in order to build a new future.

**FOR ALL.**

# THIRD MISSION OF UNIVERSITIES



## SOCIAL INNOVATION

The aim is to generate an **open and interdisciplinary knowledge**, in order to **promote social innovation, positive social and cultural change**. This is a way to respond to the challenges and leading international issues.



# SOCIAL INNOVATION



**Refugee crisis:  
university launches outreach programme**



**#U4Refugees**



# SOCIAL INNOVATION



## European University Association Presents Refugees Welcome Map



Refugees  
welcome  
map



# SOCIAL INNOVATION



*"True wisdom, as the fruit of self-examination,  
dialogue and generous encounter between persons,  
is not acquired by a mere accumulation of data which  
eventually leads to overload and confusion..."*

(Pope Francis, Encyclical Letter *Laudato sì*, n. 47)

## Carta di Roma 2016

Rome's Charter 2016

La Charte de Rome 2016

La Carta de Roma 2016

Die Charta von Rom 2016

Carta de Roma 2016

***Instrumentum laboris***







# SOCIAL INNOVATION

## Rome's Charter



### THE THIRD MISSION OF THE UNIVERSITY

A holistic tool for the construction of society which, together with the traditional functions of Teaching and Research, qualifies the role and the social commitment of Universities, Research Centres, and Academies of High Education in the creation of a new development model inspired by a new humanism.

A permanent commitment to orient educational and teaching models towards a gradual integration of the needs of society and the capacities of the University of Research Centres and High Education Academies, in order to devise appropriate solutions that can harmonise the planet's economic needs with what it is capable of bearing.

An event for meeting and debate in reference to man, able to promote intercultural dialogue and tolerance between different religious cultures, that they may look together to the challenges of modernity and operate with united forces in favour of an improvement in current living conditions.

The "place" of theoretical elaboration of a new model of development that is genuinely sustainable and responsible



