



International Migration Institute
James Martin 21st Century School
University of Oxford



Enhancing the potential benefits of international migration in sending and receiving countries

Lessons from the North African and Turkish experiences

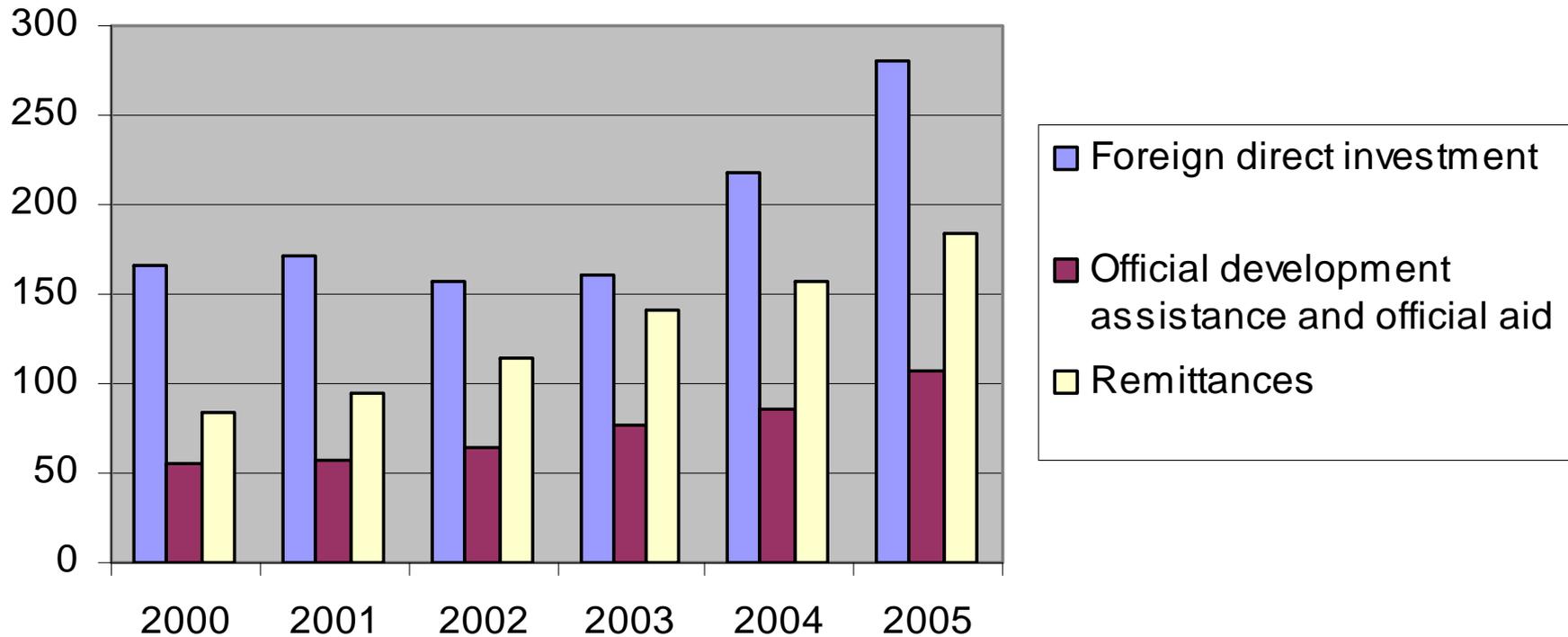
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Initiative for Policy Dialogue (IPD)
Task Force on Migration
Columbia University, New York City
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Migration optimists vs. pessimists

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

Remittances (billion USD)



Social and economic impacts of migration on sending countries

1. The protective dimension: co-insurance and risk spreading
2. Migration, remittances and poverty
3. Migration and inequality
4. Investment vs. consumption debate
5. Migration and regional development
6. Migration, community structures and care arrangements
7. Remittances and human capital formation: brain vs. brain gain
8. Migration and political change
9. Remittances and national growth and development

Migration and development

- Understanding *heterogeneity* through bringing in the wider development context and institutional environment.
- *Revisiting causality*. 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.
- *Paradox*: Rather than a consequence of migration, social, economic and political development in origin countries is a prerequisite for investment and return by migrants
- Less selectivity and access to rights and upward socio-economic mobility of migrants seems to benefit sending countries

A brief Euro-Med migration history

(Post) colonial and post-imperial migration	Immigration to Turkey, migration from Maghreb countries to to 'French' Algeria and France
The guest-worker boom (1963-1972)	Large-scale labour migration to France, the Netherlands, Belgium and Germany
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 from N-Africa; persistence of family migration.
Since 2000	Increasing migration from sub-Saharan Africa, Turkey's transition into an immigration country.







(AP PHOTO)

