



International Migration Institute
James Martin 21st Century School
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Migration and Development

Lessons from North African and Turkish experiences

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Initiative for Policy Dialogue (IPD)

Task Force on Migration

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Migration optimists vs. pessimists

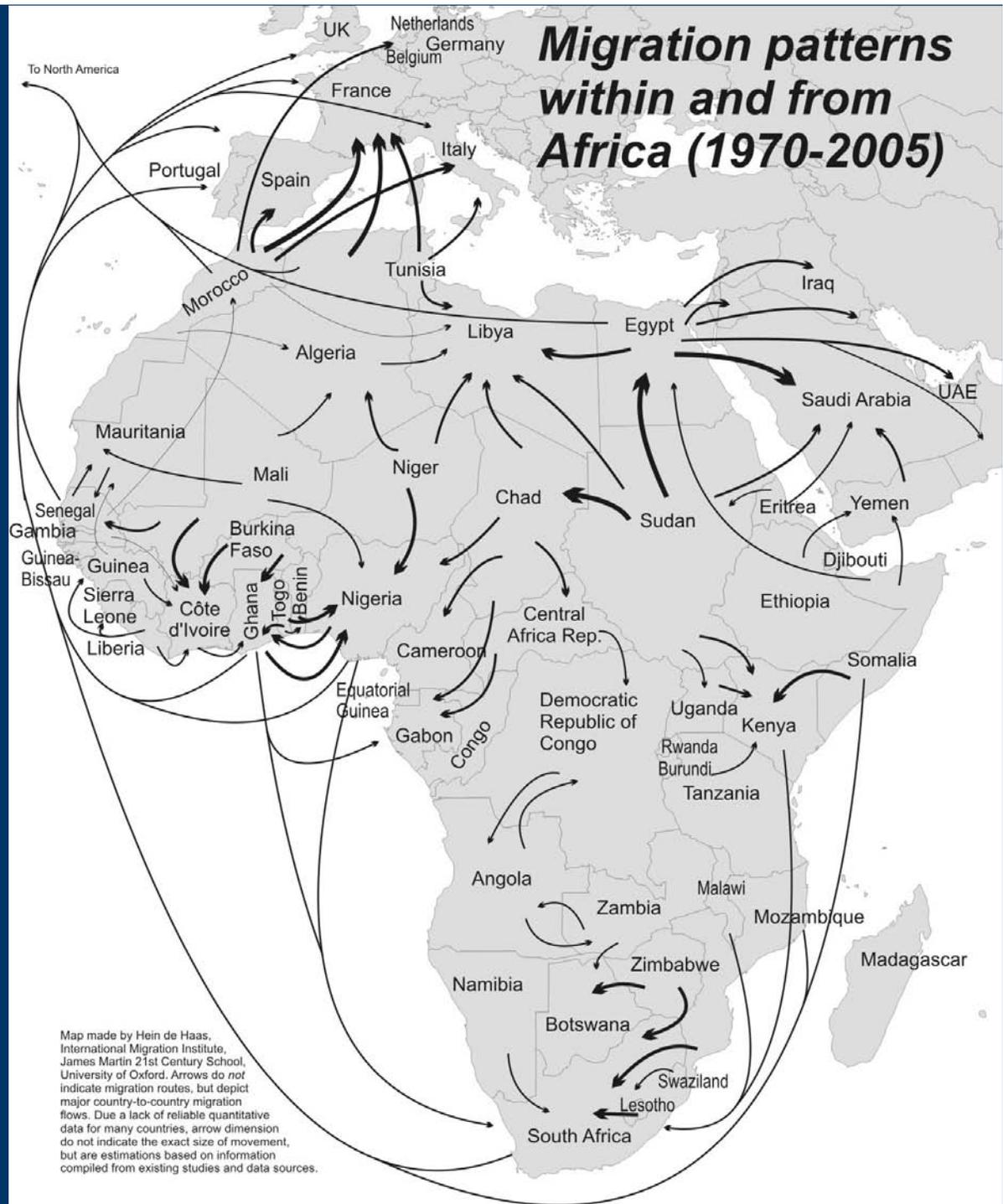
Migration optimists		Migration pessimists
Functionalist	↔	Structuralist
Neo-classical	↔	Neo-Marxist
Modernisation	↔	Disintegration
Net North-South transfer	↔	Net South-North transfer
Brain gain	↔	Brain drain
More equality	↔	More inequality
Remittance investment	↔	Consumption
Development	↔	Dependency
Less migration	↔	More migration

