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**Multilateral Institutional Mechanisms for Development through Investments
from Returning Migrants and Diasporas**

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Ahmed Driouchi

**Institute of Economic Analysis and Prospective Studies (IEAPS),
Al Akhawayn University, Ifrane, Morocco**

&

Isabelle Rabaud

LEO/CNRS-UMR, Université d'Orléans, Orléans, France

&

Nada Zouag

**Institute of Economic Analysis and Prospective Studies (IEAPS),
Al Akhawayn University, Ifrane, Morocco**

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Executive Summary

The objective of this study is to discuss the features of an institutional framework that can enhance the level of investments from retuning migrants and Diasporas in Mediterranean Partner Countries (MPCs) in relation to the cooperative framework with the European Union, knowing that the latter overall process is now expanding to become the Union for the Mediterranean Area. This objective is achieved mainly through using the existing literature on this subject.

This is another opportunity where multilateral and domestic institutions could be designed and implemented in order to foster and monitor investments of retuning migrants and Diasporas to their countries of origin. This is also another opportunity to show that institutional solutions and frameworks for the purpose of channeling and promoting investments will vary with the environments and with the types of destination, host countries and local territories. In the context of the MPCs, institutions are again related to the existing infrastructure promoted in each country and its relationship to new instruments and means suggested to accelerate investments of returning migrants and Diasporas. Up to now the MPCs have been developing to different degrees, localized, national, public and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that capture, among others, investments and enterprise creation. Also, in countries of destination, different public and NGOs are attempting to create engines for the mobilization of individual and joint ventures. But two major observations can be made at this stage. The first one is related to the low rate of mobilization of investments while the second is related to the absence of links between the two sets of institutions. The missing links are institutional mechanisms that can be promoted under international and national organizations from both the public and private sides. These new mechanisms are likely to be adjusted to account for the local features of each zone and returning migrants and Diasporas. These adjustments are also likely to account for the cultural features, the dimensions related to language, the levels of skills accumulated and the attractiveness of different geographical areas and communities. The multilateral institutional set up is assumed to be an important engine for information that is required to be relevant and accurate and addresses the above dimensions. They include economic, financial, social and political information that can enhance the levels of decision making and outcomes related to investments in host countries. This is directly related to the factors that support migration decisions. As seen in previous studies and mainly in the contributions of Go-EuroMed, people migrate because of the existence of large gaps between MPCs and the developed countries. These gaps are not related only to economic and financial differences but also to social and political factors. All improvements and changes in these gaps between the Northern and Southern countries are to be identified and communicated perfectly to potential returning migrants and Diasporas. Accurate information and communication can become a central issue in the function of the new institutional and multilateral framework. Furthermore, the overall institutional multilateral arrangements can be adapted to local territories to account for those that prefer to invest in their original localities. This requires more investigations that are likely to feed the informational framework with investments possibilities as well as with the current and potential development of new niches in series of local economies of each of the countries composing the MPCs. Territorial research as devoted for local development besides the other links with local and differentiated incentives can lead to the promotion of further development opportunities. The positive changes taking place in the overall economy, in sectors as well as in the global and local political and social sides are important additions to the development of investments from retuning migrants and Diasporas. These positive features are to be efficiently communicated to the target population through the use of multilateral, national and local institutions.

Introduction

Research on migration and mainly that related to returning migrants and to Diasporas with their contribution to development, has generated more avenues for the enhancement of the understanding and the promotion of new instruments and policies. Different research centers and international organizations have been promoting these lines of knowledge. A large body of literature is now available. In this framework, the Go-Euromed project has also contributed to enhancing the economic, social and political components related to the mobilization of migrants for development. Packages 3, 7 and 9 among others have added further understanding about the situation in the Mediterranean region and mainly the migration from the Southern countries. Factors of migration have identified to include economic, social and political dimensions. The brain drain issue has been reconsidered as an opportunity for brain gain for the MPCs under some accompanying measures related to education, knowledge and labor markets. The brain drain element has also been re-discussed in relation to skilled migration. Other economic, social and political factors have been identified as affecting the level of mobilization of migrants for their potential contributions to North-South development. In this sense, focus has been placed in Go-EuroMed studies and others on the engines of wealth that include remittances, know-how and social capital with transfers concerning not just the monetary and investment components but also the others.

While it is known that financial, economic, social and political factors can help understand the rationale for migrants' transfers and investments, other motivational reasons have been also addressed in series of papers. In a seminal article of Tjai M. Nielsen & Liesl Riddle (2007) attempt to investigate some reasons that are behind the investment trends. They started with the observation that current investments in transportation and communication technologies are symbolic for the representation of the connection to the homeland. Otherwise, the authors recognize the existence of psychological, emotional and other subjective elements that explain both migrants returning and their investment decisions. Using a large body of literature and series of evidences, the authors provide the most important reasons for the linkage between migrants and their decision to return or to invest in their homeland. The above study shows convincing factors that support the linkages between migrants and their original countries and places as important sources for the attraction of investments. In this sense, migrants are potential sources for the enhancement of investment and thus local and regional development. The current study is a contribution to the institutional side of the process of mobilization of migrants either staying in the destination country and/or returning home. It is implicit and real

that migrants and Diasporas accumulate human, financial, and social capital that can be valuable to the development of their home communities. As shown from the accumulated number of reports and studies, it is clear that this option of investments at home is practiced in a number of communities by migrants that are either staying or returning to their homeland. But the flows of such transfers can be accelerated and channeled such that contributions to development can be enhanced. Transfers of money are the major components that have been promoted but investments and other transfers require deeper mechanisms. In this sense, governments and NGOs in the countries of origins of migrants can be assumed to play an important role in this process. Governments of countries of origin can have a crucial role in channeling and increasing the contribution of migrants to development. International and multilateral institutional mechanisms have also been promoted. Even under this overall set-up and arrangements, investments and transfers of knowledge and social capital are still limited. While important contributions have been emphasizing possibilities of mechanisms, the mobilization of such tools may vary by types of countries. The Mediterranean Partner Countries may have features that introduce some levels of differentiation in the implementation of the multilateral and domestic set-ups devoted to the mobilization of transfers between North and South. The current study looks at the situation of these countries.

The realization of these objectives is achieved in three major steps. The first one is related to the migrant networks with focus on their current contributions to home country development. The second focuses on the existing networks among migrants. The third step is centered on suggestions of new institutional mechanisms devoted to the acceleration of investments of migrants in their home land. All these parts are based on the existing and available literature.

I. Current state of knowledge about migration, Diasporas and returning migrants

There are important discussions around the relative effectiveness of “Expatriates” that might be more effective in transferring knowledge and investments back home because of their higher understanding of the characteristics of their local cultures. But, this is not valid if one accounts for the successful businesses developed by individuals not directly related to local communities. Also, returnees may face difficulties coping with their local communities. This can be related to different factors that include age, limited resources as well as obsolescence of their initial knowledge endowments about their own community besides lack of skills. Returnees may also be disappointed by the wages and/or working conditions as well as they may have difficulty finding jobs. This means that returning migrants and Diasporas can have

good opportunities but also can have constraints transferring knowledge and investments to their original communities. But, the major assumption is that returnees and Diasporas may have higher chances of valuing these transfers if series of institutional and technical mechanisms are mobilized both in the country of emigration and in the country of origin. International organizations and bilateral institutions can also be helpful in the process of channelling and valuing these transfers.

The current state of knowledge about emigrants and Diasporas can be looked at, in both destination, source countries and from the stand point of international organizations. These views are introduced below.

1. Migrants in the destination countries of emigration

Returnees from Sweden were found to be less successful economically than emigrants who stayed (World Bank, 2006). Other countries of emigration destination and sources of returning migrants can be considered. The case of Germany appears to be promising.