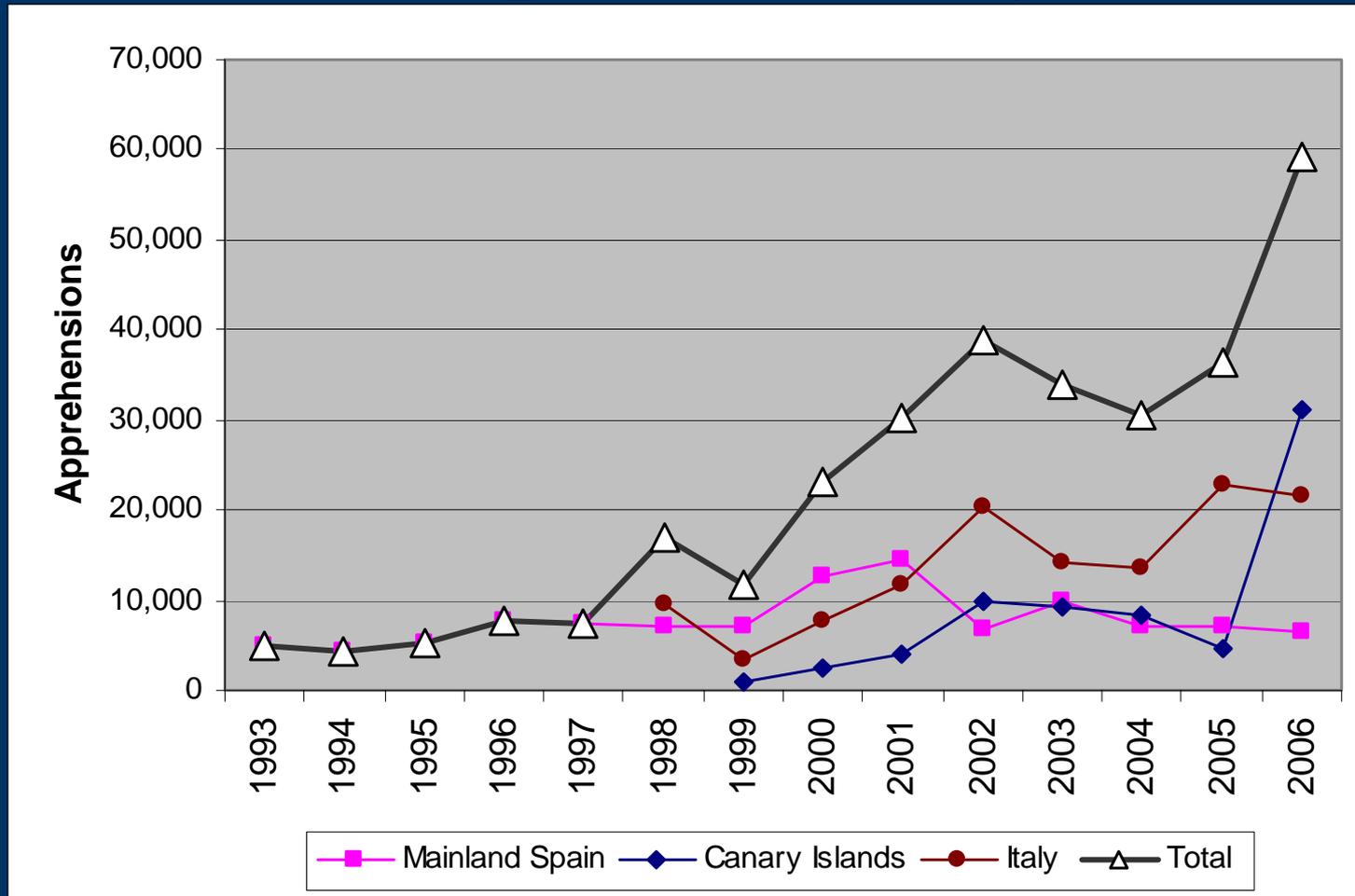


AFP

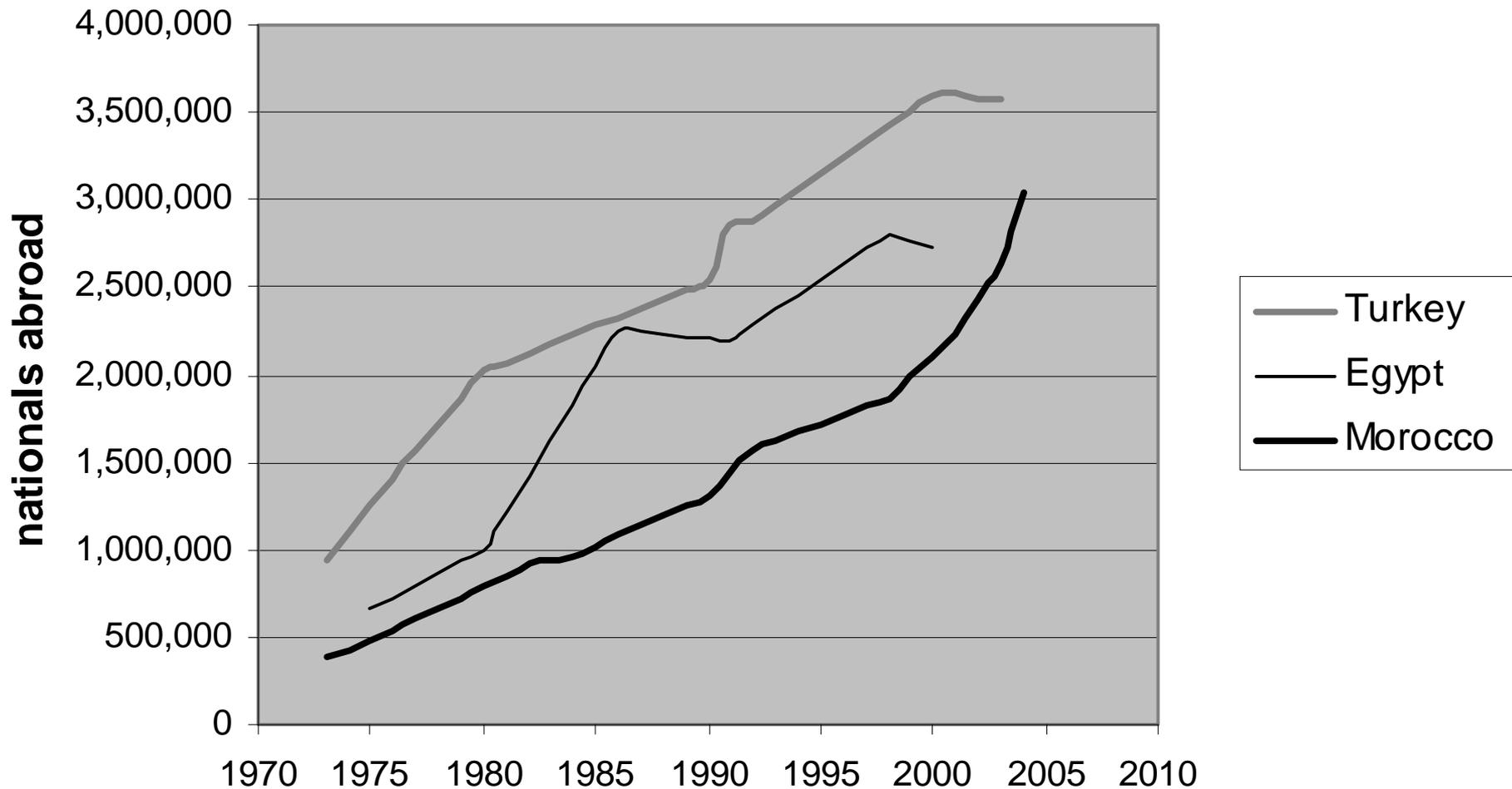