Migration and development

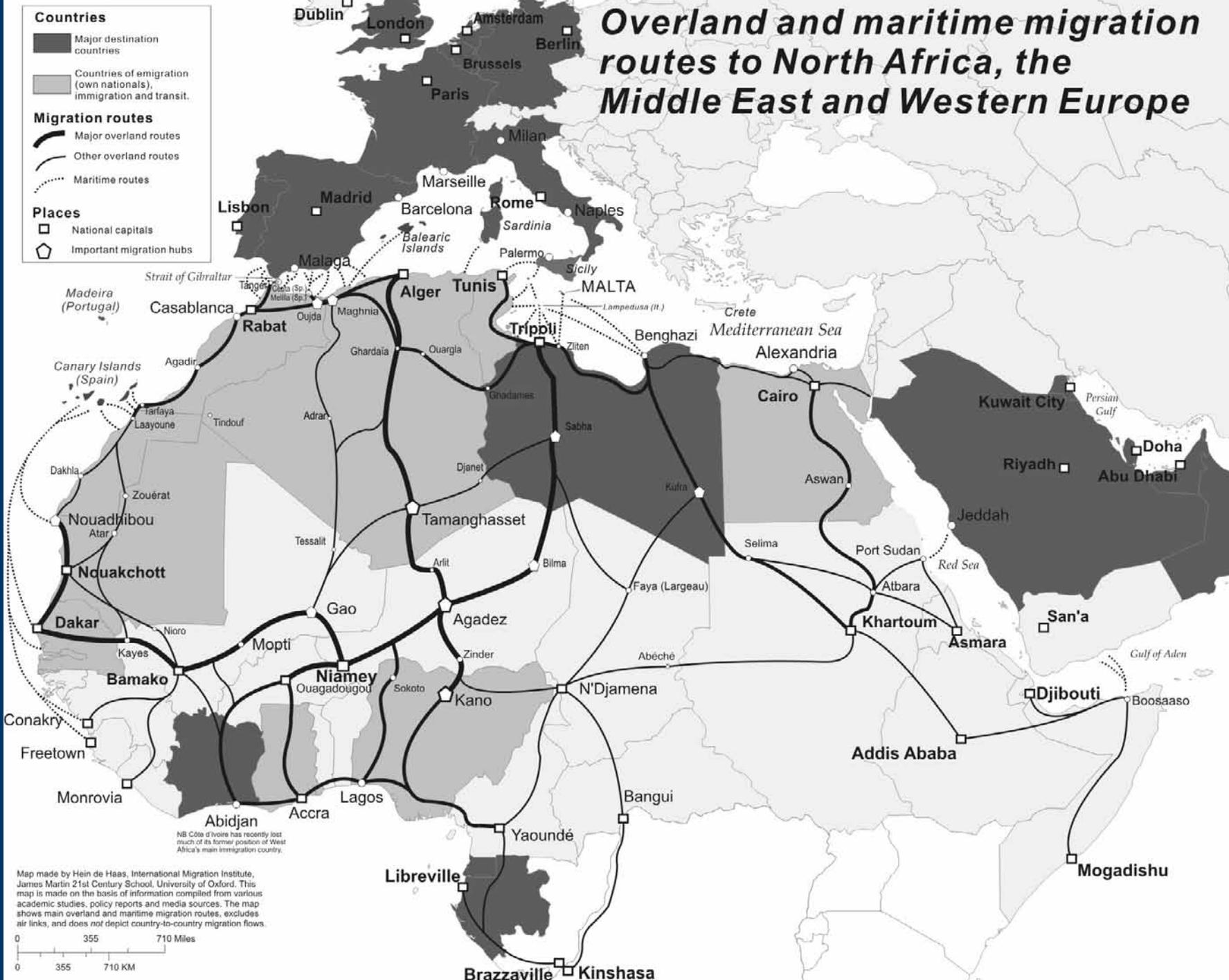
- Going beyond false negative vs positive dichotomies: Understanding *heterogeneity* in impacts across levels of analysis and contexts (cf. methodological nationalism)
- *Reciprocal* link: migration as an intrinsic part of development, no independent variable → need to contextualise analyses
- *Key observation*: Migrants and remittances can neither be blamed for a lack of development nor be expected to trigger take-off development in generally unattractive investment environments

Trends of African migration to Europe

- >1990s mainly from Maghreb countries
- 1990s: Increasing trans-Saharan migration
- > 2000: Sub-Saharan migrants start to join irregular movement of Maghrebis to Europe.
- > 2005: Increasing migration from West-African coast