For the Federal Republic of Germany, the rates of return migration are particularly high for migrants from EU countries, which confirm the result of studies on the US, with 9 of 10 Italians, 8 of 9 Spaniards, and 7 of 10 Greeks ultimately going back, between 1961 and 1976. Those migrants who did not have the right to freely come and go returned in much smaller numbers. Over the same period, only 5 of 10 Yugoslavs and 3 of 10 Turks returned home. As a result, 30 years after the recruitment ended, “guests” still constitute more than 8 % of German workforce, although many still maintain that they will return “home” when asked.

According to the German Socioeconomic Panel (GSOEP), an ongoing longitudinal database that started in 1984 in the former Federal Republic of Germany with a sample of about 12,000 respondents, 3,000 of whom are legal immigrants, 18 % of foreign origin workers return to their home country (for the period 1984 to 1995). This study shows that immigrants to Germany are more likely to return in their origin country if they have no employment in Germany, have maintained strong relations with their origin country, have sent remittances. In opposite, migrants who have created and cultivated strong relationships in Germany are less expected to return. There seems to be no evidence for a skill bias in return migration. “If immigrants were positively selected initially, then return immigrants tend to be the worst of the best; but if they were negatively selected, they tend to be the best of the worst” (Constant and Massey, 2002).

There are three important differences between the theory of return migration and the theory of first migration to another country. First, return migrants are more prone to move because they have already moved once. Second, return migrants have more accurate information on both origin and destination countries. Third, higher wages and employment opportunities at home are neither a necessary nor a sufficient condition for return migration; familial and cultural considerations are relatively more important. Return migrant can come either from the upper or lower end of the socioeconomic distribution (Constant and Massey, 2002). Constant and Massey (2002) use GSOEP database for guest workers only, because they have been in the GSOEP since its inception, for the period 1984 to 1995.

For male migrants in Germany, the probability of return migration decreases with indicators of integration such as years since migration, speaking German, being married to a German, and having young children, feeling good in Germany, property ownership, prolonging the intended duration of the stay, as well as having education. The intended duration of the stay falls with having children in the home country, remitting (keeping strong ties with the country of origin) and being unemployed. Return probabilities decrease with education, age is convex with respect to the odds of return (Constant and Massey, 2002). These results confirm those obtained from studies on the US.

After 20 years in Germany, the probability of staying in Germany increases at an increasing rate and approaches one. Guest workers residing outside Berlin are more likely to return to their home country. The probability of return migration decreases significantly every year after 1984 (Constant and Massey, 2002).

In summary, the migrants who return home are selected mainly in terms of their social and economic attachment to Germany and their origin country. Human capital and earnings are not significant determinants of the probability to return home (Constant and Massey, 2002).

When corrected from the selective emigration bias, both at younger age (less than twenty) and at older ages (more than fifty) the emigrants have higher wages than the rest of the immigrant population. In spite of the selection in return migration, wage profiles of the entire and restricted population are the same. Similarly, for a given year, both global sample and controlled one show wages being concave in age, and convex in YSM, not significantly depending on schooling in Germany, nor fluency in German. Conversely, wages increase with

years of schooling before migration and decrease with vocational training (Constant and Massey, 2002).

From 1960 to 1973, three-quarters of the 18.5 million foreigners who came to work in Germany left. But 25 percent remained. Coupled with rules that allowed many to eventually bring their dependents, this resulted in significant permanent settlement. There is some evidence that the recent guest worker programs in Europe, particularly those involving subcontracting for short-term projects and some return incentives, have managed higher return rates (World Bank, 2006).

2. Knowledge about retuning migrants in MPC countries

The domestic environment is critical to productive return. Returning expatriates in the conversely, a poor investment climate will inhibit return. Indian entrepreneurs are reluctant to return because of government regulations that increase the administrative cost of operating business, although the Indian Diaspora has contributed to the development of information technology in Bangalore (World Bank, 2006).

There are several arguments against expecting much from return. First, it is very clear that few developing countries can create conditions conducive to return and retention in the short and medium term. Second, there is a potential or actual conflict between return and remittances. Moreover, there is no guarantee that people will send more remittances, as they stay longer. Policies to support the return of migrants appear as motivated primarily by exclusion from the North, rather than a commitment to development in the south (Wickramasekara, 2003).

When it comes to Morocco, on average, current and return migrant households invest four and six times more, respectively, than non-migrant households. Housing is Moroccan migrants' first investment priority: 83.7% of all migrants' investment projects were in real estate, 7.5% and 8.8% in agriculture and other sectors, respectively. Remittances-enabled investments in commercial agriculture in parts of the Sous and the Rif and some oases have created substantial employment for farm workers. The first objective of migrant is to meet the household's immediate needs through providing them with proper nutrition, health, care, clothing and housing (De Haas, 2007a).

Regarding Egypt, a large proportion (46%) of the 1526 Egyptian return migrants, analysed by McCormick and Wahba (2001), invested in housing and 10% invested in economic projects. Drawing on a probit econometric model, McCormick and Wahba (2001) used a 1988 survey of 1526 Egyptian migrants who had worked abroad at least six months and then returned home. They find that time spent working abroad and total amount of money saved abroad have a positive and significant effect on the likelihood of a return migrant becoming an entrepreneur (i.e.: either an employer, a self-employed individual, or someone with a business project in addition to his/her usual economic activity). For the 70 percent of return migrants in the Egyptian data who are literate, the primary factor affecting the probability of becoming an entrepreneur is the amount time spent working abroad: an increase from 6 to 30 months of overseas work lead to a rise in the probability of literates becoming entrepreneurs from 0.19 to 0.32, in accordance with social capital theory. By contrast, for the 30 percent of return migrants in the Egyptian data set who are illiterate, the total amount of money saved abroad is the most important factor. Thus, according to the paper, illiterate Egyptian migrants may not learn many new skills working abroad and this is the reason why savings accumulated abroad – rather than time spent abroad – is the critical factor affecting the likelihood of becoming an entrepreneur, in line with home capital market restrictions.

There are beneficial effects of return migration and “brain circulation”. Returnees bring back human, financial, and social capital and can thereby positively contribute to development of home economies. Even if people do not permanently return, their frequent contact and movements back and forth can contribute to growth (Wickramasekara, 2003).

Traditionally, return migration has been viewed as a popular strategy to ‘reverse the brain drain’. Many initiatives by national and international agencies have been directed at encouraging return migration – especially of the highly skilled, with the idea of return migration of skilled professionals as a major positive or beneficial factor for the development of source countries. Returns of skills were assumed to compensate for the outflows (Wickramasekara, 2003).

In practice, benefits of return migration are not clear-cut. An analysis of Italian return migration from the USA listed four categories of reasons: a) failure, b) conservatism, c) retirement, and d) innovation. Return of innovation is the most relevant category to development of the home country. If people return after a reasonable period of time, they are

better equipped because of additional qualifications and skills, work experience, accumulated resources and social capital (networks and linkages with those back in the host country) (Wickramasekara, 2003).

There are several types of circulation of skills. The emergence of parallel Silicon valleys in cities such as Bangalore, Bombay, Beijing, Shanghai and Taipei has been primarily facilitated by expatriate scientists in the US Silicon Valley. These “circulating” immigrants have brought back valuable experience and know-how to local economies (Wickramasekara, 2003).

Returning Migrants and Diasporas by countries of origin

OECD countries and mainly Europe have been major destinations of emigrants from MPC economies. Ozden (2006) claims that the high proportion of migrants living in the OECD come from Turkey, followed by Morocco, Algeria, Iran, Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon and Tunisia. Musette et al. (2006) say that Europe is the major player when it comes to Maghreb migration. About 55% of migrants from the Maghreb come from Morocco, followed by Algeria (near 30%) and than Tunisia (14%).

A. Morocco

Migration is considered as an important source for the economic development of the country through the remittance of its international migrants. For Morocco, the remittances contribute not only to cover the deficit of the balance of payment but also to the entry of foreign currency in the country.

