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**Evaluation of the process of regional integration of the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU) on
the Convention on Social Security of the AMU and migration policy**

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**The integration of the issue of migration within the development policies
and strategies by the North African countries**

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Introduction

This study falls into the initiative launched at the African continent level by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), in partnership with the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The initiative provides for the elaboration of continental report for the assessment of the measures adopted by the African states to integrate international migration within their development plans and strategies.

ECA works in close cooperation with IOM, AU and other partners to support the member states facing the increasing challenges of migration in Africa. In the vein of this partnership, the continental report on the integration of international migration within the development plans and strategies is considered as a tool to further understand the migration challenges in Africa. The report of the sub-region aims at studying the political decisions taken at the national level by the six countries of the sub-region of North Africa (Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Mauritania, Sudan and Tunisia), in order to assess the status of integration of international migration.

The study will serve as an important information source on the sub-regional situation in the framework of the continental report, it will also serve as an advocacy instrument for the political decision-makers, planners, researchers and other strategic actors of the migration in North Africa, in order to boost the contribution of international migrations to the economic and social development of the sub-region. This report was elaborated subsequently to a survey conducted with government institutions in charge of migration within the concerned countries. For this survey, we adopted a questionnaire as an analysis instrument to facilitate the assessment of the integration of the migration into the development plans and strategies. This questionnaire was sent to the institutions of the countries of the sub-region¹.

The questionnaire comprises 20 open-, semi-open and close-ended questions. These questions deal with the "*Perception of the contribution of migrants and immigrants*", the "*implemented policies*"; and the "*Priorities in terms of migration*".

This report is elaborated based on the analysis of the data collected from the surveys conducted with the concerned institutions. It starts by an overview on the answers of the countries; then gives a data comparison between the countries. The last part consists of the conclusions of the survey -with a highlight of the obstacles and difficulties faced- and suggests a set of recommendations.

¹ A list of filed questionnaires is here attached.

Part I - Case study :
Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Mauritania,
Sudan and Tunisia

Introduction

This report aims at analyzing the integration of the Migration & Development dimension within the national strategic planning. To this end, ECA and IOM have elaborated a questionnaire which was sent for completion to the institutions in charge of migration within the six countries covered by the survey. Meanwhile, field missions were organized to visit these institutions in two targeted countries: Algeria and Morocco. Regarding answers provided by the institutions of the countries, they were all filed, with some being more detailed than others. This report presents a systematic analysis of the data collected.

Overall, the national reports have stated that migration is perceived as a positive issue shared by all the studied countries, be it relating to emigration or immigration, to a country of origin or a host country. The role of emigrants in the economic and social development of the countries is considerable, as shown by the answers given by the countries.

Emigration is not only a huge financial resource, it is a reserve of human, scientific and technical skills. Based on the data of the World Bank (2008) on the ranking of the MENA region countries by value of the emigrants' remittances, Egypt occupies the first rank, followed by Morocco, while Algeria is fifth and Tunisia is sixth. Compared to the amount transferred to Morocco and Egypt, the amount of Algerians and Tunisians' remittances is insignificant.

	Countries	Amount in billion of USD
1	Egypt	5.9
2	Morocco	5.7
3	Lebanon	5.5
4	Jordan	2.9
5	Algeria	2.9
6	Tunisia	1.7
7	Yemen	1.3
8	Iran	1.1
9	Syria	0.8
10	West Bank	0.6

As for Mauritania, there is no information about the transfer of funds by the Mauritanian Diaspora. These data are difficult to collect due to the informal procedures of transfer. The 2007 World Bank report on the review of macroeconomic data of Mauritania shows that the remittances of Mauritanian workers abroad increased on average from 22 to 45 million dollars over the period 1992-1996. In addition, data per year are unavailable. However, taking into account the migrants from Sarakole Community in the Guidimakha region and settled in France, we can positively evaluate the impact of the Mauritanian Diaspora on the development of the country. In fact, they have induced an important transfer of skills, made investments in real estate, and created associations of migrants focused on local development (construction of basic infrastructure : schools, health, support of women's cooperatives). Thus,

this diaspora have stimulated the emergence of decentralized cooperation initiatives and the promotion of the twinning mainly between the municipalities of the country and the French cities.²

Hence the desire by the states to raise the (financial and human) assets of the populations established abroad. The concerned institutions mention some challenges to be overcome in terms of the rights of their nationals in the host country. On the one hand, there is a reference to the preservation of their identity and culture, and on the other, attention is drawn on improving their integration in the host country, to the portability of their social rights and to the implementation of mechanisms for their reintegration in their homeland.

For the six countries, there is a particular interest to establish relations with the community abroad, being the source of human and financial wealth needed to boost the national development.