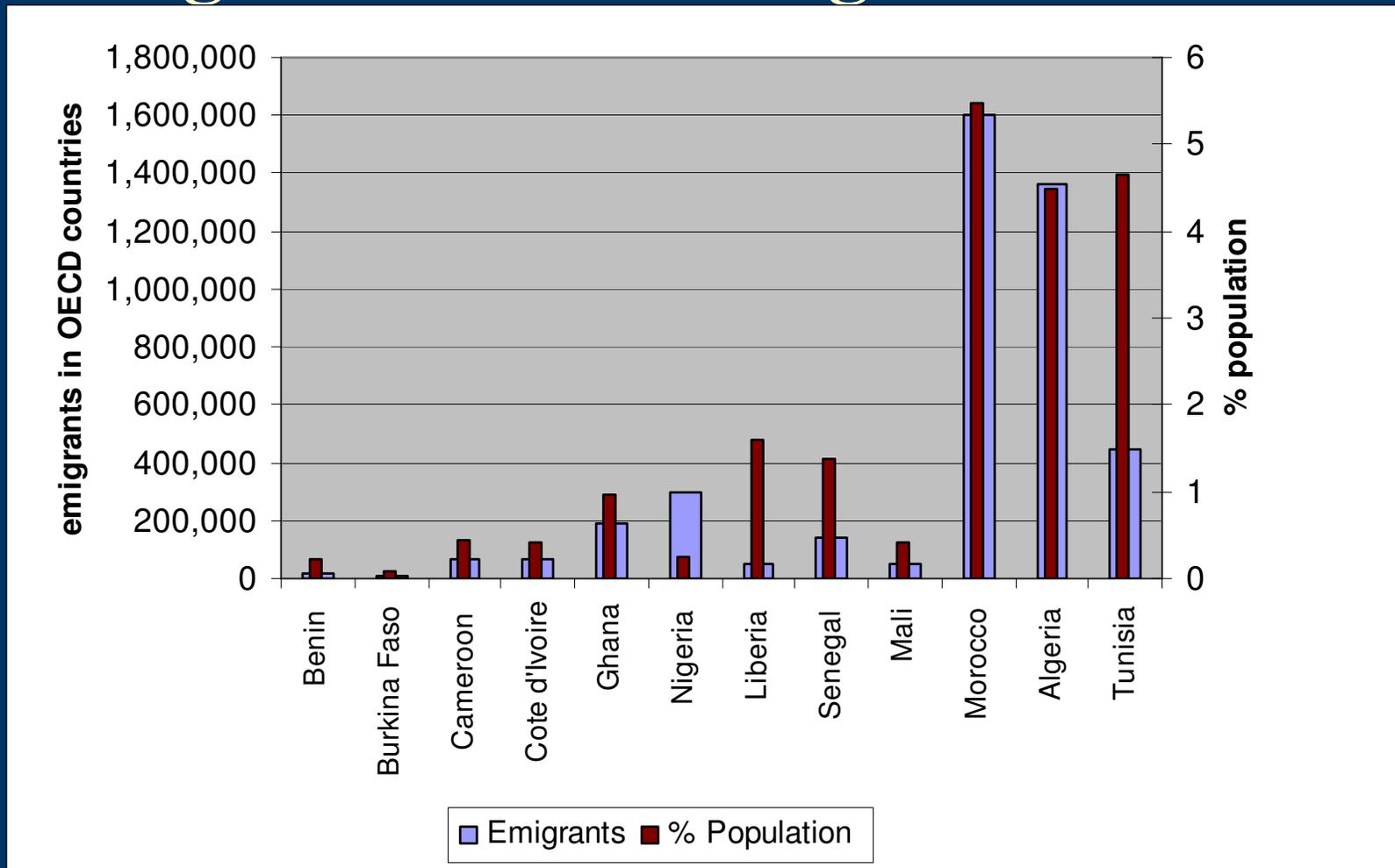


Overland and maritime migration routes to North Africa, the Middle East and Western Europe



Map made by Hein de Haas, International Migration Institute, James Martin 21st Century School, University of Oxford. This map is made on the basis of information compiled from various academic studies, policy reports and media sources. The map shows main overland and maritime migration routes, excludes air links, and does not depict country-to-country migration flows.