An important proportion of these transfers are cash based. Remittances' flows are essentially concentrated within the banking sector. Other means of transfer are also used such as postal services or specialized institutions. Concerning the origins of remittances, France ranks first as the major source of remittances followed by Italy, the Netherlands and then UK, USA and Arab countries. Once the migrants come back, they bring with them knowledge, know-how, skills and most important, their savings (Mghari et al., 2008).

According to the sample used in the MIREM study (Mghari et al., 2008), the data shows that the majority of returnees aim at starting their own business once they come back to Morocco. This is mainly thanks to the incentives and facilities offered by the government to enhance the participation of the Moroccan returnee in the economic development of the country. They generally make the decision to create a business after considering the facilities they can get.

The major facilities identified include easy access to land as the main resource in any investment project, facilities in administrative procedures (example: Regional Center of Investment) and tax benefits and allowances.

Specific government support is given to the Moroccan migrants through the creation of a ministry dedicated especially to those nationals living abroad, for instance. Efforts are deployed in healthcare, education, tourism and economy to facilitate the settlement of Moroccan migrants who come back to the home country. Knowing that migrants' remittances are an integral part of the GDP, the government is making great efforts to increase the number of Moroccan returnees. The migrants' funds are an important source of financing for different economic and social projects. Investment facilities, tax benefits, less bureaucratic procedures are examples of such conveniences offered to this community to facilitate their establishment and help them create business in a smooth climate. Consultancy and orientation about investment projects are provided to select the most interesting with an added value to the national economy. In addition to the facilities offered in the economic sector, assistance and help measures are spread to reach educational, cultural and healthcare sectors in order to facilitate the reintegration and re-adaptation phase.

TOKTEN in Morocco was launched in 1990 with the purpose of mobilizing the skilled community living abroad to make them participate in the social, cultural and economic development thanks to the transfer of knowledge and technology. TOKTEN aims at¹ facilitating the establishment of networks for scientific and technical exchange with the host country, production and updating of the directory of skilled expatriates and identification of promising institutions and development of a web site to facilitate information sharing.

The Consortium for Applied research on International Migration (CARIM) includes many published papers where Khachani (2008) presents the programs and agreements that have been developed to promote the return and participation of skilled and competent Moroccan migrants in the economic development of the country. This takes into consideration return movement as circular migration. Khachani (2008) distinguishes between two forms of circular migration. A circular migration north-south-north is concerned with the development of local government initiatives, TOKTEN program, FINCOME and S&D association. A circular

¹ www.undp.org

migration south-north-south is completed by the signature of labor conventions between Morocco and France, Spain and Italy.

Khadija Elmadmad (2008) addressed judicial issues related to international norms (human rights instruments chart) applicable to Moroccan circular migration in terms of protecting migrants' rights and the benefits of circular migrants. Morocco signed many migration conventions with international organizations or with regional organisms at the European level. In addition, there are two types of applicable laws: those promulgated in the light of the International Labor Organization to protect the right of workers and their families in the foreign countries and Morocco and other agreements to ensure a favorable and acceptable social life to migrants working in the European region. There are no clear laws that govern the circulation of migrants between Morocco and the Arab countries. There are some bilateral agreements developed by Morocco and the concerned countries (Elmadmad, 2008) that cover labor, social security, establishment and tax conventions.

Besides the reference to the above international laws to defend migrants' rights, there is a Moroccan labor code that specifies the nature of the work condition of Moroccan abroad. The ministry of employment and professional career is the governmental organism that is concerned with the migration in collaboration with other national authorities. In addition, there is FINCOME association that promotes the links between the Moroccan elite populations working abroad.

B. Algeria

Most Algerian migrants, who decided to return to their home country, belong to a category of age that is 50 years and more (Musette et al., 2008). Concerning the professional situation and skills of the returnees, they are considered to be significant factors for the success of the migration experience.

Algeria has to focus on the improvement and development of programs necessary to provide the migrants with all the appropriate measures required to encourage them to come back to their home country. This will help government benefit from the opportunities that migrants bring with them, thus enhancing the economic development.

Some migrants, through their decision to come back in their homeland, benefited from government programs that encourage migrants, especially skilled ones, to create small businesses in the private sector. Those programs usually focus on drawing the attention of those migrants, throughout advertisements in the host countries, to the availability of interesting job opportunities in Algeria. They also encourage their return by offering highly attractive exchange rates. In addition, the government uses exemption on duty for imports as incentives to promote the return of Algerian migrants².

Through the TOKTEN program, Algeria is able to reinforce its technical resources and allow an economic improvement in the major sectors³. This program allows exiled professionals to return and spread their expertise and know how⁴.

Kerdoun (2008) discusses circular migration in Algeria and the reaction of the Algerian authorities to the European commission idea. This latter concerns the creation of several agreements between the European member countries and the concerned countries of origin for migrants. The basic task of the EU member countries is to strictly examine the benefits of each side from the positive effects of circular and temporary migration.

Algeria developed a strategy to keep a good relationship with its expatriates in order to encourage a sort of circular migration in the future and be able to benefit from their experience abroad (Kerdoun, 2008). Following the same perspective, the Algerian government tried to create a meaningful convention with several European countries in order to protect the rights of labor migrant's in both host and home countries.

Labdelaoui (2008) looks at the political aspects of Algerian governmental implication in the circular migration perspective. The management of this perspective is done in collaboration between two major ministries: the ministry of higher education and research and the ministry of employment and social security. This latter is in charge of defining the specific usage rules of foreign workforce as well as determining the appropriate regulations that will be used. They are also in charge of including the national workforce migrating to foreign countries in their political decisions. The Algerian government needs to develop many partnerships in terms of employment matters with foreign host countries so that migrants can take advantage

²<http://www.popline.org/docs/0753/199971.html>

³http://www.magharebia.com/cocoon/awi/xhtml1/en_GB/features/awi/features/2007/04/17/feature-02

⁴<http://www.dz.undp.org/gouvernance/projets%20Gouvernance%20Clotur%C3%A9s.html>

of them (Labdelaoui, 2008). The ministry of higher education and research is in charge of placing the Algerian students, professors and academic professionals in foreign countries in collaboration with the ministry of external affairs.

Focusing on this circular migration, the Algerian government will have to adapt its political system to the migration management concerning its mobility aspect. The government is concerned with the protection of the legal migrant's rights, focusing on the reintegration and readmission of the illegal ones in the host country, the aspects related to the returning migrants and those concerning the free circulation of people between the host and the home country (Labdelaoui, 2008). All these efforts are made basically to allow the Algerian government to be in total control of this circular migration. In addition, the results of such operations can benefit both countries in terms of exchange of competences and knowledge and boost the local economy (Labdelaoui, 2008).

C. Tunisia

The Tunisian case is similar to the Algerian one in terms of demographic, professional data and reasons behind the choice of returning migrants. Mesnard (2001) stated on the basis of Central Bank Statistics, that returning migrants to Tunisia can have good and potential positive consequences on their homeland through the stream of their financial resources. These latter positively affect the development of the country as a whole. The saving funds were also mentioned as being a good reason for migrants to return to Tunisia.

The most significant change was noticed in the increase of the number of entrepreneurs. This shows the change in the skills and professional experience of many of the returning migrants (Chaieb & Bel Haj Zekri, 2008). The increase in the number of migrants undertaking investment in Tunisia is a big indicator of their improvement and a modernization factor of many sectors (service industry: hotels and restaurants).

Bel Hadj Zekri (2008) discusses circular migration from a socio-political perspective. He focuses on the different forms of temporary migration to Europe and the political reaction of the authorities toward this phenomenon. The European countries are reluctant to coordinate with Tunisia regarding the administration of specific programs for the consolidation of circular migration, especially the one regarding the migration of technological and scientific competences.