# MIGRATION

## IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURE FOR THE VICTIMS OF THE APRIL 18 2015 SHIPWRECK



CRUI

Conferenza dei Rettori  
delle Università Italiane



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO



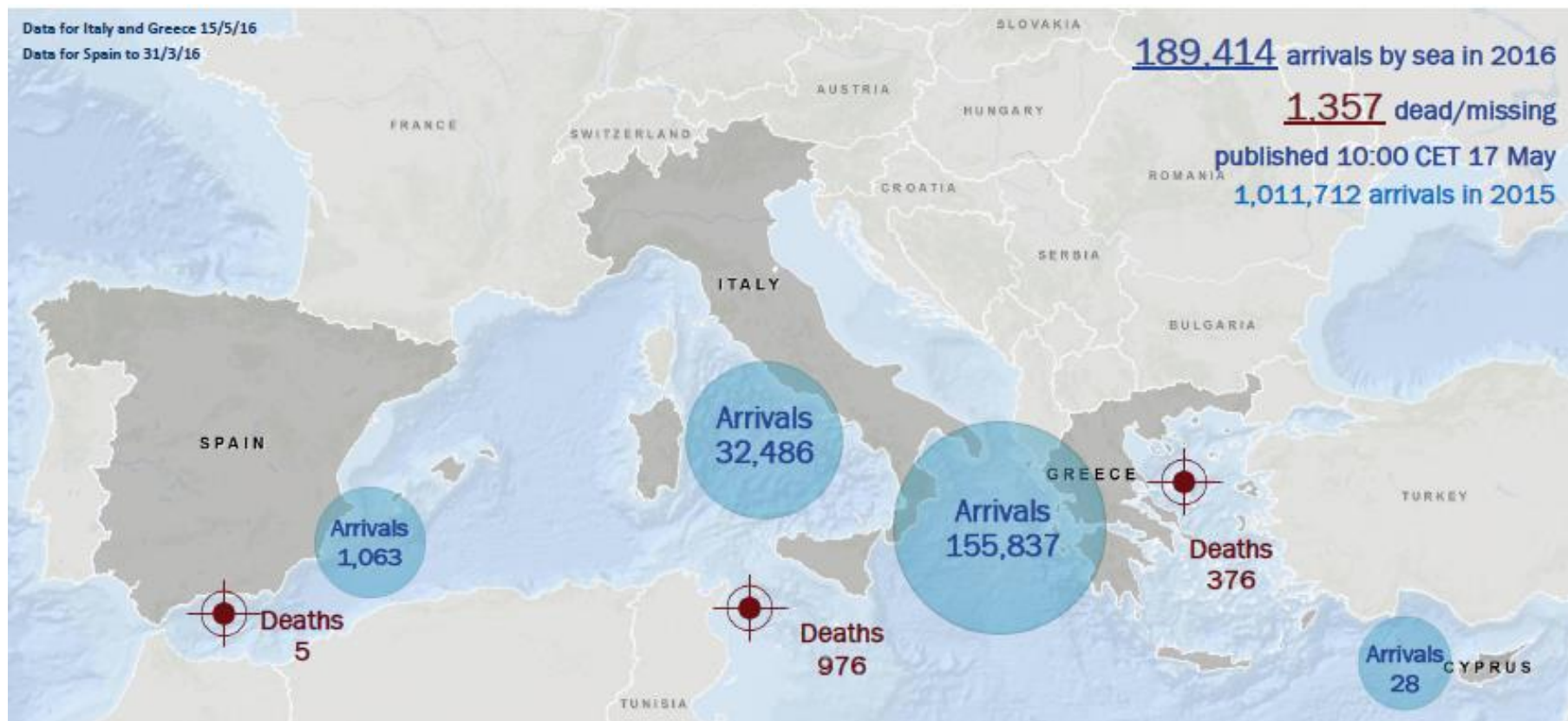




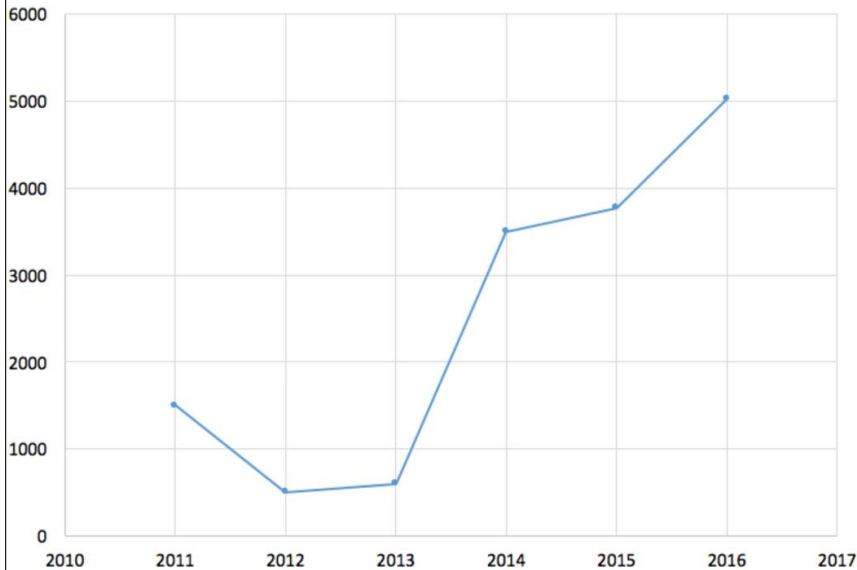
# MIGRATION

## BREAF PREMISE ON MIGRATION FLOW IN EUROPE MEDITERRANEAN UPDATE

### Migration Flows Europe: Arrivals

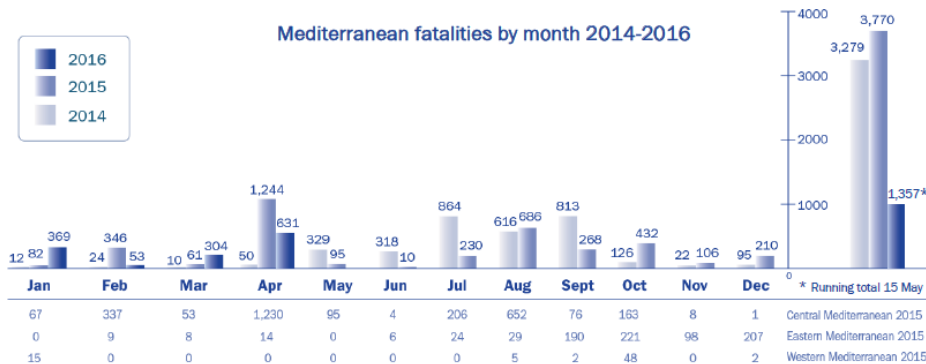


Refugee and Migrant Deaths at Sea (2011-2016)