Development and Migration: Origins of African migrants in OECD

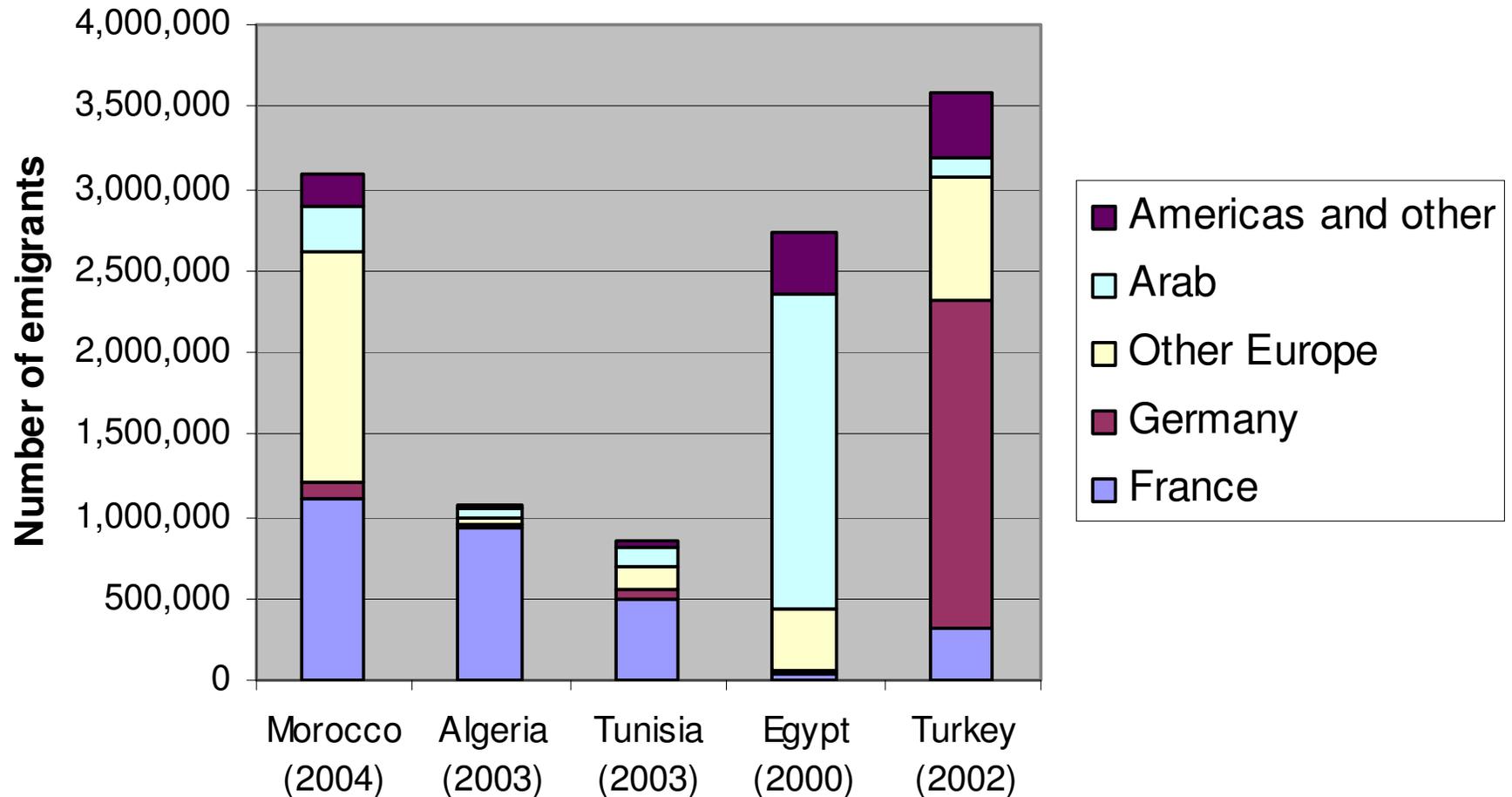


A brief Euro-Med migration history

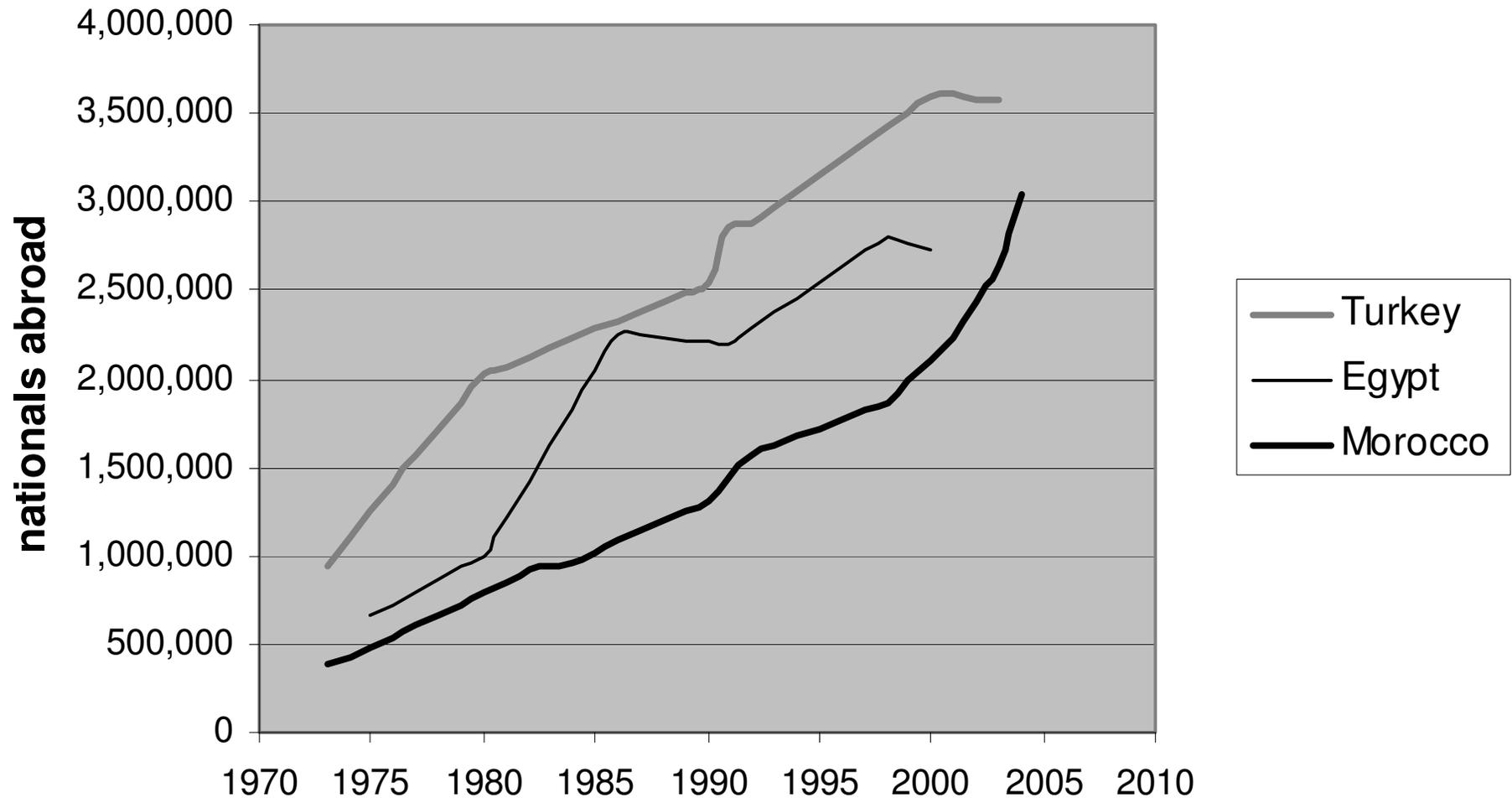
The guest-worker boom (1963-1972)	Large-scale labour migration to NW Europe
The 1973 Oil Crisis turning point	Interruption circular migration, settlement and family migration to NW Europe; onset of Egyptian migration to the Gulf.
The 1991-1992 turning point	Spatial diversification (S Europe and US/Canada) and “irregularization” of migration; persistence of family migration.
> 2000	Increasing migration from sub-Saharan Africa, Turkey’s transition into an immigration country.