As for the perception of immigration, in the case of Algeria, Sudan and Tunisia, there is a reference to the strategic importance of technologic and scientific transfers and to the job creation, able to attract foreign companies and the nationals abroad. The strategic issue of the good management of the migratory flows and the fight against transnational networks of human trafficking and slave trade is emphasized in the case of Mauritania. For Egypt, there are some concerns relating to the increasing pressure on the domestic labor market. A project of a new migration policy taking into account immigration was launched in September 2012, in Morocco.

Moreover, there is an imbalance between the policy on emigration and that on immigration. Emigration is largely known and is very useful to the country; it is targeted by statistics, programs and institutional and financial support since several years. Meanwhile, immigration is poorly known (recent, lack of statistics and lack of strategies); the institution that refers directly to it is the ministry of interior, in particular the directorate of migration and border control.

However, immigration allowed the offset of the proven deficit in qualified manpower, in some sectors. In addition, following the recent intensification of foreign direct investment flows, the presence of skills drained by the foreign companies operating in the country have contributed to provide the economies with a new qualified workforce in some promising sectors.

² M. Ould Brahim Ould Jiddou Fah within the framework of the research project of the International Institute of social studies « Faire des migrations un facteur de développement : une étude sur l'Afrique du Nord et l'Afrique de l'Ouest ». 2010

I- National legislations

In the 2000s, all the studied countries have made reforms on their law on migration and other related legal instruments, such as the Nationality Code, the Labor Code and the Penal Code, which were often created back in the 1960s – 1970s. **Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia** have made lots of reforms on their legal system during the 2000s, including on the right of migration and the nationality code. Algeria reformed its penal code and Morocco and Egypt their respective labor codes³. **Sudan** modified in 2000 its legislation regarding the employment of non-Sudanese workers as well as the nationality code, while other laws relating to migration remained unchanged since the 1990s. **Mauritania**, which already had a pretty organic migration legislation (with a specific law against illegal immigration adopted in 1965), has undergone the same path and has also legislated on specific topics, such as human trafficking and refugees.

In general, the recent reforms in almost all the studied countries dealt with security and restrictions both in terms of immigration and emigration, although we note the introduction of some new rights in comparison with the previous periods. There are differences in terms of the adopted strategy, the degree of openness and rights granted to migrants and refugees, the distinction or not between categories of migrants, the amount and quality of bilateral agreements on migration of workforce (with other countries and with the European Union), attention to the communities living abroad, among others. A feature of the region is the requirement of visa to leave the countries, except for Egypt and Mauritania, where it was annulled in 1985.

Algeria, with a 2008 law⁴, reinforced the sanctions against illegal migration and the facilitating thereof for foreigners as well as Algerians leaving the country without a visa. In case of expulsion, the law stipulates the possibility of the administrative detention.

Some rights are guaranteed, such as family reunification, but other limitations still exist, such as the right to land ownership that is still subject to administrative authorization. The 1990 Labor Code⁵ prohibits hiring foreign workers in public services, except in the field of education, and allows it in other areas if no qualified national workforce (criterion of national preference) existed.

For Algerians residing abroad, there is an agreement on social security with France and eight seats are guaranteed in the National Assembly since 1997. The fight against human trafficking has been strengthened. There is no specific legislation for Refugees, despite an important presence of Sahrawis. Algeria signed a Euro-Mediterranean Agreement of association with the European Union, establishing cooperation in the field of the prevention and control of illegal immigration⁶.

³ In Tunisia, the Labor law is relatively recent, dating back to the 1990s.

⁴ Law No.08-11 of June 25, 2008 relating to the conditions of access, stay and moment of foreigner in Algeria.

⁵ Labor law 1990.

⁶ See also Penal code, Law No. 09-01 of February 25, 2009 and the Nationality Code 2007.

Egypt has changed in 2005 its old 1960 law regulating immigration⁷, and in 2003, the Labor Code⁸, whereas the law regulating migration has not been changed since 1983⁹. Every Egyptian citizen has the right to emigrate permanently or temporarily, provided he/she obtains an authorization from the Ministry of Defense, and from the country of destination in case of permanent migration. People wanting to emigrate permanently have the opportunity to subscribe in a national registry, allowing them to receive information about emigration opportunities. The State shall maintain the Egyptians' welfare and safeguard abroad, and strengthen their relations with Egypt.

The Government must also, among others: prepare agreements with other countries to create new opportunities for migration and guarantee the respect of its citizens' rights, to suggest methods to capitalize on the experience of Egyptian scientists and experts abroad for the development of the country, to explore ways to allow Egyptians abroad to contribute with their savings to the development of their country, to participate in conducting regular surveys on the number and categories of Egyptians living abroad. In addition, a Higher Committee for Migration must: consider the establishment of specialized centers and training courses for people who want to emigrate, help keep the relationship between the Egyptians living abroad and their country, and propose aids to be granted to emigrants - before and during their stay as well as their return. The public sector workers who quit their jobs to emigrate permanently, but return within two years have the right to regain their former positions. The 2005 Law on the entry, stay and exit of foreigners updates the previous one, which dated back to the era of the United Arab Republic.