From the judicial point of view, Ben Cheikh & Chekir (2008) define circular migration as a way for Tunisia to stop or decrease any illegal migration especially to Europe. Tunisia has made an agreement with the European member countries to regularly discuss illegal migration, the improvement of the working conditions and the promotion of the cultural and technological type of migration.

The Tunisian law allows the control of circular migration through the use of documents such as the “trip document” in order to be allowed to leave for any foreign country. The government also implemented many regulations and sanctions against any person who tries to illegally move to Europe or any other foreign country, as well as any person who provides any kind of help (Ben Cheikh & Chekir, 2008).

Besides, the European committee has proposed tax strategies to encourage circular migration. These tax derogations are prepared for a specific category of migrants including workers joining their job aboard for the first time or new students willing to continue their studies abroad for the first time. Furthermore, Tunisia has offered many fiscal advantages to its migrants such as being exempted from the taxes on the import of their personal furniture the moment they plan their return to the country of origin (Ben Cheikh & Chekir, 2008).

The establishment of a Tuniso-European convention related to social security as well as many conventions related to the bilateral exchange of young professionals, emphasized migrants’ judicial status in Europe. Other conventions were made to stimulate investments and at the same time encourage the young migrants to return back to their country of origin after the end of their academic programs (Ben Cheikh & Chekir, 2008).

D. Lebanon

Kasparian (2008) defines circular migration in a statistical manner. During the years, migration has had many political, economic and social impacts on Lebanon for many years. These impacts, although beneficial for the country, were also a source of many economic irregularities and dependencies.

Circular migration amplified during the last years since the Lebanese government allowed the free movement of migrants and capital to different countries in Europe, America and especially the golf countries (Kasparian, 2008). This kind of migration includes permanent

migrants who left Lebanon and are not willing to return back, migrants who have their main residence in Lebanon but at the same time live in other countries due to their jobs and non permanent migrants who have left Lebanon for a specific period of time and who plan to return. This latter is the one that is considered potentially circular.

Kasparian (2008) also discusses the types of migration to Lebanon in which is distinguished the political migration such as the migration of Palestinians to Lebanon for political reasons. There is also the seasonal migration of working force as well as Asian, African and Syrian migration. Kiwan (2008) presents another definition of circular migration in Lebanon as a migration done under contract. This implies returning to the home country the moment the contract is finished. Circular migration dissuades migrants from choosing illegal migration as a mean to move from one country to another, benefits the European economies with the flow of skilled migrants and provides a clear opportunity for the countries of origin in terms of resources that returning migrants acquire abroad.

E. Turkey

Içduygu (2008) suggests that circular migration is more related to the temporary workers programs allowing some degree of mobility of those workers between the two concerned countries. As a sending country, Turkey witnessed, at the beginning of the 20th century, the adoption of labor migration contracts where workers are hired for a specific period of time (Içduygu, 2008). The migration flows increased because of the economic development of some European countries and Turkey became a labor supplier. Turkey receives migrants mainly from East European countries, Germany or Balkans (Kirisci, 2008/21). This increase of migrants' number into turkey resides in the adoption of the liberal visa system with Turkey's neighbors among others reasons.

Kirisci (2008/21) addresses the issue of the accession of Turkey to the European Union and its impact on the migration flow. A new term was introduced in the context of circular migration within the Turkish experience which is "pendular migration". The term refers to the "unmanaged way of circular migration" that takes place between Turkey and the EU. Kirisci (2008/03) discusses the idea of migrants' integration in the European Union host countries. There is a failure of integration in the labor market for example. This is explained by the low level of education of migrants and manifested by a high tendency toward crimes and violence.

For these reasons many EU members as well as migration associations have decided to create policies that will help in the integration process.

The EU countries encourage the sending countries to extend their roles from only a controlling position to supporting the host countries in the integration process. These efforts can be followed by the acceptance of the EU members to cooperate in migration procedures. This includes the promotion of women rights in Turkey, the increase and development of girl schooling by the Turkish government and the management of integration policies for its internal migration from rural to urban areas (Kirisci, 2008/03).

F. Syria

Saleh (2008) shed light on the circular migration between Syria and other countries. Since Syria is considered as an emigration country, the government tries to develop and multiple bilateral agreements with some receiving countries. Syria remains an interesting transit country but illegal migration was not considered as critical issue by authorities till conflicts arose in Iraq and Lebanon.

Syrian migrants worked abroad following three movements of migration. The first one was towards the US. At the second stage, some Syrian soldiers chose to be installed in south of France or in Gulf countries. The third wave consisted of minority migration including Christians and Kurds, in addition to students (Saleh, 2008).

Kawakibi (2008/16) presented the migration experience by destination. First, the circular migration of Syrians to Lebanon decreased because of the political conflict between the countries. The number of workers decreased dramatically because of the aggressions, restrictions and violence towards Syrian people. Second, the circular migration towards Gulf countries is another example of migrants' destination. The majority of Syrian migrants working in golf countries are doctors and engineers and most of them are highly qualified (Kawakibi, 2008/16). A third example of migrants' destinations is towards East Europe and concerns university students in the first place. Some Syrian entrepreneurs are interested in the economic context of these eastern countries and started establishing bilateral agreements, installing their offices and hiring natives (Kawakibi, 2008/16).

Kawakibi (2008/02) discusses the impact of the Syrian political system on the migration of Christian Syrians abroad. Since the youth community of Christians living in Syria started

going away looking for better opportunities, the church tried to dissuade them by offering housing opportunities with zero interest rates in case of marriage, necessary education and opportunities to participate in the development of the Syrian economy.

Some legal aspects are favoring circular migration such as developing bilateral agreements between the sending and receiving countries and the creation of the ministry of expatriates' affairs (for service development for Syrian migrants and reinforcement of their political and economic implications). The major objective is to attract investment projects from the Syrian migrants. Some incentives have been granted to these expatriates in terms of tax exoneration and facilitating administration procedures (Saleh, 2008).

G. Egypt

Nassar (2008) presents the stages of Egyptian migration as a restriction stage, followed by a migration stage thanks to the different signed migration agreements and a period of migration decrease after the Gulf war. The Egyptian migration destinations included migration to some MENA countries such as Libya and to Gulf countries.

Actually, according to Nassar (2008), the Egyptian migration consists of labor migration towards oil countries that take the form of bilateral and personal contracts. The MENA region is no longer considered as migrants' host. It was replaced by the USA, Canada and some European countries. Egyptian migration authorities face also the problem of illegal immigration to Italy, Malta and Cyprus.

Also, Nassar (2008) discussed the situation of returning migrants. Concerning migrants' remittances, Egypt receives the second highest amount of remittances from their migrants abroad. Most of these remittances are originated from Gulf Arab countries since the majority of the migrants work there. These remittances are used for entrepreneurial activities and investment projects.

Roman (2008) addresses the circular migration issue in Egypt, specifically the migration flows that link Egypt and Italy which hosts the highest flow of migrants from Egypt. The authorities have classified migrants as permanent as well as illegal migrants. To reverse the effect of illegal migration and to promote the legal work among Egyptian migrants, Italy signed labor agreements and re-admission agreements with Egypt. These bilateral accords

were implemented through the IMIS (“win-win” project financed by the Italian government aiming at providing support to the migration strategy) and IDOM (project aiming at creating conscious spirit on Egyptian authorities about the risk of illegal migration). In addition, the international mobility project was also implemented. The process of migration is based on the quota system that witnesses unequal distribution of Egyptian workers.

Concerning the requirement for win-win relationships between the sending and receiving countries, Roman (2008) suggests the facilitating the acquisition of basic skills, increasing recruitment possibilities, allowing comparability and transferability of certificates and developing partnerships in education and training.