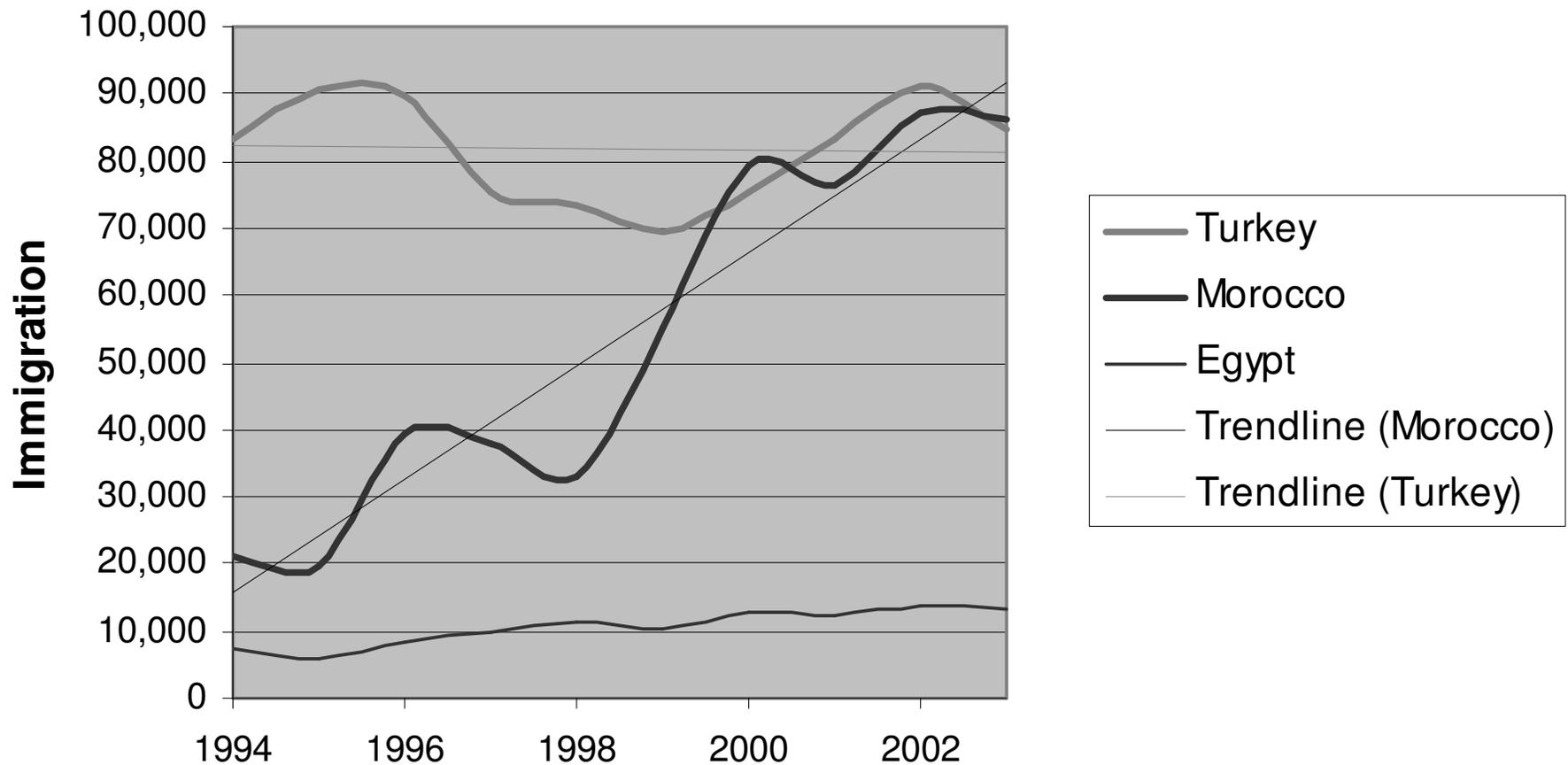
“Emigrants” (nationals) by destination



Fortress Europe?



Immigration by Turkish, Moroccan and Egyptian nationals to Germany, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, Spain, and Italy



Migration as a national development strategy – before 1973

- Temporary workers were expected to acquire useful skills, money and knowledge abroad, to be deployed after their return
- Shared return expectations among sending and receiving states; integration was often discouraged
- States encouraged migration from particular regions through directing recruiters and selective passport issuance.