It confirms that foreigners must have a passport and a visa to enter Egypt and, unlike other countries in the sub-region, the penalties for illegal entry or stay are not very tough. For the unauthorized entry, some penal sanctions are formulated, while the illegal stay is only punished through fines. In case of expulsion, retention may be decided, but law stipulates no particular legal framework.

There are several types of residence permits, according to the categories of migrants; the family reunification is allowed, even if there are gender differences. For the employment of foreigners, the labor Code requires a prior permit and an entry and stay authorization for work reasons, which involves costs. The law also refers to a decree that will establish the positions that foreigners cannot occupy and the maximum quota of foreign workers.

The 2005 law sets this quota at 10% in private companies, while public positions are reserved for Egyptian citizens and Arab nationals from countries applying the principle of reciprocity and to whom liberal professions are not allowed, with some exceptions. There is a preferential treatment for nationals from some countries (i.e. Greece, Italy, Jordan, Palestine, Sudan, and

⁷ Law 88 of 2005 on the entry, stay and exit of foreigners.

⁸ Labor law No.12/2003.

⁹ Law n°111 of 1983 on emigration and welfare of Egyptians abroad.

Syria). Foreign residents have access to health care, social security (after ten years) and real estate ownership, but not to public education (except certain nationalities).¹⁰

Morocco approved in 2003 an organic law including all aspects of migration and strengthening the fight against illegal immigration and emigration and the facilitation thereof¹¹. Regarding the rights, the possibility of detention prior to expulsion is permitted only in specific cases, in the presence of an absolute necessity, with a written and reasoned decision from the administration and for the time strictly necessary to departing the irregular migrant. In addition, the detention premises should not under the prison administration. Expulsion is forbidden for pregnant women and minors. Family reunification is also allowed. The Labor Code of 2004¹² established that "any employer wishing to hire a foreign employee must obtain an authorization from the governmental body in charge of labor"; and that foreigners do not have access to liberal professions, except otherwise provided by bilateral agreements.

For Moroccans living abroad, there exist agreements on social protection with the main countries of destination. Morocco has not yet concluded a general readmission agreement with the European Union, but has already signed bilateral agreements with several of its member countries for the readmission of irregular Moroccan migrants.

Based on all these factors, the CNDH called the government, all social actors and partner countries of Morocco to take into account the new facts and act together for the establishment and implementation of a real public policy protecting the rights based on international cooperation and involving civil society. By raising such a challenge, Morocco can be, for many Southern countries facing similar problems, a positive example. An agreement with the UN Agency for Refugees (UNHCR) was signed in 2007 for the management of refugees' affairs. Until September 2013, there was no national procedure for the recognition of refugees¹³.

In July 2013, the National Council for Human Rights (CNDH), in a thematic report , " Foreigners and human rights in Morocco: For radically new asylum and immigration policy", assessed the situation of immigrants and asylum seekers, and called on public authorities to adopt a series of measures. In this regard, King Mohammed VI instructed formally the competent authorities to develop and implement a strategy and an action plan in order to formulate an inclusive policy on immigration. This strategy will include on the one hand, the issue of migrants and refugees (those recorded by the High Commissioner for Refugees will have their cases treated in priority), and on the other hand, for foreigners in an irregular administrative situation, the competent authorities will keep treating situations of the persons illegally staying in strict compliance with the law and will ensure the protection of their rights and their dignity.

¹⁰ See also Nationality law, 1975.

¹¹ Law N02.03 relating the entry and stay of foreigners in the Kingdom of Morocco, to emigration and illegal immigration, November 11th 2003

¹² Labor Code 2004.

¹³ See also Nationality law, 1958.

Mauritania, which already had a pretty organic migration legislation (with a specific law against illegal immigration in 1965¹⁴ already), has made the same path and has also legislated on specific topics, such as human trafficking and refugees. In the decree on immigration of 1964¹⁵, there was already a distinction between common and privileged immigrants – namely citizens of countries having an agreement with Mauritania - who can enter the country without a visa and can benefit from favorable employment conditions. In both cases, the work contract must be approved by the Ministry of Labor.

The decree on hiring foreigners of 2008¹⁶ stipulates that every foreign worker may be employed in the country provided he obtains a prior work permit, of which there are three types. An "A" permit, which has to be sought by the employer for a specific worker and a given job for a period not exceeding two years, along with the limitation of the national preference and minimum quotas for Mauritanian workers within companies employing more than ten employees. The "B" permit, authorizing its holder to occupy any salaried position for any employer and which is accessible to privileged immigrants and on the basis of reciprocity principle, as well as to any salaried worker or independent resident who lived and worked continuously in Mauritania for at least four years, or any other worker whose term of residence and work is eight years. The "C" permit can be issued to every foreign worker who lived continuously in Mauritania for at least ten years and worked during this period either as salaried worker or self-employed and who meets specific conditions, or any foreign worker who lived and worked continuously in Mauritania for at least twenty years.