Overview on the Existing Diasporas & Migration Networks

The above sections have shown several features related to the state of knowledge about migrants and related Diasporas but have shown also the overall trends that have been taking place both in destination and source countries of migration. Different partners that include governments, NGOs and international organizations have been suggesting and implementing new tools to promote the benefits to migrants and from migration. These benefits are intended to be of the win-win type with further advantages devoted to migrants returning back home and to investments originating from Diasporas of different countries source of emigration. In this process, large networks have been promoted and operated under different organizations. They have been devoted to develop databases, studies and publications on the major trends related to migration. MIREM and CARIM are examples of networks that are providing useful information to all partners. Besides these networks, the European Union through FEMISE and GO-EUROMED projects has been developing further analytical knowledge and policy tools. The OECD, the ILO and the World Bank besides the UNDP and other international and regional organizations have been also devoting resources to the issues related to returning migrants and Diasporas. The large number of seminars, workshops and conferences show also the extent of the interests of partners to this issue but emphasize also the magnitude of knowledge and policies that can be drawn from these activities.

Furthermore each country has been allocating major efforts to the same questions. This includes both destination and countries of origin. Large series of instruments, policies and institutions have been suggested in both types of countries and by multilateral organizations.

1. Heterogeneous pattern in migration

Migrants are composed of different social categories. Both skilled and unskilled workers migrate. These latter are, in most cases, recruited in construction, agriculture and tourism sectors. Skilled people try to get the same job they have in their home country. To outweigh the effects of brain drain, developing countries are trying to develop partnerships and Diaspora exchanges.

While some people think about migrating, others are preparing their return. Migrants return because of homesickness or family problems, removal order or business promotion in the home country. Return migration is appreciated by home governments since returnees can be investing in different sectors that contribute to boosting the local economy. In this context, varieties of efforts are deployed to facilitate the return process in term of integration ranging from simple administrative procedures, incentives from banks to tax benefits. Issues related to migration between the sending and receiving countries are addressed through bilateral agreements and/or international arrangements.

The country cases have shown the heterogeneous perspectives of different players including returning migrants and governments. For each country, there are two main reasons that drive migrants to return home. Basically, either the decision is made by the migrants themselves or imposed by the host country's authorities. General characteristics but large sets of factors can explain the decision to return to the home country. Given the potential offered by the returning migrants, governments of the sending countries implement new strategies and provide returning migrants with the necessary incentives to boost their investments through new business creation. The UNDP framework of (TOKTEN) has also been implemented in a variety of countries but has shown different results in different countries.

The development of circular migration has been benefiting to sending countries, to the receiving countries but also to the migrants. The issue of circular migration is also debated in relation to several MPCs but large variations are observed. Many efforts are made by the governments of the home countries in collaboration with the European committee to launch programs for improving the migration infrastructure as well as facilitating circular migration. Both origin and destination countries can help facilitate return, on both a temporary and permanent basis, through changes in regulation. Origin countries can eliminate rules that prevent emigrants from owning or investing in property back home. Permanent residents can

be protected from losing their status if they leave for a relatively limited period of time, as this discourages productive temporary returns to the origin country. Destination countries can also allow returning migrants to benefit from the rights they acquire during their work abroad, such as pensions, health insurance, and disability programs. Such arrangements require effective institutions in the origin country to provide such services and are best achieved through negotiations between origin and destination countries (World Bank, 2006).

Destinations countries have provided various incentives for the return of migrants. France has provided loans and technical assistance to migrants from Mali and Senegal to establish businesses in their home countries. However, few of the businesses appear to have been successful, either because of the inadequate investment climate in the recipient communities (Grubert, 2005) or because participants had worked in low-level jobs in France and lacked entrepreneurial skills (Magoni, 2004). Many of these programs are quite small (World Bank, 2006).

Musette et al. (2006) distinguish between push and pull factors that explain the tendency of brain drain. The push factors include political, professional, social, entrepreneurial deficits and limited research. The pull factors are related to job flexibility and to demands for specific skills.

There is a large debate between economists about the impact of brain drain on both sending and receiving countries. The new literature for brain drain has considered some beneficial effects of this phenomenon. Lucas (2005) claimed that brain drain increases trade, remittances, knowledge, foreign direct investment, Diasporas externalities as well as the skilled and competencies acquired by migrants in the host countries.

Docquier (2006) summarizes the positive feedbacks of brain drain as related to the levels of remittances, the impact of brain circulation on growth, technology transfers besides the quality of governance.

Brain drain affects also the receiving country. Coppel (2001) showed that migrants affect the labor market through unfavorable effects on the local wages and unemployment rate, unfavorable effects on the budgetary position regarding health, education and welfare systems, reduction of skill shortages in certain economic sector and it is argued that migration could resolve problems related to the ageing population that developed countries are facing.

As regard to skilled migration, both countries (sending and receiving) have to take rational measures to balance the magnitude of the human capital flight. On the one hand, sending countries have to adopt retention strategies to retain the educated people in the home country and develop Diaspora exchange with those living abroad. In the other hand, receiving countries have to make the balance between native skills and skilled migrants in term of wages, treatment and knowledge acquisition.

Multinational institutions are seen to play an important role in the development and improvement of Diaspora organizations. Fontaine (2005) asserts that countries such as the Caribbean can benefit tremendously from the help of such institutions, especially with the enhancement of Caribbean Diaspora organizations. Migration Diaspora can have a positive effect to reverse the damages caused by the migration of skilled people, especially because of the importance of remittances (Fontaine, 2005). These latter are assistance sent by emigrants to their families in the domestic country. For instance, remittances help improve the development of countries at both, the micro and macro economical levels. Fontaine (2005) argues that the Diaspora movement, the government and the multilateral institutions have similar goals and thus, have to collaborate to reach the targeted development level. Hence, multilateral institutions can work together to influence government policies, the economical context, conflict prevention and alleviation.

The Philippines represent another example that demonstrates the role of migrants and Diaspora networks (multilateral institutions) in transferring knowledge. Opiniano & Castro (2006) demonstrate and highlight the positive implications of the migration of the educated workers, and present some policies and strategies that can allow the country to benefit from the phenomenon.

The problem caused by the brain drain is at the level of ranking the country vis-à-vis other countries in terms of the availability of skilled labor, which can affect its competitiveness in attracting foreign investors. Moreover, the remittances obtained from the inflows of the overseas workers remain as a short-term economic benefit since it may harm the long term financial system. Philippines' government does not apply or try to develop an effective policy that would allow it to collect the funds from its immigrants efficiently (Opiniano & Castro, 2006). Some proposed solutions include support of transfer of skilled labor, compensation for

returning migrants and creating better paid jobs in the countries of origin. Other authors have been insisting on the effects of the global changes that are taking place in different economies with their impacts on migration. Chen (2006) advances that globalization amplifies “the mobility of goods, services, technology and capital but also labor throughout the world”. In this context, Pritchett (2006) focuses on the globalization effect on the nature of the immigration. The skilled migration goes hand in hand with the development of international trade and communication.

2. Heterogeneous types of existing associative and policy frameworks

Large varieties of policies and instruments as well as organizational frameworks of migrants have been identified.

2.1. Diversity of policy instruments and frameworks

For the purpose of simplifying the introduction to the existing associative frameworks, migrants are analyzed under skilled and unskilled labor that is a dichotomy known to be irrelevant in the context of this study because those originally unskilled own both the know-how and the resources besides their membership in social networks. But, these networks and associations are likely to be used to support the acceleration of the contribution of migrants to the investment and transfer efforts that can contribute to the enhancement of the development of their countries of origin.

Increasing unskilled migration would significantly reduce poverty in developing countries. The best way to achieve the reduction of restrictions on unskilled emigration lies in migration programs jointly managed by origin and destination countries. Such programs should support temporary migration of low skilled workers – with incentives for return (World Bank, 2006).