Policies: Migration as a national development strategy >1973

- Failure of policies to encourage return migration (France, Netherlands, Germany) and migrant investments (Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey)
- >1973: Unfavorable economic and political conditions in sending countries and restrictive immigration policies interrupted circular migration → settlement and family migration.
- *Receiving states*: Immigration restrictions; growing concern on integration.
- *Sending states*: Disappointment on migration and development → increasing emphasis on migration and remittances as a safety valve.

Policies: Migration as a national development strategy >1990

- Until 1990s : Focus on control of emigration populations, integration-prevention and remittances facilitation.
- Since 1990s: Rethinking of repressive policies, which alienated the emigrant populations, coinciding with domestic political reform (Morocco and Turkey)
- Courting Diasporas: Fostering links with emigrants; changing attitude towards double citizenship and integration

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تحت الرئاسة الفعلية لصاحب الجلالة الملك محمد السادس
مؤسسة محمد الخامس للتضامن في عملية مرحبا 2004

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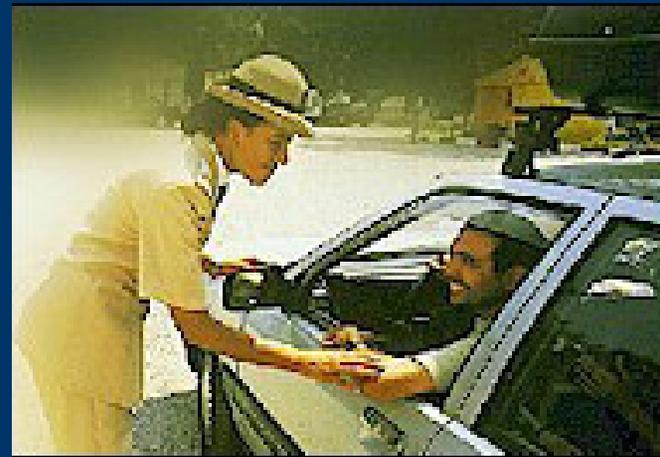
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Opération transit



The King welcoming migrants



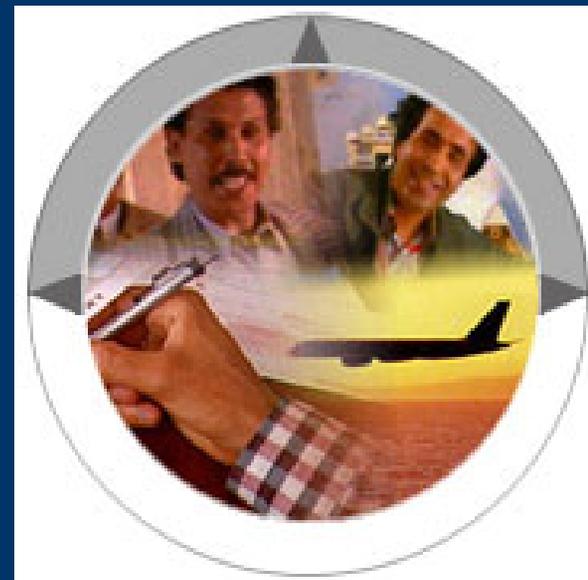
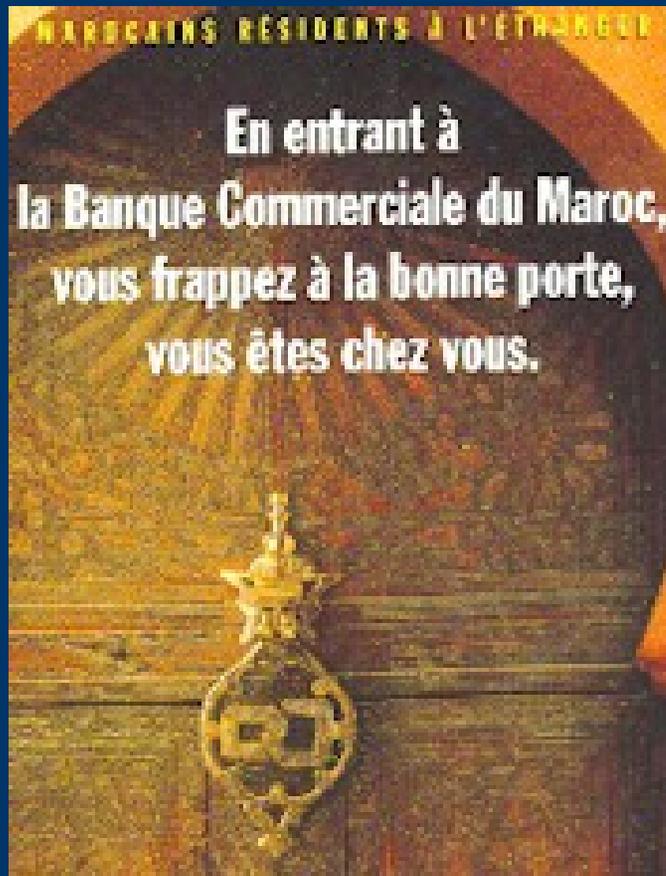
Citoyens Marocains du Monde