There is no provision regarding family reunification process. A 2012 circular¹⁷ from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation obliges all immigrants - adults and children - to hold a residence card, which is payable and easier to obtain for privileged immigrants. In addition, a further reform of conditions of entry and residence of foreigners, from the two decrees of 1964 and 1965 is still under consideration. Since 1985, the Mauritanian citizens no longer need an exit visa, but the collaboration with Spain and FRONTEX against irregular migration has been strengthened and Mauritania readmits and repatriates (after retention) foreigners who transit through its territory. Mauritania guarantees to its citizens living abroad a representation in the Senate and the Economic and Social Council, and signed several agreements regulating temporary economic migration with the European Union, with some of its Member States (i.e. Spain) and some Arab countries and Gulf countries, in a vision of migration as a way to reduce domestic unemployment and improve development. A law on the fight against human trafficking was enacted in 2003¹⁸ and on the Status of Refugees in

¹⁴ Law n. 65.046 of Feb 23 about criminal provisions relating the immigration system

¹⁵ Decree n. 64.169 about the immigration system in Mauritania, 15 December 1964 and modifications: Decree n. 65.110 of July 8 1965 modifying the le Decree n. 64.169 on immigration system in Mauritania.

¹⁶ Decree on foreign workforce employment conditions and establishing work permits for foreign workers 16 April 2008

¹⁷ Circular of the Ministry of Foreign affairs and Cooperation addressed to consular and diplomatic missions and accredited international organizations in Nouakchott, 13 may 2012

¹⁸ Law N. 025/2003 on suppressing human trafficking

2005¹⁹. There is a procedure for the grant of the refugee status and one about the return and reintegration of Mauritanian refugees²⁰.

After the recent secession of South Sudan, the case of **Sudan** is somewhat particular, but in this research we do not take into account the internal displaced, or people who move from Sudan to South Sudan or vice versa as a consequence of the separation.

From a legislative perspective, Sudan has several laws regulating migration. As for immigration, there is a law on immigration²¹ and one on employment of non-Sudanese workers²². And regarding migration, there is the Sudanese Workers Affairs Abroad regulation (1998). Other important laws include nationality (of 1994 which was amended in 2005 and 2011) and the Labor Code (1997).

The foreigners, who want to enter the country, must have a passport and a visa (also for leaving the country) and must prove they suffer no contagious diseases or mental disorders. This is not necessary for Arabs and Muslims. Illegal migrants are subject to detention and/or expulsion. In the latter case, no imprisonment is considered. There is no provision for family reunification, nor for other rights that migrants should benefit from. Cases of deportation of people with HIV / AIDS because of their illness were also reported. A foreigner who wants to work in Sudan must obtain a residence and a work permit, the latter is granted by the Ministry of Labor. In all cases, he cannot have access to the public function and is subject to the criterion of national preference – with exceptions - and the preference criterion for Arabs and Africans.

Citizens or residents of Israel are not allowed to work in the country²³. The Constitution grants Sudanese citizens the right to leave the country, even if they need a visa, but women cannot leave without permission of their husbands. To work abroad, they also need a permit granted by the Ministry of Labor. Of course, there is an important part dedicated in the national legislation to the issue of refugees.

In the law on the status of foreigners²⁴ and the Decree on entry and residence of 1968²⁵, **Tunisia** requires two conditions for foreigners to work in the country: the existence of a contract authenticated by the Ministry of employment and a residence permit with a work license. In the 2004 law on the entry and exit of foreigners and nationals²⁶, the national preference is clearly stipulated and foreigners are excluded from the public function and liberal professions, except in case of an exceptional authorization on the basis of existing bilateral agreements and the principle of reciprocity.

¹⁹ Decree 2005-022 providing for the modalities of implementation by the Islamic Republic of Mauritania of the International Conventions on Refugees, March 3, 2005.

²⁰ See also Labor law.

²¹ Law on immigration and passports, 1994.

²² Regulation on the employment of non-Sudanese manpower, 2000

²³ Boycotting of Israel Act, 1958.

²⁴ Law n. 68-7 of 8 March 1968 relating the condition of foreigners in Tunisia.

²⁵ Decree n. 1968-198 of June 22, 1968, regulating the entry and stay of foreigners in Tunisia

²⁶ Organic Law n° 2004-6 of 3 Feb 2004, modifying and completing law n° 75-40 of 14 may 1975, relating to passports and travel documents.