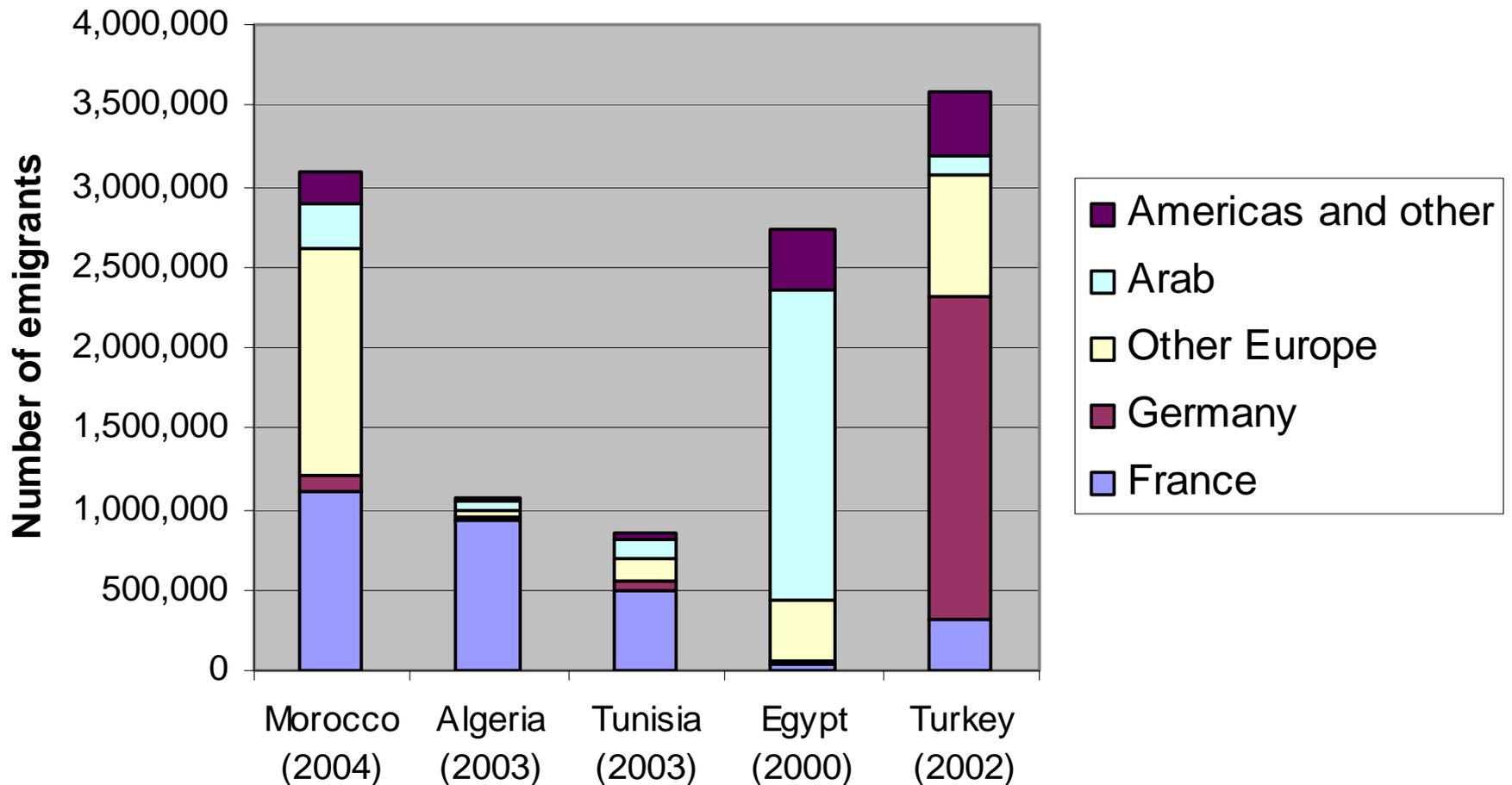
Borders apprehensions in Spain and Italy