Refugee and migrant deaths in the Mediterranean Sea, 2011-2016. Source: UNHCR[1]

Mediterranean fatalities by month 2014-2016

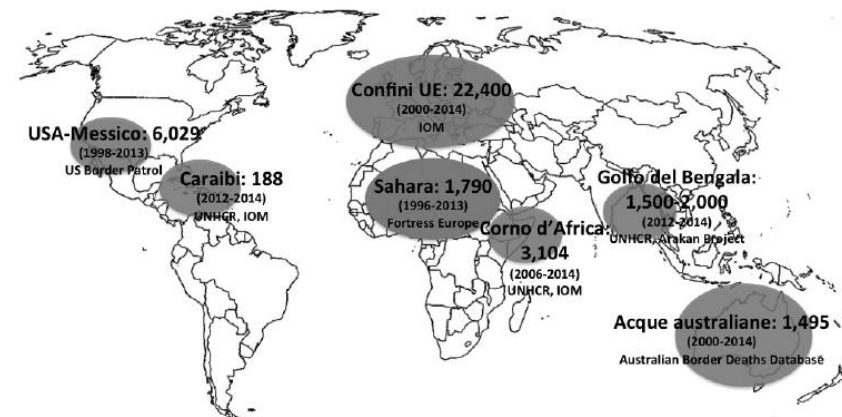


# MEDITERRANEAN UPDATE

## Missing and Dead Migrants

Estimated number of victims from different sources (UNCHR, IOM, Medias, National Governments, Frontex ect.)

Fig. 8 – Dettaglio del numero di migranti deceduti nei diversi contesti geografici nel periodo 1996-2014: in ogni settore è riportata la fonte e il periodo nel quale sono disponibili dati





## What are the specific challenges ?

- **CONTINUOUS ARRIVALS OVER TIME IN SMALL AND LARGE NUMBERS**
- **OTHER EMERGENCIES SUBMERGE AUTHORITIES (EG. POLIZIA SCIENTIFICA-DVI)**
- **BODIES FROM THE SAME DISASTER MAY ARRIVE IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES AND ARE «TREATED» IN DIFFERENT WAYS**
- **DIFFERENT TREATMENT ON BEHALF OF DIFFERENT PROSECUTORS- OFFICES / BODY ENDS IN A LIMBO&NORMATIVE VOIDS**
- **GREAT DIFFICULTY IN THE COLLECTION OF AM DATA (OR EVEN IN RAISING AWARENESS AMONG RELATIVES IN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OR ACROSS EUROPE AND THE WORLD)**



# Memorandum of Understanding

## HUMANITARIAN PROJECT ON THE IDENTIFICATION OF MIGRANTS WHO DIED IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA CROSSING



*Commissario straordinario  
del Governo  
per le persone scomparse*



*Ministero dell'Interno*



*Ministero dell'Istruzione,  
dell'Università e della Ricerca*

MARCH 31st, 2016

**The Memorandum of Understanding to include all Italian Universities actions on recognition/  
identification of unknown bodies of the April 18th, 2015 shipwreck**

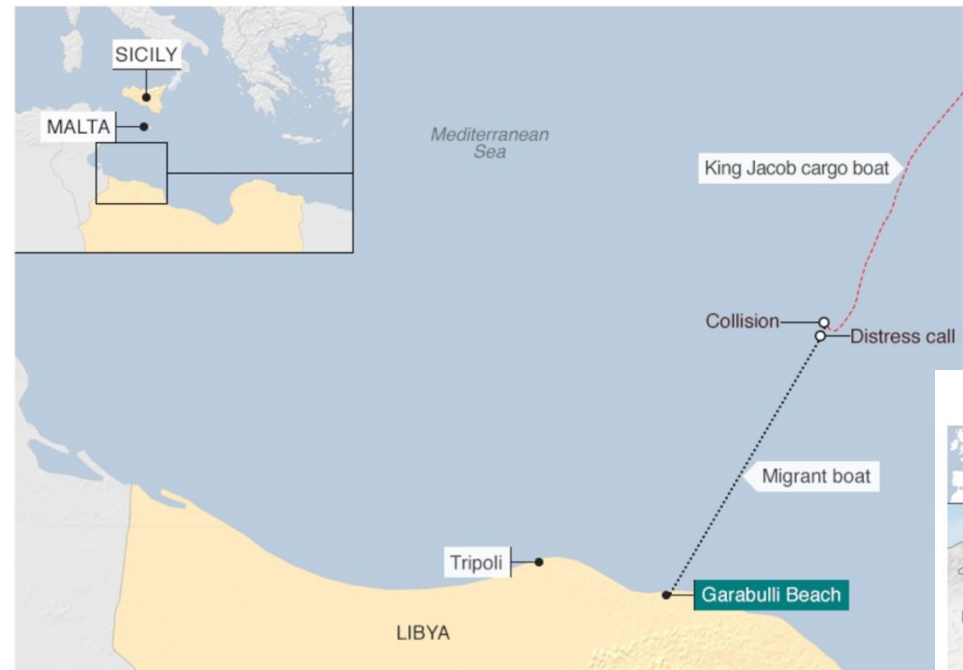
**With the involvement of CRUI (Prof. Novelli) and MIUR**