Family reunification is not mentioned. There are also limitations on ownerships by foreigners (prohibited in agricultural areas, subject to authorization of the governorate in urban areas - unless otherwise agreed by bilateral agreement, and free in tourist areas). Regarding sanctions, failure to report any case of irregular migration is punishable by the law. Residents abroad are granted benefits such as tax benefits in case of temporary or permanent return. They also benefit from social protection agreements with the main countries of destination and from services to their families back home. In 1998, Tunisia has ratified a Euro-Mediterranean partnership agreement, which includes the fight against illegal migration. There is no national eligibility procedure for refugee status, but only a constitutional reference on prohibiting deportation of political refugees²⁷.

²⁷ See also Labor Law of 1966, Nationality Act of 2008.

II- Institutions and Strategic Planning

In this chapter, we consider several significant aspects of the degree of integration of migration in policies and development strategies in the studied countries. We will consider first the state institutions in charge of international migration in order to know their tasks and policies in connection with the migration and development paradigm²⁸. In the following tables, we present the list of state institutions in charge of international migration in the six studied countries. Secondly, we will consider the strategy and development instruments, such as the Strategic Framework for Poverty Reduction, National Development Plans, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and the national legislation.

1- Institutions in charge of migration

Algeria: The mobilization of human and economic capacities of the communities residing abroad focuses on four main themes²⁹: i) Algeria must win back its emigration ii) the national community abroad is expected to participate in the development of the country and at that level the government is responsible for taking the appropriate decisions, iii) the efforts made in the implementation of reforms and the restoration of social peace have created a favorable investment environment offering then real opportunities to national skills established abroad, iv) the national community abroad is invited to worthily represent its country and defend its image. In order to give itself the means to implement these axes, Algeria has set up several bodies dedicated to migration and to better involve its Diaspora in its development.

The **Ministry of Foreign Affairs**: it is the focal point; in addition to diplomatic and consular representations, it includes the structure in charge of international migration, namely the Secretariat of State for National Community Abroad. In addition to technical ministries and public bodies involved in migration and development issues, the participation of the national community abroad in the national political life is considered as an interesting experience. In fact, members of the National Community Abroad have benefited from an importance link at the national level through their elected representatives in Parliament (8 seats).

The **Secretariat of State for National Community Abroad**: the Secretariat missions cover the promotion of Algerian community abroad participation in the development of the country within the context of its current economic opening. Its work is based on three pillars: recognizing the self-organization of migrants, participating in the development of the country of origin with or without a final return and granting the migrants investment benefits and facilities.

²⁸ Detailed information on Sudan are unavailable, we know only the names of the institutions : Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior, National Security Services and Intelligence, the Secretariat for Sudanese working abroad, and the ministry of humanitarian affairs.

²⁹ The socio-political dimension of the Migration and Development issue in Algeria. Hocine Labdelaoui. CARIM Analyses and summary briefs 2009/24 Socio-Political Module - Project of cooperation on the issues relating to the social integration of immigrants, to migration and movement of people.

The **Advisory Council of the National Community Abroad** (in progress): its mission is to develop coordination with the migrant community and the participation of national expatriate skills in the economic and scientific development of the country.

The **Ministry of Interior** manages devices for border control and for the prevention of illegal immigration.

Egypt: **Ministry of Manpower and Emigration**, the position of Minister of State for Emigration Affairs and Egyptians Abroad was established in 1981 by virtue of the Presidential Decree No.574 and was adopted to define the responsibilities of the minister. The current strategy of the migration sector focuses on two axes: first, the development of an updated database on Egyptian migration which includes employment opportunities abroad as well as figures and statistics, and a web platform to connect Egyptians abroad with their homeland; secondly, the strengthening of the role of *the Union of Egyptians Abroad* and of other civil society organizations which represent the Egyptians living abroad.

The **Ministry of Foreign Affairs**, the Egyptian embassies and consulates provide Egyptian citizens abroad with a range of services such as (i) the registration in the records of consulates within the first six months of their stay abroad, (ii) the repatriation of families in emergency situations, (iii) the renewal of passports and other documents, (iv) the authentication of official documents, and (v) the registration of civil events such as birth, death, divorce and marriage.

The **Ministry of Interior** grants work permits to temporary Egyptian migrants prior to their departure, and keep records of all migrants crossing the Egyptian border through its customs checkpoints. The Ministry of Interior controls migration to / from Egypt and regulates the residence of foreigners in Egypt. With regard to irregular migration, the Ministry of Interior cooperates with all relevant organizations and institutions in order to reduce illegal migration from / through Egypt.

The **Higher Committee for Migration** was established pursuant to resolution no.2000 of 1997 and incorporates the main entities concerned by migration. The capacities of the Higher Committee for Migration include the establishment of vocational training centers for potential migrants, the organization of specialized training courses for the qualification of potential migrants, granting facilities to migrants before their departure and during their stay abroad, or after the temporary or permanent return to their homeland. The Higher Committee for Migration meets at least once every three months, at the request of its chairman (the Minister of Manpower and Emigration). The Committee may establish other sub-committees from among its members or other members for the consideration of important issues.