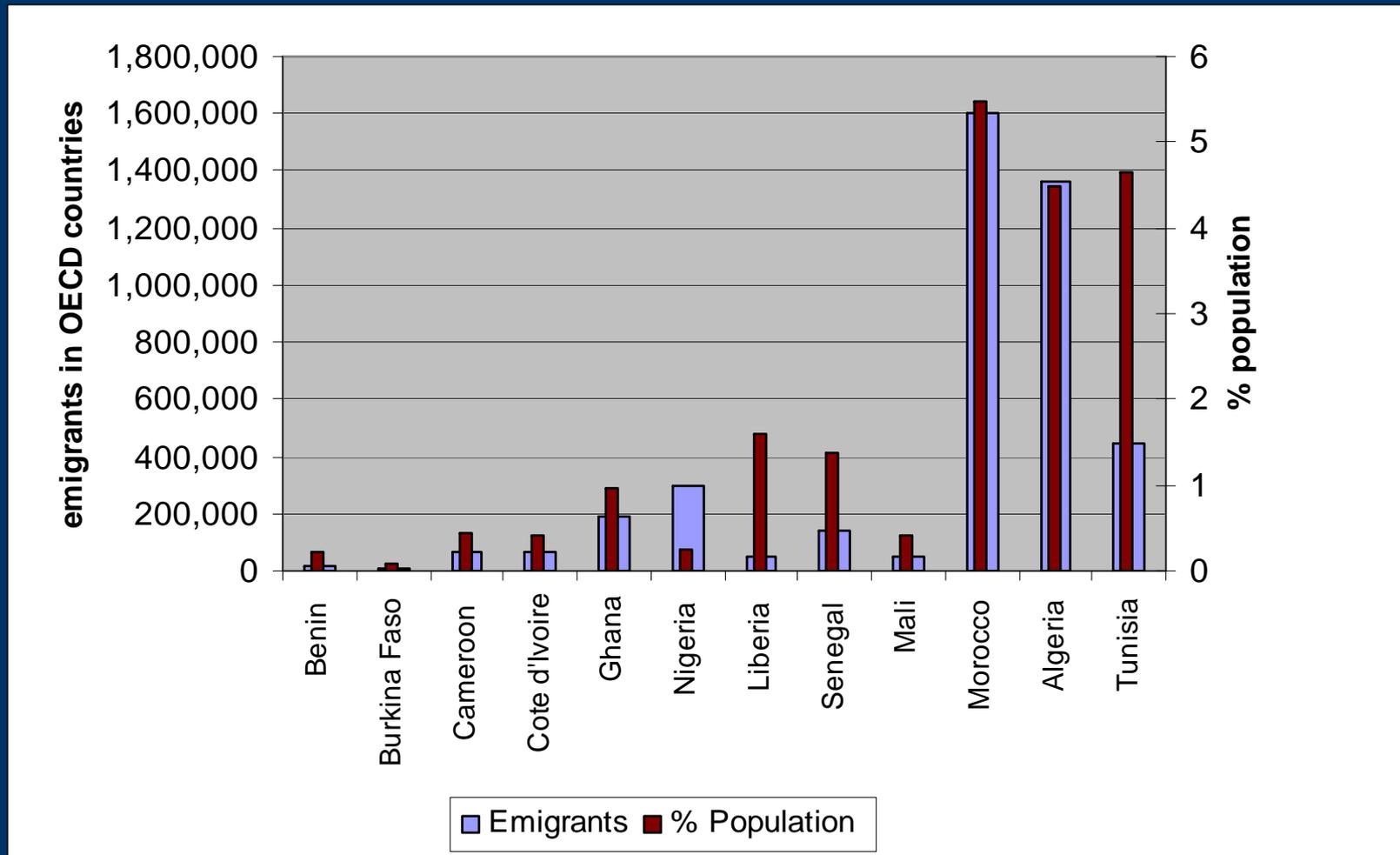
Fortress Europe?