# THE APRIL 18<sup>th</sup>, 2015 MASS DISASTER CASE

The largest shipwreck ever occurred in the Mediterranean sea (off the Libyan coast)

Collision and shipwreck on 18 April 2015

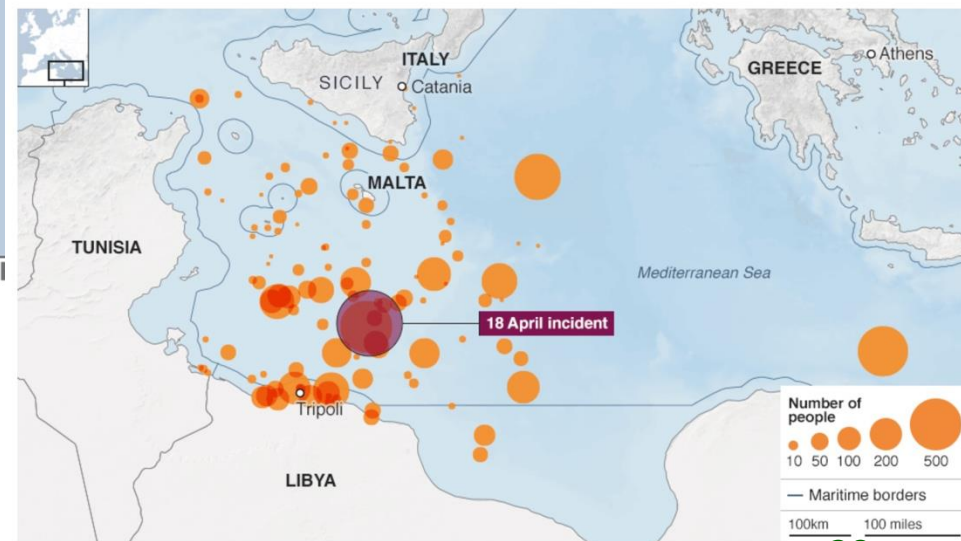


Source: Forensic Oceanography

BI

**ESTIMATION OF 800-900 victims**  
400 m under the sea level in Libyan waters

Migrant shipwrecks Jan 2014 - April 2016



Sources: Forensic Oceanography (18 April 2015 incident), IOM's Missing Migrants Project, BBC research. Some locations are approximate. Data is from 1 Jan 2014 - 30 Apr 2016.



## Mediterranean migrants: Hundreds feared dead after boat capsizes

19 April 2015 | Europe

Europe migrant crisis



## 700 migrants feared dead in Mediterranean shipwreck

Italian coastguard retrieves 28 survivors so far, and about 20 bodies, according to the interior ministry, after boat sinks 60 miles off Libyan coast



Save the Children call on the international community to introduce better search-and-rescue systems to help stem the unprecedented numbers of migrants dying at sea

## 'Genocide' charged as boat capsizes in Mediterranean

By Ashley Fantz, Josh Levs and Catherine E. Shoichet, CNN

Updated 11:16 PM ET, Sun April 19, 2015



**UNHCR**  
The UN Refugee Agency

## Italian rescue effort gives dignified burial to refugee shipwreck victims

Six victims of a shipwreck in which an estimated 800 fleeing people drowned in the Mediterranean were finally buried in Italy on Thursday.