Morocco: In Morocco there are many Moroccan institutions dealing with migration, mainly those dedicated to Moroccans of the world: the Ministry in charge of the Moroccans Living Abroad, the Hassan II Foundation for Moroccans Residing Abroad, the Council of Moroccan Community Abroad and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (Directorate of

consular and Social Affairs), as well as the Ministry of Interior, which includes the National Coordination for Human Development Initiative and the Directorate of Migration and Border Control.

The **Ministry in charge of the Moroccans Living Abroad** (Ministry website: www.marocainsdumonde.gov.ma): The MCMRE was established in 1990 to focus on the eruption of issues related to the Moroccans of the world which are analyzed by various administrations. A single contact for Moroccans of the world, which will be materialized in the form of a specific ministry involving state responsibility and which is the Ministry Delegate to the Prime Minister, responsible for developing and implementing the government policy regarding the Moroccan community residing abroad.

The **Directorate of Consular and Social Affairs (DACS)**: a directorate under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (MAEC). The actions of this department take place, primarily, in Morocco's consulates around the world, mainly in the regions where the Moroccan community is established. The DACS, as the name suggests, is responsible for administrative and social issues concerning the Moroccans of the world.

The **Hassan II Foundation for Moroccans Residing Abroad** (Foundation website: www.fh2mre.ma) was established in 1990, with the mission to strengthen, at the operational level, the ties that Moroccans residing abroad have with their native country and help them overcome their difficulties. The establishment of the foundation coincided with the establishment of a ministerial department for the Moroccan community abroad, in order to provide a flexible structure to enable the ministry develop its activities abroad. The Foundation deploys a wide range of programs in the legal, economic, social and cultural fields.

Entities within the Ministry of Interior : the National Coordination of the National Initiative for Human Development (INDH) and the Directorate of Migration and Border Control (DMSF) : These entities play a role in the establishment of measures for the prevention and elimination of illegal or clandestine movements and employment of migrant workers in an irregular situation.

The National Initiative for Human Development (INDH) launched in 2005, provides the strategic framework for the fight against poverty and social exclusion in Morocco. It takes into account the inequalities between regions, provinces and communes and focuses its interventions on the poorest and most vulnerable populations. The Initiative includes assistance and social integration programs which consist of providing on-spot opportunities to the most vulnerable persons as potential victims of human trafficking networks. The mission of the national coordination of the INDH is to ensure the implementation of the strategy.

The **Directorate of Migration and Border Control (DMSF)** at the Ministry of Interior, which took office in 2005, has as its main missions, first to insure the "operational implementation and monitoring of the national strategy for the fight against human trafficking

networks", and secondly, to serve as an interface and driver of cooperation actions in this field, at the bilateral, multilateral and regional levels.

The **Council of Moroccan Community Abroad** (CCME – Web Site: www.ccme.org.ma) was established in December 2007. The point is to make the Moroccans of the Diaspora involved in the decision making process concerning the aspects of their lives in their host countries. It is an advisory institution with administrative and financial autonomy, made up of 50 Council members who are appointed for a four-year term. To ensure that the CCME benefits from certain sustainability and "legitimacy", it was included in the new constitution³⁰ at the last constitutional referendum of 2011.

Mauritania: The institutional framework for migration management involves a set of actors whose missions relate to different aspects of migration. The main departments involved in the issue of migration are: **The Ministry of Interior and Decentralization** in charge of issues related to security aspects through the management of migration flows at the entrances and exits of migrants, the management of asylum seekers files and the return of Mauritians returning from Senegal. The Ministry drives **the National Agency for integration of refugees (ANAIR)** responsible for the support and integration of Mauritanian refugees returning from Senegal and Mali.

The **Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation** is responsible for Mauritians residing abroad through consular services and for the implementation of bilateral agreements in the field of migration.

Tunisia: The **Secretary of State for Migrations and Tunisians Abroad (SEMTE)**. Under the MAS (ministry of Social Affairs), the establishment of the Secretariat was materialized following the elections of the National Assembly in October 2011. One of the first actions lead by the Secretariat was the management of the controversial issue of the "disappeared" during the crossings between January/April 2011, as well as the Tunisians detained in centers for irregular migrants in Italy and France. In this case the **Ministry of Interior**, which plays a strategic role in controlling the borders and preventing illegal migration, was also requested for the exchange of information with counterparts from the Italian Ministry of Interior on migrants who are holders of national identity cards. The SEMTE promoted the setting up of a new migration management method based on the "clarification of its skills and mission to better serve the Tunisian community abroad in collaboration with the relevant authorities, civil society and international organizations [...]"