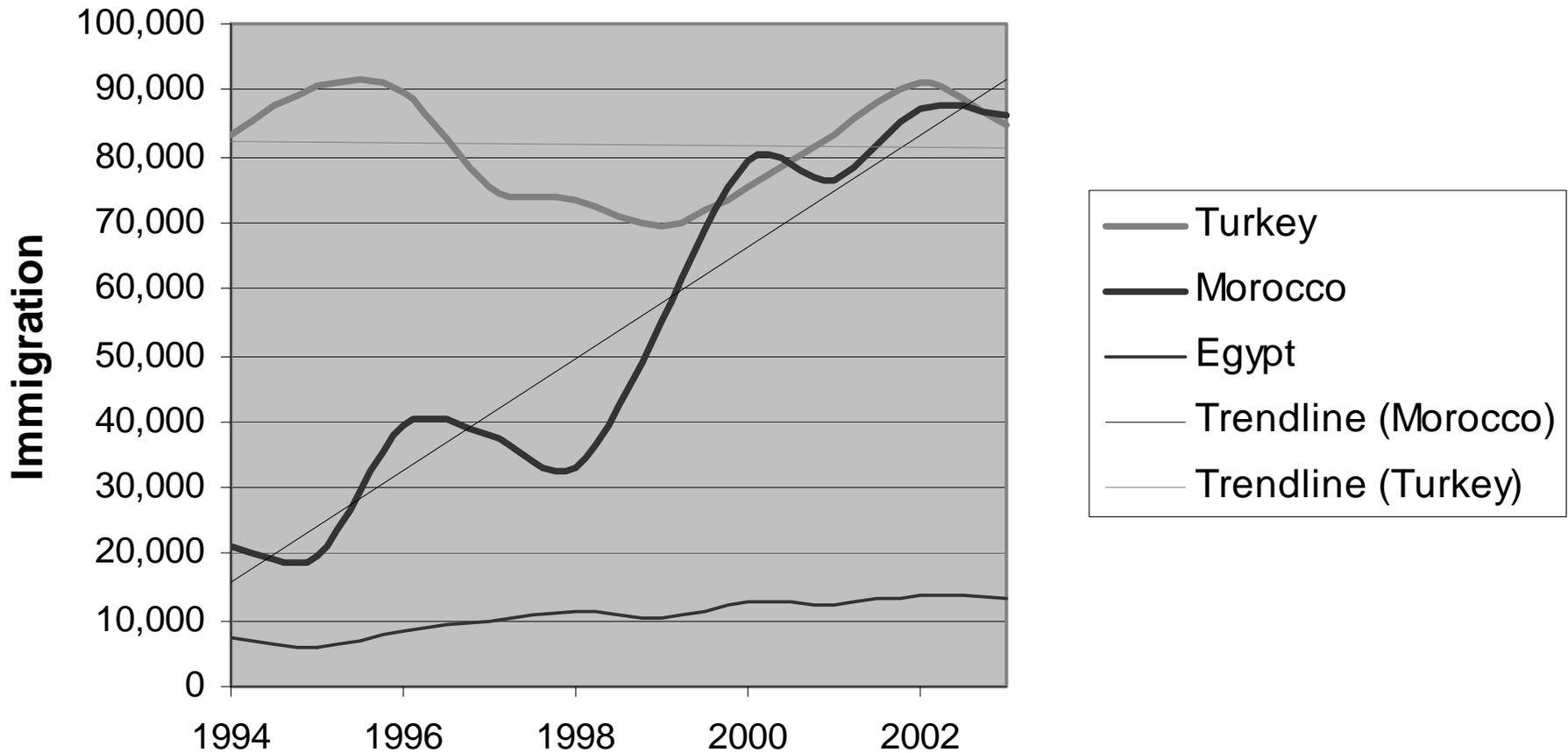
“Emigrants” (nationals) by destination



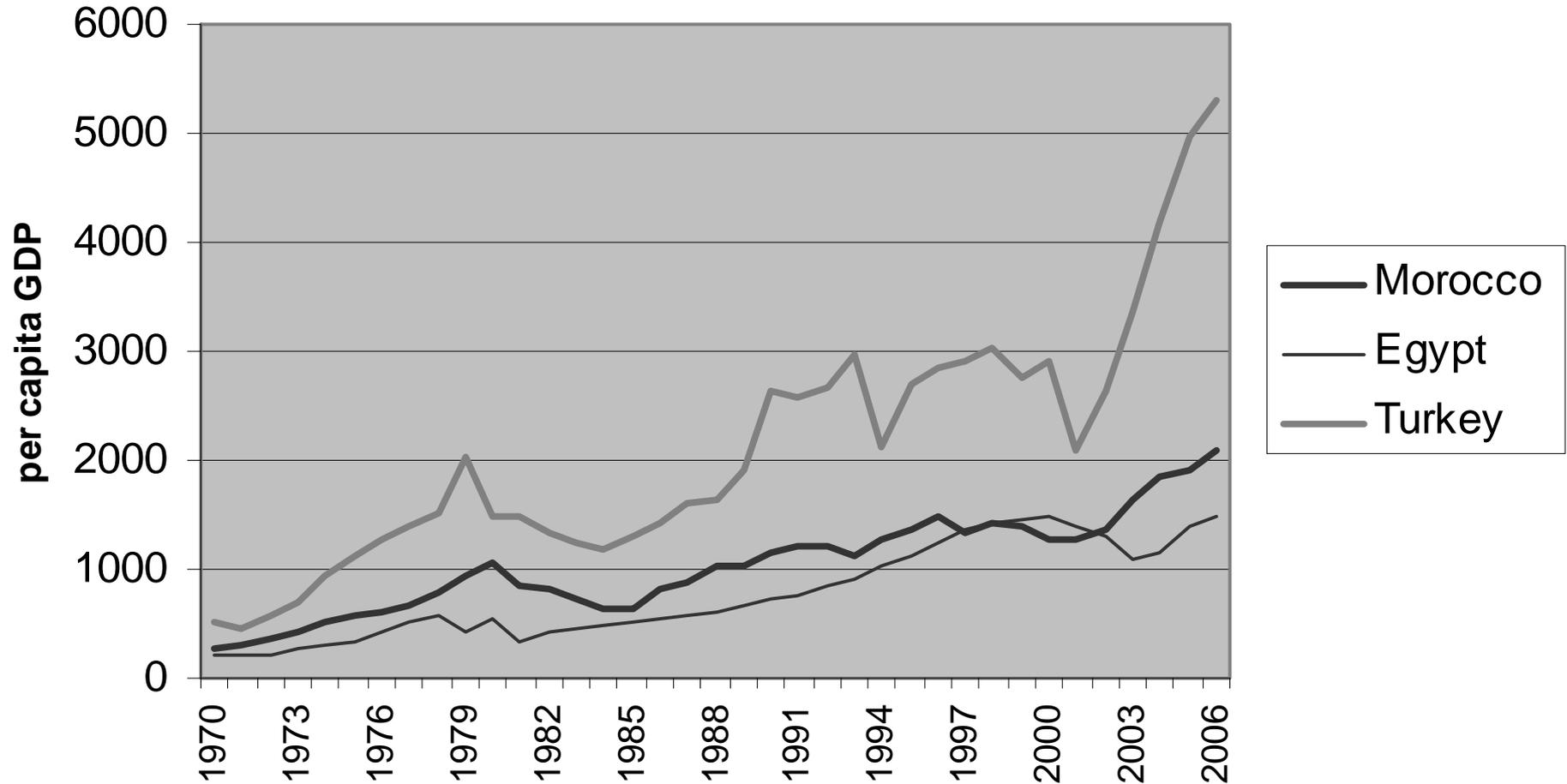
Origins of African migrants in OECD countries