By: Rosie Scammell, ed. Jonathan Clayton | 10 July 2015





THE RECOVERY OF THE BOAT WITH THE BODIES INSIDE BY THE ITALIAN GOVERNEMENT  
(PM MATTEO RENZI) AND LED BY MARINA MILITARE (ITALIAN NAVY- DEFENSE  
DEPARTEMENT)







# MEDICO-LEGAL EXAMINATIONS



Identification number  
of each buried body



# RECOVERY CONDITION

Two mission

JULY–OCTOBER 2016

**458 BODY BAGS**

**41 BODY BURIED**

FIVE MISSIONS

JULY 2015 – january 2016:

**169 BODIES**



**DECOMPOSTO**: individuazione, numerazione, foto, esame autoptico, scheda, prelievi, incassamento



**RESTI SCHELETRIZZATI**: individuazione resti in connessione, numerazione, body bags, foto, esame autoptico, scheda, prelievi, incassamento



**ELEMENTI SINGOLI**: body bags, foto, esame autoptico, scheda resti commisti, prelievo in toto





## **MOST SUBJECTS ARE MALES BETWEEN 17 AND 30 YEARS OF AGE**

- **50%: BETWEEN 20-30 YEARS**
- **27%: BETWEEN 10-17 YEARS**
- **1-2% OVER 60 YEARS**
- **21% AGE NOT YET ESTIMATED**

### **528 BODIES**

**WERE BURIED AFTER A PRIOR FORENSIC EXAMINATION AND SAMPLING FOLLOWING THE STANDARD PROTOCOL PROCEDURES\***

**THE REST OF ARTICULATED BODY PARTS/ COMMINGLED REMAINS/PERSONAL EFFECTS/FORENSIC EXAMINATION SAMPLES CURRENTLY AT LABANOF FOR PROCESSING AND STUDY FOLLOWING STANDARD PROTOCOLS PROCEDURE AND COMMINGLED REMAINS PROTOCOL PROCEDURE \*\***

\* based on INTERPOL DVI guidelines and ICRC humanitarian disaster guidelines

\*\* based on INTERPOL DVI guidelines, ICRC humanitarian disaster guidelines



# THE FUNDAMENTAL ROLE OF PUBLICATIONS AND MEDIA

Cristina Cattaneo  
Marilisa D'Amico

## I DIRITTI ANNEGATI

I morti senza nome  
del Mediterraneo

Prefazione di  
Vittorio Piscitelli

# The New York Times

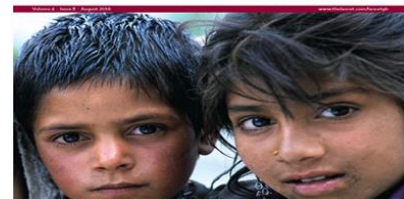
EUROPE

## Italian Lab Battles 'Not to Lose the Dead' From Migrant Ships

By ELISABETTA POVOLEDO OCT. 2, 2015



## THE LANCET Global Health



Vittorio Piscitelli, Agata Iadiccio, Danilo De Angelis,  
Davide Porta, \*Cristina Cattaneo  
Office of the Commissioner for Missing Persons, Rome, Italy  
(VP AI); and Laboratorio di Antropologia e Odontologia Forense  
(IABANOF), Sezione di Medicina Legale, Department of  
Biomedical Sciences for Health, University of Milan, Milan, Italy  
(DIA, DP, CC)  
cristina.cattaneo@unimi.it

Comment

### Italy's battle to identify dead migrants

Identification of the dead is fundamental for countless ethical and humanitarian reasons and a sometimes ignored legal obligation.<sup>1,2</sup> Without identification, survivors are denied the uncertainty of whether their loved ones are dead or alive,<sup>3</sup> and children, spouses, parents, and siblings can suffer administrative, civil, and social repercussions.

The deployment of pathologists and forensic scientists for the collection of medical and biological data from bodies—and from living relatives—to achieve identification, is a standard, quasi-automatic procedure in disaster settings. However, this procedure has not taken place for the victims of the Mediterranean sea crossings in the past years.<sup>4</sup> Although the death toll is difficult to estimate, Italy, Malta, Greece, and Spain have buried in their cemeteries over 20,000 men, women, and children who died during crossings on crowded, unsafe, and frequently abandoned boats when fleeing from war.

About 60% of these victims remain unidentified,<sup>5</sup> yet no action has been taken.

The practical challenges can be extraordinary: the high number of bodies requires more forensic personnel and financial resources than can usually be provided by the countries involved and bodies from the same or different disasters are dealt with by different offices or even different countries according to where they are recovered. In turn, this predicament makes it difficult for relatives to find their loved ones or to identify the correct authorities to contact in a specific country or region. Finally, it is difficult to collect data useful for identification from relatives who might be spread all over the world, or in countries where contacting them is impossible or might put them in danger. Also, governments of southern European countries are under pressure to provide aid to living migrants, making it difficult to justify the use of more resources on identification of dead migrants.