The **Office of Tunisians Abroad** (OTE ; <http://www.ote.nat.tn>) was established in June 1988 (Art.14 Law No. 60-88 of June 2nd 1988), with general responsibility for providing the government with the elements and data to enable it implement a mentoring and support policy for Tunisians residing abroad. The mission of OTE is to ensure the promotion and

³⁰ Moroccan Constitution, July 2011- Art. 163. « the Council of Moroccan Community Abroad is mainly in charge of giving its opinion on the orientations of the public policies ensuring to Moroccans residing abroad the preservation of tight relations with their Moroccan identity, on the measures aiming at guaranteeing their rights and preserving their interests, and to contribute to the human and the sustainable development of their countries of origin and its progress".

implementation of mentoring programs for Tunisians residing abroad, define and implement a support program for Tunisians abroad, for their families abroad and in Tunisia, develop and implement any kind of cultural programs able to develop and strengthen the attachment of Tunisian children abroad to their homeland, to facilitate the reintegration of Tunisian migrants returning back to Tunisia within the national economy and to establish a continuous information system for Tunisians residing abroad and ensure its follow-up. The OTE pays special attention to: the family, the first place of education and socialization, the younger generation, the future boosters of exchange with the host society, the Tunisian skills abroad engaged in scientific, technological, economic and artistic fields, and the associations of Tunisians abroad, given their leading role in the assistance and support of the Tunisian community abroad.

The **Ministry of Foreign Affairs** insures the management of Tunisians living abroad, and International Cooperation (Bilateral agreements, labor agreements with the Ministry of Employment, etc.) as well as the mentoring, and the provision of services to the Tunisian community abroad.

This overview of the different institutions has allowed us to shed light on the cross-cutting and the multidimensional nature of the migration issue. However, the multitude of national actors with similar enough missions especially in the social, economic or legal field may lead to a lack of clarity or consistency. To overcome this situation, a clarification of prerogatives and a structured coordination is essential in the interests of efficiency and effectiveness, especially as these institutions suffer from a strong compartmentalization.

2- Policies, strategies and projects

In this sub-chapter on the policies implemented by countries (information for Sudan is not available.) we will put the answers provided by countries to questions 2, 3 and 4 of the questionnaire. The tables below list the stated answers by country.

Algeria

Policies and Programs	Institutional Mechanisms
<p>Action plan of the government to the members of the national community abroad under the National Development Policy 2009-2014</p> <p><u>Objective:</u> To integrate the national community abroad in the national development</p>	<p>Program managed by the Secretariat of State for the National Community Abroad</p>
<p>Research Development Plan - 2014-2018</p> <p><u>Objective:</u> To make the proven skills of the national community abroad contribute to the efforts made by higher education and scientific research of the country.</p>	<p>Program managed by the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research through the Directorate General of Scientific Research and Technological Development</p>

Institution	Projects and initiatives for the integration of migration in development policies	Financial Resources	Technical Capacities
Secretariat of State for the National Community Abroad	Establishment of a web portal dedicated to national skills established abroad	Unknown	Unknown
National Agency for Investment Development - ANDI	Investment program Objective: 1. Promoting the general investment environment and contributing to the development of the industrial field.	Unknown	Advice and assistance to investors in the implementation of their projects
National Agency for Investment Development - ANDI	ANIMA Investment Network program, a multi-country platform for the Mediterranean economic development. The network gathers over 70 Mediterranean governmental agency and international networks. The objective of ANIMA is to contribute to the continuous improvement of the business climate and investment growth in the Mediterranean region. In this context, ANIMA launched a MEDA entrepreneur action, which is a mechanism to favor investors of the Diaspora in the native country. The idea was to take advantage of the relations of the Diaspora to encourage foreign investment.	Unknown	Advice and assistance to investors in the implementation of their projects
Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Security	This is an existing device to fight against unemployment: National Agency for Employment and Youth Support (ANSEJ) which provides for the establishment of funds for the development of SMEs, of which can benefit young candidates to migration as well as Algerians residing abroad. Although these devices are not a system of positive discrimination towards Algerians living abroad, young entrepreneurs, coming mostly from France, benefitted from the credit.	The overall funding has not been specified, however the amount of loans was indicated: be it the amount of €100,000 per project	Advice and assistance to investors in the implementation of their projects

Egypt

Policies and Programs	Institutional Mechanisms
<p>The establishment of the Higher Committee for migration</p> <p><u>Objective:</u> the management of migration and Egyptians abroad, the setting up of bilateral agreements with countries receiving Egyptian workers</p>	Ministry of manpower and migration

Institution	Projects and initiatives for the integration of migration in development policies	Financial Resources	Technical Capacities
Ministry of manpower and migration	The establishment of workers' representation office in embassies and consulates in countries that host a large number of Egyptian workers.	Unknown	Unknown
Ministry of manpower and migration	<p>Information campaign program on migration for potential Egyptian migrants</p> <p>Establishment of migration information office in 6 regions</p>	Unknown	Unknown