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



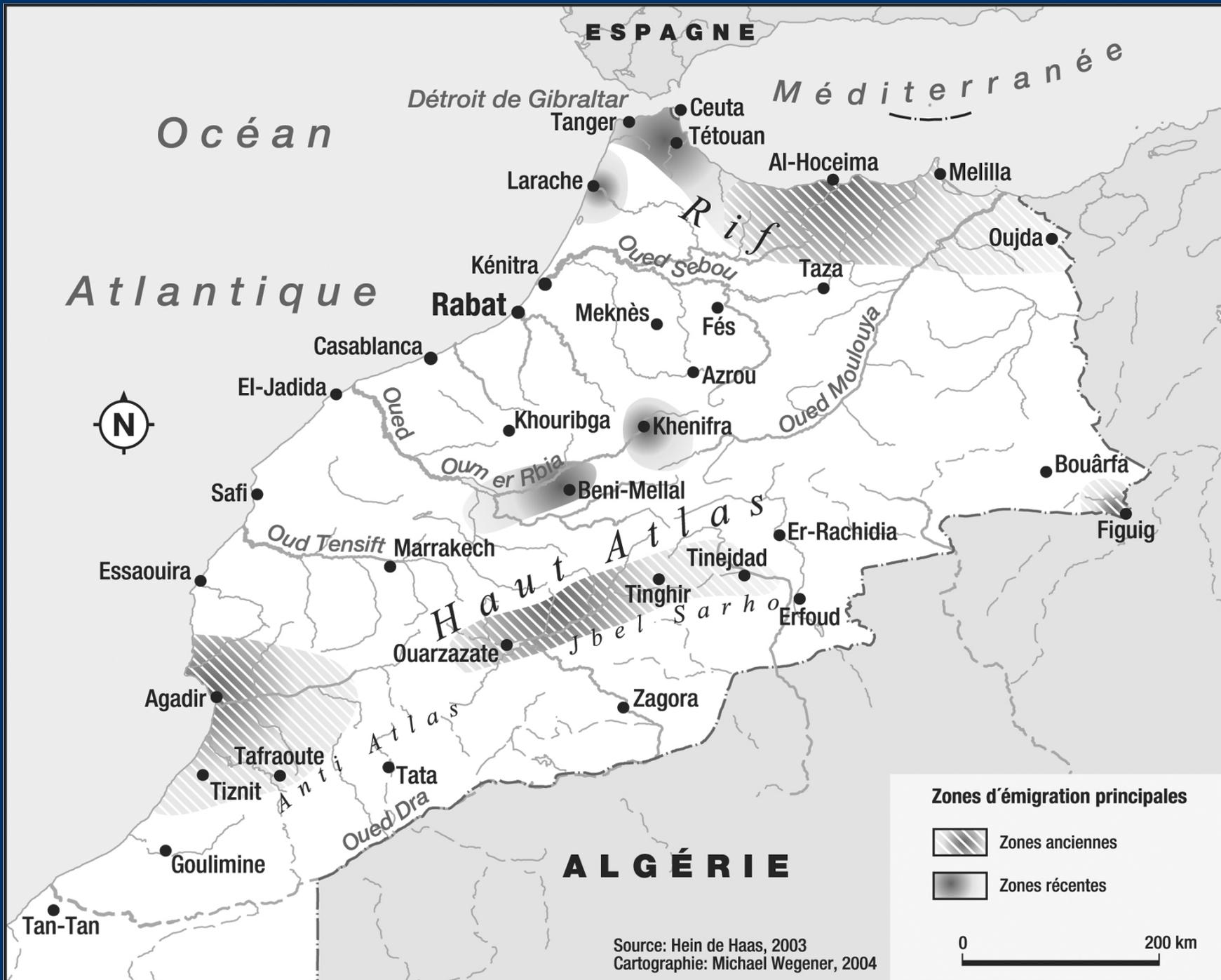
GDP per capita



Policies: Migration as a national development strategy – part I

- Temporary (“guest”) 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 (tradition of circular migration); 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

- Policies to encourage return migration (France, Netherlands, Germany) and migrant investments (Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey) largely failed
- Unfavourable conditions in sending countries and restrictive immigration policies interrupted circular migration to a certain extent → settlement and family migration.
- *Receiving states*: Immigration restrictions; growing concern on integration.
- *Sending states*: Return migration and development deception → increasing emphasis on remittances as a source of foreign currency and migration as a tool for reducing unemployment (and discontent) and poverty.

Policies: Migration as a national development strategy >1990

- Until 1980s : 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 the Diaspora”
- European governments saw integration-discouraging policies as running counter to their own integration policies.
- Sending countries: Changing attitude towards double citizenship and integration; but continuous opposition against assimilation



Sous la présidence effective de Sa Majesté le Roi Mohammed VI
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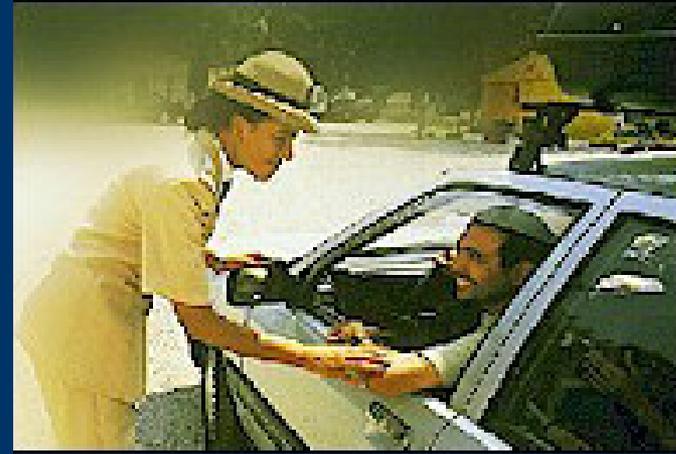
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Opération transit