Regardless of some interest on behalf of humanitarian parties, no organised attempt has been made so far to reconcile the living with their dead loved ones—until the Italian Office of the Commissioner for Missing Persons joined forces with academics.

In 2014, this office, together with forensic pathologists and scientists from the University of Milan, did a pilot study of the 386 victims of the Lampedusa migrant shipwreck disasters of Oct 3 and 11, 2013. Police had

collected post-mortem data from the victims but could not collect essential further data from relatives for identification. Data from the victims were then pooled into a dataset and open calls were made through embassies and non-governmental organisations throughout Europe to find relatives of these victims and those who could provide more information about the victims. Families of 66 people missing in those disasters were able to travel to Rome and Milan to be interviewed and provide data useful for identification to be matched with data from the deceased. 50% of those missing from the disaster have so far been identified and their families provided with death certificates. In the wake of this small success, data from the victims of many other disasters are currently being pooled into the database.

Furthermore, the Italian Government announced that it will recover all 800–900 bodies from the largest shipwreck of this sort, that of April 18, 2015, in the waters between Italy and Libya. Again, the same parties created a task force of forensic scientists (supported also by the Italian Navy, the Police, the Military Red Cross, fire brigade, and local health and Governmental Authorities from Sicily) and pathologists from other Italian Universities (Palermo, Catania, Messina, and DNA experts from Paris) to face this specific challenge. So far 169 bodies have been recovered and examined at a morgue specifically set up on a NATO pier in Melit, near Sicily. Since no finding has been provided by the government (even though, paradoxically, it has funded the recovery of the shipwreck) to the Missing Persons Commissioner's office for forensic identification, universities have been gratefully providing personnel and materials. In fact, an appeal from the office of Professor Rostelli to the Deans of all Italian universities has been made to contribute to this cause with experts, equipment, and reagents; so far ten universities have answered the call.

This way, finally, a functional model has been provided and the beginning of the long road towards the reconciliation of these forgotten dead victims with their loved ones has been paved, thanks to one governmental office coming together with academia for a humanitarian cause. However, the hope of many to find their dead loved ones might be shattered if national and regional—especially European—strategies are not devised and if financial support is not provided.



## The forgotten tragedy of unidentified dead in the Mediterranean.

Cattaneo C, Tidball Binz M, Penados L, Prieto J,  
Finegan O, Grandi M.

Forensic Sci Int. 2015 May;

Forensic Science International 250 (2015) e1–e2

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Forensic Science International

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/forensicint](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/forensicint)



Letter to the Editor

The forgotten tragedy of unidentified dead in the Mediterranean

### ABSTRACT

**Keywords:**  
Forensic pathology  
Forensic anthropology  
Forensic odontology  
Dead migrants  
Identification  
Humanitarian forensic medicine

The need to identify the dead – an issue of paramount importance for the forensic sciences – and its importance for humanitarian, administrative, judicial and other purposes are universal values enshrined by domestic and international law. However, for hundreds of men, women and children, migrants, who die every year in their attempt to cross the Mediterranean Sea to reach Europe this fundamental right remains unfulfilled. In order to address and bring solutions to this tragedy the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) carried out an assessment in 2012 and 2013 across European Mediterranean countries affected by irregular immigration across the sea (Italy, Greece, Malta, Portugal, France, Spain). An international meeting in 2013 among Southern European countries led to recommendations which should serve as a road-map for action. They are already guiding activities of the ICRC and other participant institutions. The Council of Europe, which endorsed the recommendations, has since stepped up its efforts to prevent and resolve the humanitarian consequences of migration, including the unidentified dead. Among other things it has called on its Member States to "set up a proper system of data collection of the mortal remains of people who lose their lives in the Mediterranean and make it swiftly accessible to relatives".