International organizations have managed such programs to promote return, although they tend to cover few migrants. The IOM's Return of Qualified African Nationals program successfully attracted more than 2,000 highly skilled persons back to 41 African countries from 1974 to 1990, and the program was later expanded to the Migration for Development in Africa program (MIDA). Similar programs have been run for Latin American countries, Afghanistan and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The United Nations Development Programme's TOKTEN project promotes temporary return (three-week to three-month development

assignments), which is often easier to achieve (World Bank, 2006 and Wickramasekara, 2003).

Regarding bilateral labour agreement, a major vehicle for low-skilled, seasonal workers, help build confidence in both origin and destination countries, that a particular channel of migration will generate real benefits and minimise costs – for example, that migrants will be treated well and will return at the end of their contracts. However, origin countries may face resource constraints in implementing obligations with regard to pre-screening of migrants or monitoring of their return. Nevertheless, some countries have used bilateral agreements to gain favourable employment conditions for their migrants and in some cases to support their return and reintegration (Lucas, 2004b). Bilateral agreements help ensure that temporary migration is indeed temporary, and that returning migrants are reintegrated, by supporting the transfer of technology and human resource development in the origin country. They can also ensure that the origin country cooperates in monitoring and managing migration, for example, by incorporating a readmission provision (World Bank, 2006).

Other means to engage migrants in the development of domestic communities are to supply funds to complete collective remittances made by groups of migrants, support of migrant associations from receiving countries, and promote cooperation between receiving and sending countries. Thus, with strengthened institutional capacities, hometown associations could become precious partners in terms of development for governments, private sector and communities, but as a complement, not as a substitute for reinforced financial and investment systems in home towns (World Bank, 2006).

In France, the international solidarity associations coming from migration also can receive institutional and financial subsidies from the government for economic and social projects of return to the origin country (Magoni, 2004). The implication of hometown associations in such projects provides a guarantee that programs focus on the community's needs (World Bank, 2006).

Measures to promote remittances and investments in the home country range from: IDs for customs (Tunisia), financing studies (Tunisia), support for legal and administrative disputes (Morocco), plane-tickets and visit of reorientation for emigrates and their families (Tunisia), reduced military obligations (Turkey) and hotlines for investing migrants (Tunisia) (World Bank, 2006).

Research studies tend to recommend pro-active policies from sending countries, for instance to support migrants' associations, to ease low costs, to reduce red tape, to increase competition and to inform migrants' decision making and related communities. Some countries like Canada, France and Germany have tried to direct flows of remittances towards investments in domestic country to promote return migration, but these efforts have not been successful (World Bank, 2006).

Improving working conditions in public employment and investment in research and development infrastructures can permit to attract skilled return migrants. A political will and money are necessary to strengthen governance in origin countries. Origin countries can also encourage skilled migrants to return by identifying job opportunities, collaborating with destination countries, which have programs promoting return, allowing double nationality, and facilitating portability of social benefits (World Bank, 2006).

Migrant can be deterred from returning in their origin countries by measures obliging graduates, whose education has been financed by public subsidies, to work for a given period of time in the public sector. Moreover, there are ways to circumvent this obligation (World Bank, 2006).

Origin countries can help to maintain links with the Diaspora and support professional networks, promote dialogue with the government and finance education, language learning and cultural actions programs (World Bank, 2006).

A range of programs have been established to encourage return of highly educated nationals living abroad, with mixed results. Tunisia has offered a wide range of incentives, including research funding, access to foreign exchange, expanded real estate investment options, and study opportunities. Bilateral labour agreements also can limit the effects of brain drain (World Bank, 2006).

Turkey, among other countries, has implemented programmes to attract its expatriates back. A number of development agencies have also supported similar programmes to facilitate return of migrants to their home countries. The appeal of UNDP TOKTEN programme (Transfer of Knowledge Through Expatriate Nationals) lies in the possibility of replacing expensive expatriate workers by nationals with similar better qualifications. The IOM (International

Organisation of Migration) has implemented return of talent programmes for Africa (Return of Qualified African Nationals, RQAN). Established in 1983, these programmes aimed at mobilising and promoting the utilisation of highly qualified, qualified and skilled personnel in the development of African countries through voluntary migration. The RQAN is currently used by 10 African governments and has succeeded in returning and integrating 1,500 skilled Africans to fill positions in important sector of the economy (Wickramasekara, 2003).

There are several problems with these programmes: limited numbers assisted, high unit or per head costs, sustainability and equity issues. There has been limited evaluation. The RQAN was evaluated only in the third phase of the programme. Equity criteria should also be considered because special incentives and facilities are provided only to those who left whereas professionals who stayed back and continued their contributions to the home country are not given similar assistance (Wickramasekara, 2003).

IOM has now replaced this programme for Africa with MIDA (Migration and Development for Africa). The major difference is that it no longer stresses the systematic return of migrants, but instead tries to encourage mobility of people and resources (Wickramasekara, 2003).

Developing countries have done little to strategically leverage their expatriate talent. They propose three strategies: the creation of networks of emigrants, an infrastructure that allows them to exchange information easily with people in the home country, and targeted incentives that generate productive business investments there. These arrangements work best when expatriates are well established in their careers abroad and have already accumulated adequate capital. Source countries can benefit both from the embodied human capital of its skilled emigrants, and also from their social capital in being part of new social and economic networks in their host country.

GATS mode 4 seems to provide a mean for promoting circulation at least in theory. On the one hand, developing countries have surplus skills in the service sector, and GATS provides an opportunity for them to earn higher rewards in developed countries. On the other hand, the strictly temporary movement of GATS allays developed country concerns about permanent settlement.

Wickramasekara recommends policies that: are circulation-friendly, leverage the Diaspora contributions through transfer of remittances, investments and technology, promote human

capital formation in skill-losing countries, targeted aid and trade to help promote development and reduce migration pressures in the source countries, are specific to deal with at-risk countries. There should be facilitating factors for both sending and receiving ends such as good infrastructure at home and circulation-friendly migration policies at both ends.

The EU and other receiving countries should make a concerted effort to expand commitments to liberalizing the trade in services to benefit source countries. Remove barriers to circulation of skills both in source and destination countries. Source countries also have to improve domestic policies to encourage Diaspora interest and contributions through improvements in governance, democratic procedures, and transparency in the local economy (Wickramasekara, 2003).

2.2. Networks & Associations of Migrants

These types of networks are likely to help mobilize human resources that own higher levels of skills. These skills are needed in the countries of origin in areas related to research, education and enterprise creation. These networks include students and professionals.

Students' networks constitute a potential target for transfers of knowledge in both the promotion of talents in the home country and the participation to the changes taking place in their home countries. This segment of the migrant population was understood to have an important contribution to development and was mobilized during the initial periods of independence of most of the MPCs. It has continued to be a source of human resources for the public sectors in the MPCs until before the implementation of structural adjustment policies where the private sector has become the most important employer of this category. This means that each country can view its student migrant population as an important source for change. Based on these elements, students have been organized in associations and networks that are directly or indirectly related to their home countries with these networks being internationally and regionally connected.

Local associations of skilled expatriates are composed of those that own professional experiences and are related to different countries and regions (India, China, Columbia, South Korea, Philippines, South Africa, Arab countries and others) origin of migration. They have shown the existence of associations that have played pioneering roles in creating functional and professional links among members besides contributing to home development. These associations can be specialized by profession and by sector but can be also with more general

goals. These networks provide different services related to information diffusion, publications and other services that can help each member. There are several examples and cases of these associations with some of them having transnational culture and goals.

There are organizations where migrants from a given country or region can create and develop organizations that help members access to series of services and benefits. Some of these associations or networks can be based on regional, political and professional grounds. But, the most important associations are tacit networks where individuals from different locations of a country can find support and services. These traditional networks have played historically important roles in creating important Diasporas with very well known influences.