The King welcoming migrants



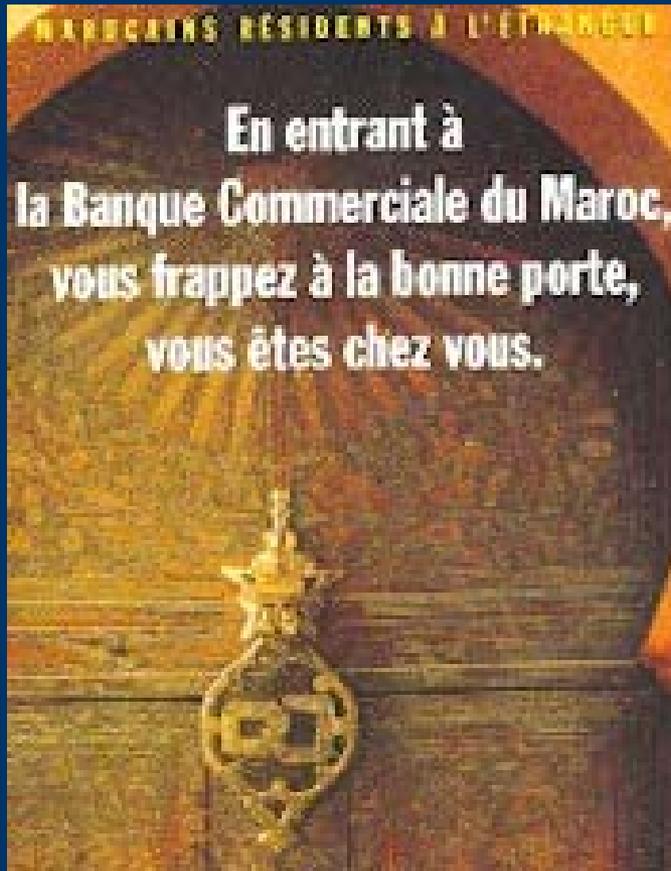
Citoyens Marocains du Monde



Version Arabe



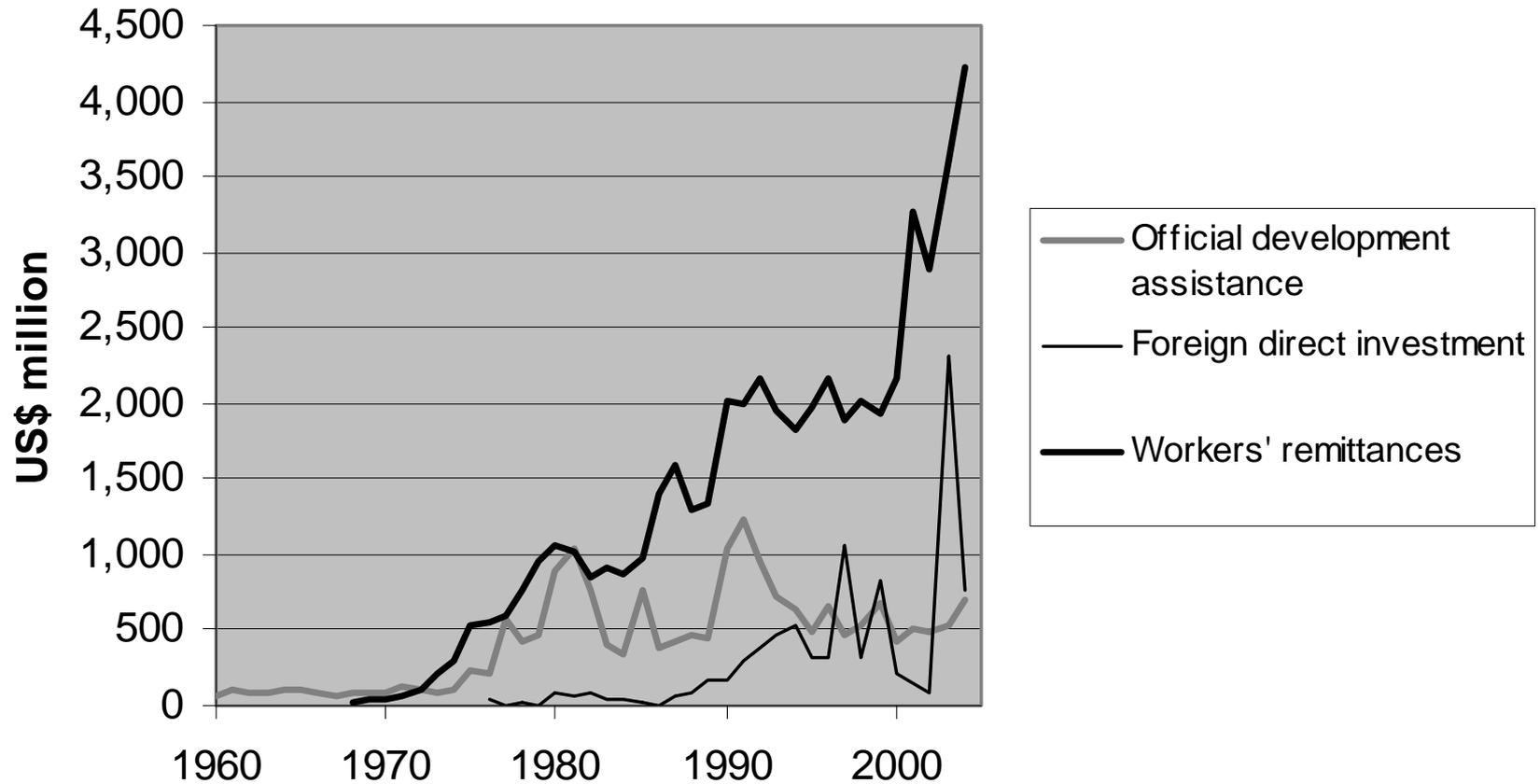
Financial products for migrants and investment centres