Version Arabe



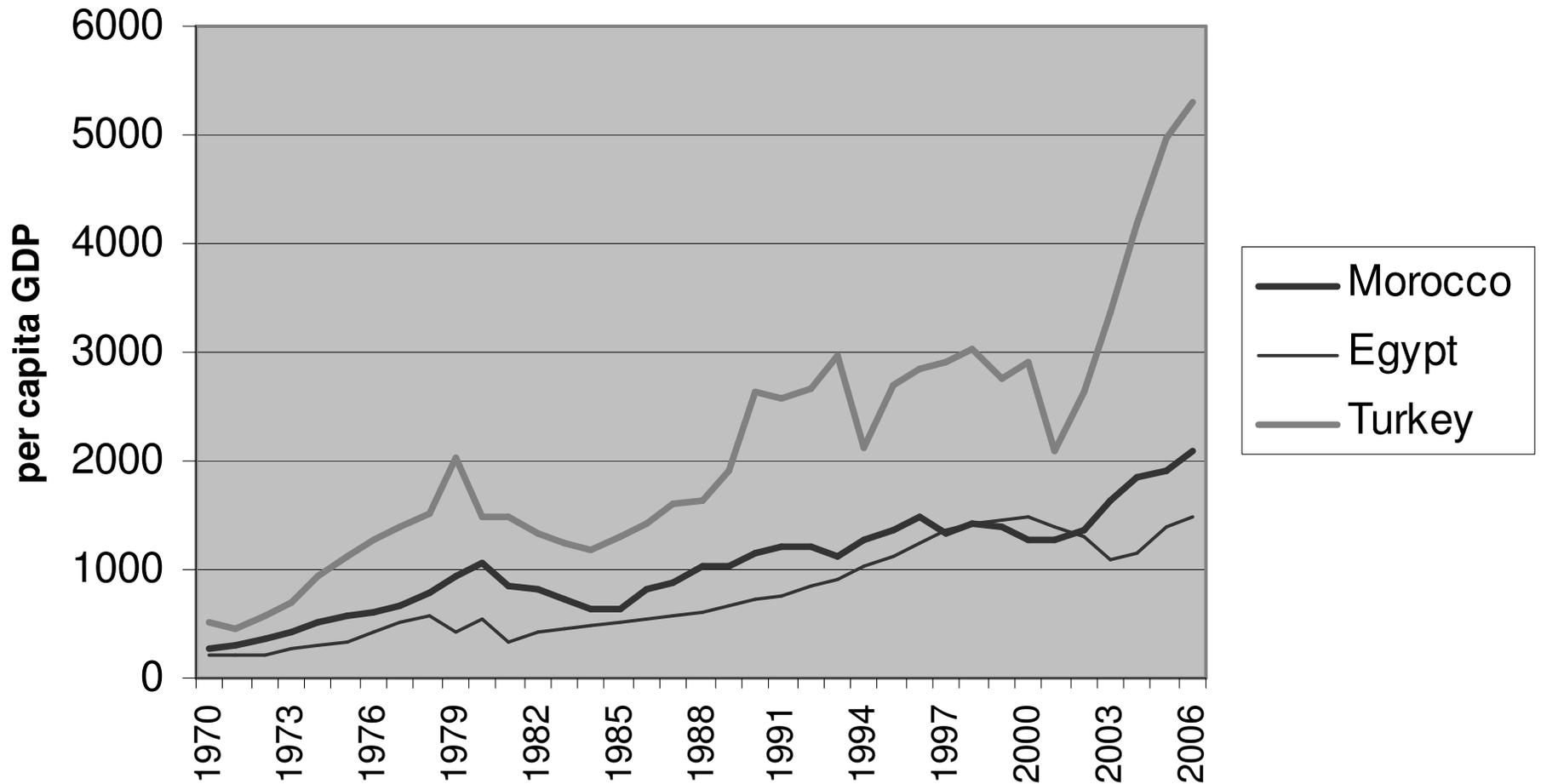
Financial products for migrants and investment centres



Migration and development trends >1990

	Morocco	Turkey
Development	Partial political liberalisation, investment obstacles persist	Economic boom, increasing political trust
Migration	Persistence and diversification	Migration transition.
Remittances	Surge	Decline
Migrants' investments	Certain increase, but limited	Increasing economic and political entrepreneurship

GDP per capita



Revisiting causality

- Does migration really explain economic growth in Turkey?
- *General* political and economic reform is the main explanation
- Emigration and remittances actually decreased
- The relative *unimportance* of migration in affecting development processes (no independent variable)

Migration and development: the narrow margins of targeted policies

Targeted policy options

- Facilitating remittances
- Recognizing migrants as citizens (Diaspora outreach)
- ¿¿Temporary migration as a win-win-win strategy??
(enforcement, questioning remittance decay, are integration and transnational engagement substitutes?)