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[www.elsevier.com/locate/forensicint](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/forensicint) Vol 4, August 2016

6512



# University of Rome Tor Vergata

**DEGREE PROGRAM IN  
MOTORIAL SCIENCES  
FOR PRISONERS**





# University of Rome Tor Vergata

## AMATRICE



**‘The town isn’t here anymore.’**

The 6.1 magnitude earthquake struck the town and nearby villages in Italy in the early hours of August 24





# University of Rome Tor Vergata



## Rebuilding Amatrice Hospital







# University of Rome Tor Vergata

## RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT OF AMATRICE SCHOOL





# Tor Vergata Mission & Vision



**We are convinced that the “2030 Agenda for sustainable development” has the power to unite an increasingly fractured Europe, to change European mind-sets and rebuild trust, to leverage “better business for a better world” and to contribute to the security of our continent.**

# Europe Ambition 2030



**Make Europe the World Leader of Sustainable Development:  
A Unique Opportunity to Build a Stronger European Union**

## **Open Letter to the Heads of States and Governments Celebrating the 60<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Treaties of Rome**

At a time when multiple crises and tectonic shifts in Europe and on the global stage threaten European peace, democracy and prosperity, there is no alternative to the development of an ambitious vision for the future of the European Union.

By placing the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**, agreed by all countries of the world in 2015, **at the heart of the European project**, the peoples of Europe and their leaders have an unprecedented **opportunity to defend, promote and further strengthen core European and universal values of justice and equity between generations, people and nations.**



University of Rome Tor Vergata

## COMMUNITY SERVICES



### New Economy Labs implementation

(a.y.2014-2015, a.y.2015-2016, a.y. 2016-2017)

#### LABORATORI X LA NUOVA ECONOMIA



The labs aim to teach students a 'new dimension of Social Responsibility' more attentive to the local needs and encouraging good practices exchange and implementation at local level.

400 PARTICIPANTS





# University of Rome Tor Vergata



## Design of the *Summer School in Social Innovation* (July 2014, 2015 and 2016)

In July 2014, 2015 and 2016, we organized a *Summer School in Social Innovation* within the Master “Working in nonprofit: management, communication and finance” and the Master “Innovation and Management in Public Administration” (MIMAP) at the Rural Hub in Calvanico (SA).  
20 participants/year.



in cooperation with



# University of Rome Tor Vergata



## VII Euro-Mediterranean Dialogue on Public Management

From October 8 to October 10, 2014, the University of Rome “Tor Vergata” hosted the VII Euro-Mediterranean Dialogue on Public Management.



The Track 3 of the conference focused on *Social Innovation*:  
“*The horizon of social innovation in the Mediterranean area: challenges for public policies and civil societies*”

46 accepted abstracts from 10 countries:

- 38 Papers
- 8 Professional experiences

11 PARALLEL SESSIONS

### Represented countries



October 8, 2014 – Special Event at the Municipality of Rome:  
“*Is there a Mediterranean way to social innovation?*”



# University of Rome Tor Vergata



## PROJECT

First Civic crowdfunding project in an Italian university

Aim: opening program on Saturdays for the Library of 'Tor Vergata' School of Economics



## SABATO IN BIBLIOTECA!

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110  
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**FINANCED**  
before the deadline

**AVG DONATION BY  
PROFESSORS: 56 €**

**AVG DONATION BY  
STUDENTS: 10 €**

Mar-Apr 2014	May-Dec 2014	Jan 2015	Feb-Mar 2015
Identification of the need	Choice of the project and feasibility analysis	Choice of the website	Crowdfunding campaign
Apr-Dec 2015			
Project implementation and ex post evaluation			





# University of Rome Tor Vergata



## PROJEC COVISION Lab

The COVISION Lab is a professional community that adopts a multistakeholder and multidisciplinary approach. It was created in 2012 to develop research, teaching and consultancy activities in the field of social, economic and environmental sustainability, by promoting horizontal collaboration with professors and researchers in other universities, within the University of Tor Vergata, and with private and nonprofit organizations.



### Main goals:

- to establish a forum of discussions that enable sharing ideas and projects among researchers;
- give visibility to the sustainability initiatives and projects within and outside the university campus;
- strengthening ties and strategic partnerships with formal and nonformal actors within the territory.

**Ongoing process:** the Lab is going to become an Interdepartmental Research Center, following the Anglo-Saxon Business Schools models and their research centers on sustainability.



## EVENTS

Sustainability Oscars – Lazio Region (May 6, 2015)

## 2 GROUPS AWARDED AN OSCAR



Cash MOB Tor Bella Monaca Group



TV6 La Locanda dei Girasoli Group



**Thank you  
for your attention!**



[@NovelliGnovelli](https://twitter.com/NovelliGnovelli)