مجموعة البنوك الشعبية
groupe banques populaires



Morocco's remittance boom



Migration and development trends >1990

	Morocco	Turkey
General	Partial political liberalisation, investment obstacles persist	<i>Acquis communautaire</i> , economic boom, increasing political trust
Migration	Persistence and diversification	Migration transition? Decreasing emigration, increasing immigration
Remittances	Surge	Steep decline
Migrants' investments	Certain increase, but limited	Increasing transnational economic and political entrepreneurship

Enhancing the benefits and minimising the costs of migration: policy options

- The narrow margins of remittance and “Diaspora” policies
- *Lessons for sending countries:* creating attractive development / investment environments instead of preventing migrants from leaving
- *Lessons for receiving countries:* recognising and accommodating to the need for skilled *and* unskilled migrant labour instead of “combating” irregular immigration.



Temporary/circular migration: old wine in new bottles?

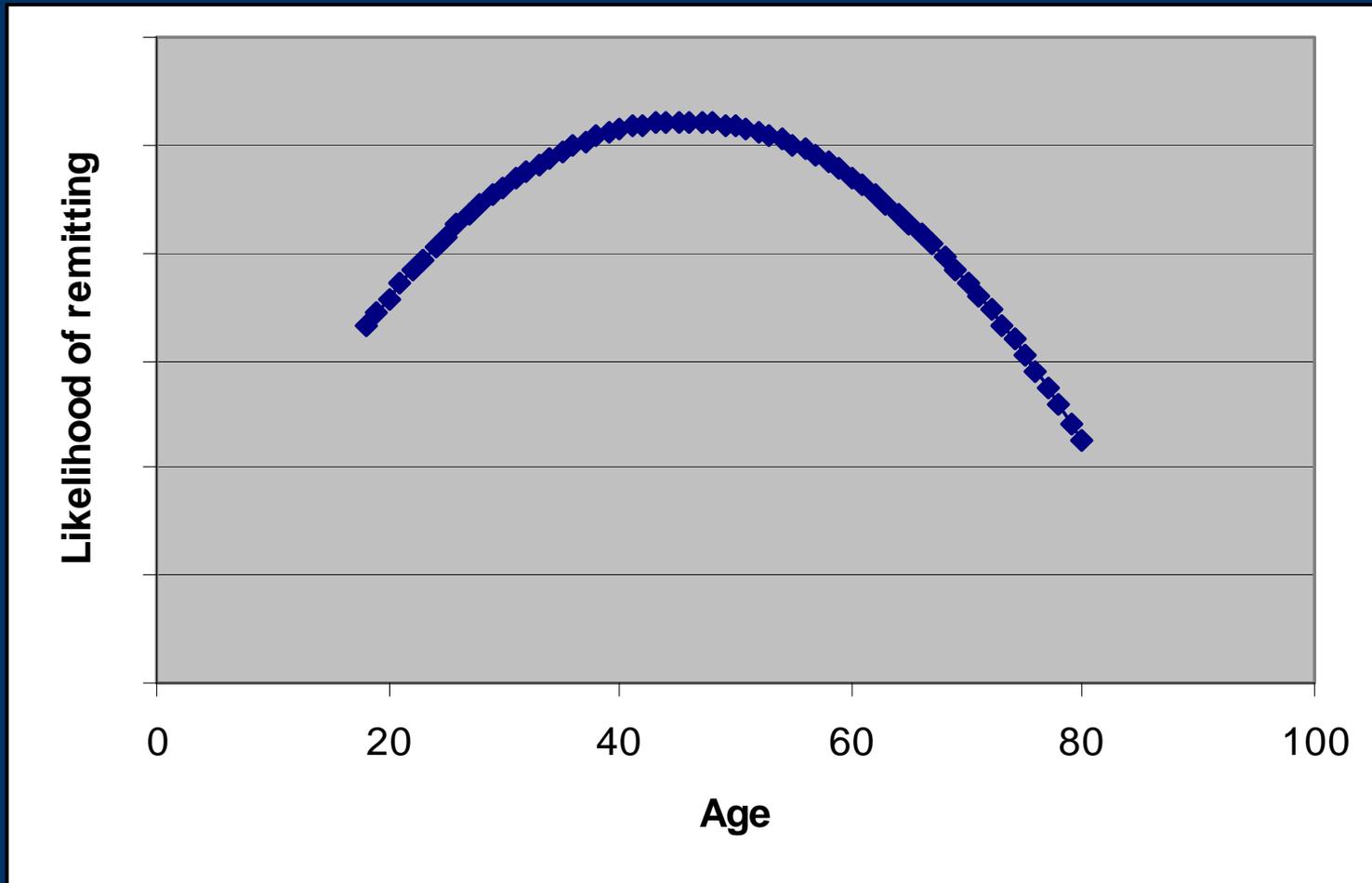
- Re-invention of circular migration as a win-win-win strategy
- Danger of renewed guest-worker illusions
 - Enforcement of “revolving door” policies is extremely difficult
 - Deny demand for informal labour.
 - Migrants with less rights are less likely to contribute positively to development in sending and receiving countries
 - Are temporary migrants better “development actors”? (remit more?)

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



Policy options

- Managing migration: Create more legal channels for (unskilled) immigration to decrease illegality and “brain waste”?
- Avoid re-creating “guest-worker” illusions by accepting that a substantial number of migrants will settle –
- De-link development from return (transnational perspective)
- Looking beyond migration policies
- Rights: Increasing liberty of movement for migrant workers and optimising (phased) access to rights.





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