New Multilateral Institutional Mechanisms

The above section showed that they are major variations in the dimensions and expressions of migration, returning migration and Diasporas. This diversity has already been considered and instrumented in practice. The current experiences appear to support the existence of mechanisms that have been already experimented by some or series of partners to be sources of success. There are some joint ventures (North and South) developed on the territories of some MPCs. These experiences are to be expanded and formalized in order to benefit to larger numbers of target populations. This will help also accelerate the processes of transfers besides the possibilities of expanding the creation of enterprises on local territories. This move is consistent with the major trends observed in the MPCs and where decentralization and territorial investments is understood to become a major engine of growth and development of regions but also of the overall economy.

In a study entitled “Partnering to Beckon Them Home: Public-Sector Innovation for Diaspora Homeland Investment Promotion” Liesl Riddle and Jennifer Brinkerhoff (2007) looked at the institutional mechanisms that can promote investments of immigrants in their homeland. The above authors suggest National Investment Promotion Agencies (IPA) to facilitate Diaspora Homeland Investments (DHI). The study recognizes that further empowerment of the public sector in attracting and facilitating private investments for economic development can be ensured. As most Diasporas for almost all countries can be important sources for investments (Brinkerhoff, 2004 and 2007), they can be approached through institutional and non-governmental links that facilitate the increase of the contributions to homeland economies. As such, the authors recognize the necessary links to be established between domestic, regional

and international institutions. Since each country has emigrants in different destinations, multilateral institutions are needed in order to sustain national organizations in the countries of origin. But, these links cannot develop naturally. They need local and international mechanisms devoted to building, promoting and monitoring the multilateral links devoting to the enhancement of investments from emigrants.

The new institutional framework suggests the creation of new multilateral mechanisms aiming at supporting the identification, the implementation and the funding of joint-projects involving local networks, returning-migrants, migrants, and sending and receiving countries' governments and other organizations. The purpose of such mechanisms is to promote investments and enterprise creation in different territories of the countries of origin of returning migrants and Diasporas. The actual and future needs of local populations as well as other markets (can be also export markets) are the major drivers of the opportunities to be identified. This identification is also conducted as a collaborative efforts among all partners where applied research is invited to contribute to this stage. As institutional components as well as dimensions related to culture are also concerned and needed to enhance the probabilities of success of the projects, research on these aspects is also important. Financial and technical expertise is needed besides the knowledge of the opportunities of a local territory in a given host country. Knowledge about the territory of origin in the country of migration is also required. These needs are to be satisfied by local research and investigations that can be jointly conducted by both Northern and Southern Countries under bilateral and multilateral collaborations.

Such institutional mechanisms should be able to cope with specific ways of living in village's communities on the fringe of trade and technology flows, as stressed in the Report of experts gathered by the "Institut pour la Méditerranée". Informal sectors do not function on the basis of usual economic rationality. The will to quickly and compulsorily implement a different way of life with regard to local habits could be not the best way to foster development and growth. ("One size does not fit all".) Therefore, the projects should build on the expertise of civil associations, developed on both shores of the Mediterranean in the context of the Barcelona process, with the help of local authorities. Thus, the EU should strengthen the coordination of its actions with the numerous operations undertaken under the framework of decentralisation cooperation by civil society's associations. In particular, poverty concerns, social and territorial equilibria should intervene forward to economic choices. Operational

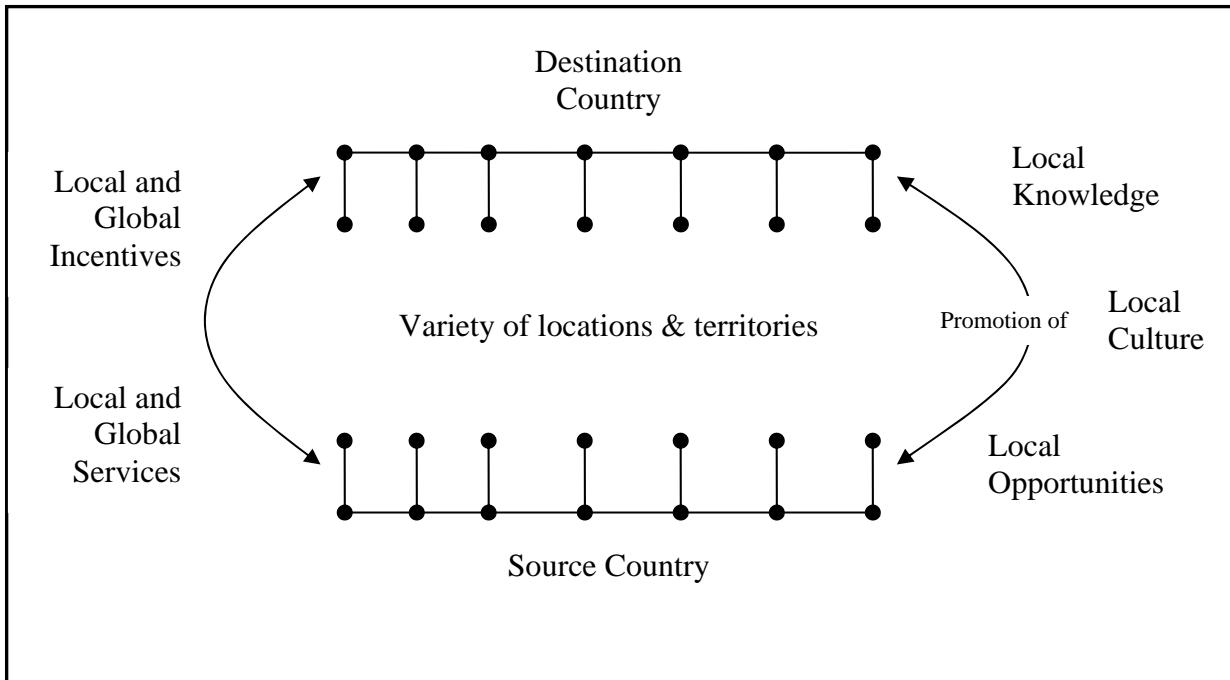
structures coupling intra-national and inter-national actions are needed in so far as they are well funded, able to learn by doing and develop effective expertise. A proactive action aiming at convergence of situations and territories with adequate financial means should be implemented (Reiffers, 2007).

The participation of countries should be flexible depending on the aims of each project in order to avoid language and cultural shortcomings. In that sense this suggestion is complementary to the projects developed in the framework of the new Union for the Mediterranean (CEC, 2008). At least one country of the North and one of the South should be associated to the EU to promote each effective project, which should focus to develop SMEs. The association of several countries of the North could be accepted but not that of several nations of the South, in so far as the projects to be promoted should be specific to one infra-national region, one village, sometimes.

This institution should gather all the contributions of territorial communities, which now represent 65% of public funds available in the EU. Those resources should be gathered and used in significant projects and finance private SMEs. In that purpose, developing local capacities to build projects, technical assistance to initiate projects and make them bankable is important.