What really matters is

- General economic and political climate in sending countries
- Immigration and integration policies of receiving countries:
affecting selectivity, access to rights and socio-economic mobility
of migrants

Conclusion

- *Danger of naïve optimism*: Despite their often considerable benefits for individuals and communities, migration alone cannot remove structural development constraints.
- No *automatic* relationship: Migration and remittances can increase individuals' capabilities to invest in as much as disengage from origin countries
- Rather than a consequence of migration, development in origin countries is a prerequisite for investment and return





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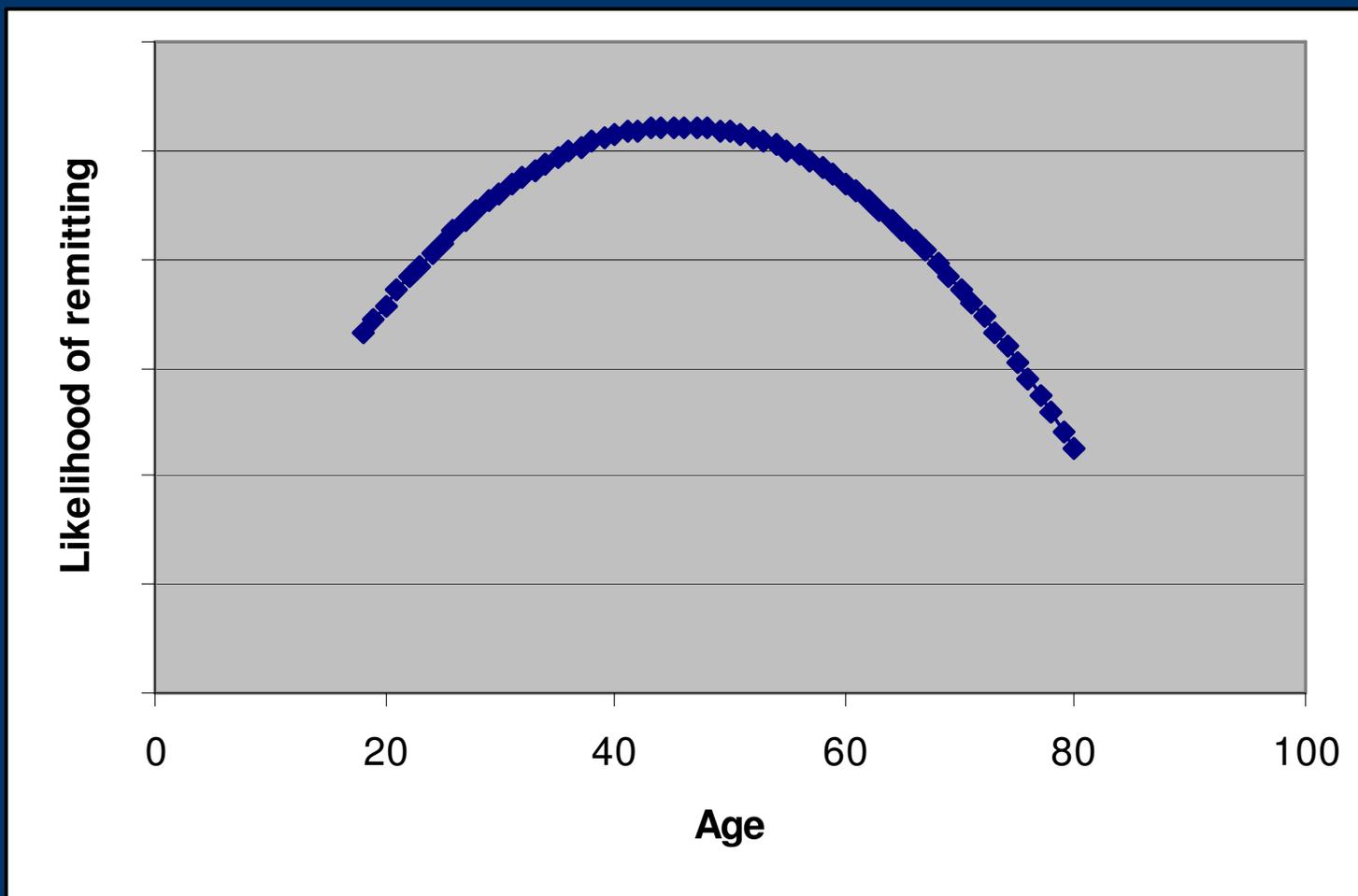
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Logistic regression predicting odds of remitting money (all respondents)

Estimated odds ratio

(Constant)	0.019		
Background		Occupation	
Age	1.257	Housewife/man or other	Reference
SQ Age	0.997	Student or enrolled at school	0.426
Sex	0.513	Retirement or pre-retirement	2.616
Born in the Netherlands	1.077	Unemployed	0.663
Years in the Netherlands	-	Unable to work	1.336
SQ years in the Netherlands	-	Working	1.285
Household size	0.871		
Children at home	1.664	Income	
Family in Morocco	3.382	< € 460	Reference
Education		€ 460-850	0.891
No or primary education	Reference	€ 850-1300	0.697
Lower vocational	3.200	€ 1300-1750	0.651
Middle vocational	3.731	€ 1750-2500	0.732
Generally secondary	2.148	€ 2500-3500	0.542
Higher vocational	4.197	> € 3500	0.949
University	5.077		

Odds of remitting money with age (all other variables held constant) among Dutch Moroccans











(AP PHOTO)



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