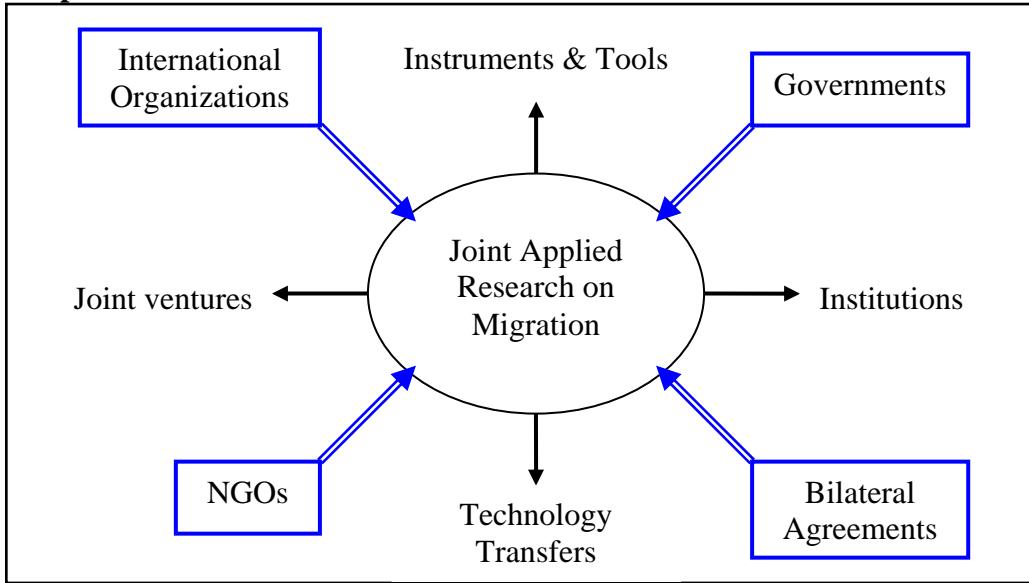
The following diagrams introduce the variety of links that are necessary to consider, while expanding the multilateral institutional framework. The first graph shows how different territories of both North and South can be placed together within a collaborative framework and where new opportunities, new incentives and new types of knowledge are continuously created and adjusted to support new enterprises and investments.

Graph 1: Territorial Collaborative Network



The second graph shows the central roles of research and investigations that are needed to support and sustain the functions of the new institutional mechanisms of North-South collaborations through the mobilization of returning migrants and Diasporas.

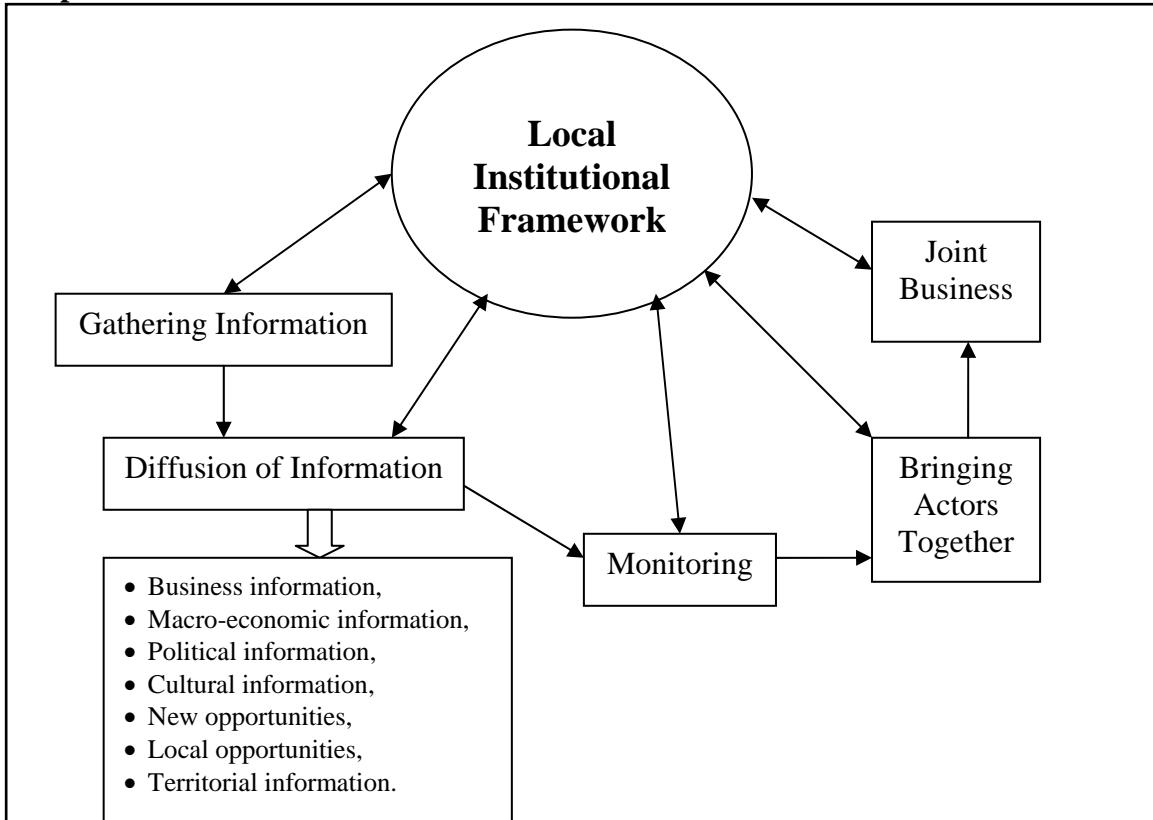
Graph 2: The central role of research



The third diagram is devoted to another important function of the new institutional mechanisms. That is information, communication and monitoring of the institutional mechanisms where partners are the target population with a focus on migrants and Diasporas. This provides migrants with relevant, accurate and continuously updated information about new niches and new opportunities in different territories and globally. It also offers relevant information about economic, social and cultural dimensions of the local and global economy.

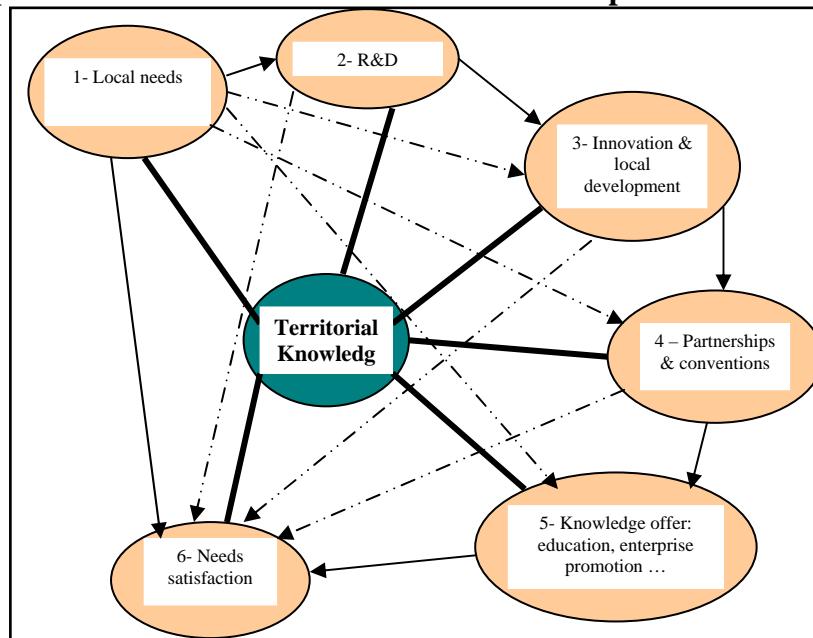
Most of this information is produced by the research networks that are part of the global institutional multilateral mechanisms.

Graph 3: Local Institutional framework as source of information



The last graph shows the links between research, enterprise creation and local development.

Graph 4: Link between research and local development



Conclusion

Sending and receiving countries should facilitate the portability of social and economic benefits in order to support circular and return migration. Easing circular migration would permit the development of business between home and host countries and thus ensure a successful return in the home country.

To promote both circular and return migration, government of sending and receiving countries should aid migrant associations and Diaspora, in particular territories with the participation of all partners.

Projects by migrants in relation to local territories deserve particular attention. They relate remittances and other forms of transfers with the promotion of local development. Northern and Southern economies of the Mediterranean areas can jointly with other international organizations support this new institutional mechanism. The support can be on research and diffusion of information that is useful for enterprise creation and promotion of local development. This institutional framework is consistent with the trends taking place not only in the North but also in MPCs. Regionalization and territorial development are major drivers for the overall economic and social development. This is a way of enhancing and accelerating the efforts of sending countries to promote and sustain local and global development with ensuring poverty alleviation. This creates new promising opportunities in the South with the reduction of migration possibilities.

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