Morocco

Policies and Programs	Institutional Mechanisms
<p>A 5-Year Action Plan for the promotion of the business of Moroccans residing abroad 2008-2012.³¹</p> <p><u>Objective:</u> The strategy recommends that each department includes MRE dimension in their sector strategy</p>	Program managed by the MCMRE, the MAEC, the CCME, the Hassan II Foundation
<p>National strategy for MRE 2030 and its deployment plan by 2022³²</p> <p><u>Objective:</u> To develop a comprehensive vision for migration in order to bring all national actors together</p>	Strategy as part of a tripartite agreement between the Ministry Delegate to the head of government responsible for MRE, the Council of Moroccan Community Abroad and the Royal Institute for Strategic Studies
National Program for MRE skills Mobilization - 2009-2013 ³³	Program managed by the

³¹ The objectives of the 2008-2012 strategy are: a) Supporting the entrenchment of the new generations in the host country without uprooting them from the country of origin; b) defend the MRE rights and interests both in Morocco and in the host countries; c) Involve Moroccan skills abroad in the development projects in Morocco; and d) encourage productive investment by Moroccans of the world. The six priorities of the 2008-2012 Strategy are: 1) Cultural and educational program: supporting the entrenchment of new generations in the host country without uprooting them from their home country. 2) Social Program: Supporting vulnerable groups and building capacities of organizations. 3) Mobilization of Moroccan skills abroad: to contribute to sustainable development in Morocco. 4) Supporting MRE investments: to mobilize MRE for the productive investment. 5) Administrative Support to MRE: to facilitate administrative services provided to MRE. 3and 6) integrated communication and information strategy.

³² This strategy is part of the tripartite cooperation agreement between the Ministry Delegate to the Head of Government, in charge of Moroccans residing abroad, the Council of the Moroccan Community Abroad and the Royal Institute for Strategic Studies (IRES), which aims at providing Morocco with an inclusive and integrated vision on migration, likely to bring together all the national stakeholders in this field.

<u>Objective:</u> Make of Moroccan skills abroad a strategic challenge for economic and social development of Morocco	MCMRE and the CGM
UNDAF Morocco ³⁴ <u>Objective:</u> To ensure equitable distribution of the development dividends to all sections of the population.	Various ministries and UN agencies

Institution	Projects and initiatives for the integration of migration in development policies	Financial Resources	Technical Capacities
MCMRE and Central Guarantee Fund (CCG)	MDM Invest: Funds for the promotion of investment carried out by Moroccans residing abroad.	With 100 million dirham, the fund provides support for MRE companies in Morocco. This funding mechanism provides the grant of up to 10% of the project funding within the limit of 5 million dirham per project. The MRE must contribute at least 25% of the total investment project's amount.	Advice and assistance to investors in the implementation of their projects
MCMRE and French Development Agency AFD	Support program for the creation of small and medium enterprises in Morocco for Moroccans residing in France	1,000,000 Euros	Advice and assistance to investors in the implementation of their projects
MCMRE, the different national actors, the host countries and the relevant skill networks for the implementation of national plans and programs	Magribcom. The mobilization of Moroccan skills abroad through the concrete involvement of expatriate skills, both in terms of expertise and investment in major projects implemented in different areas of Morocco. By developing the link with qualified expatriate community, Morocco validates the pool of skills, human and professional resources and networks built by the highly qualified Moroccans of the world	Unknown	Advice and assistance to investors in the implementation of their projects

³³ The mobilization of Moroccan skills abroad is a strategic issue for the economic and social development of Morocco. This national program aims at : a) Providing expertise, advice and assistance to development sectors and programs in Morocco. b) Promoting synergy between MRE skills and local expertise. c) Promoting the technology and know-how transfer. d) Promoting the attraction of investment and partnership. e) Supporting scientific research. f) Contributing to strengthening multilateral cooperation. The approach as suggested can be defined as follows: 1) Identifying the national demand and needs on MRE skills. 2) Organize the supply of MRE skills through networking. 3) Putting the national demand in synergy with international supply of MRE skills; incorporate this approach in the context of tripartite cooperation (host country, country of origin and MRE skills; Develop a web portal promoting the synergy of supply and demand of MRE skills.

³⁴ The UNDAF 2012-2016 defines five areas of cooperation identifies jointly with national partners, including civil society. Within UNDAF-Morocco 2012-2016, reference is made to the emigration of labor, especially in the part a) improving the quality of education and training and in part c) socio-economic development and reducing vulnerability and inequalities, this implies a broader access to good social services. The United Nations consider that migrants and refugees in Morocco are a priority vulnerable population.

IOM, Belgian Cooperation, MCMRE, and Hassan II Foundation	MEDMA2 the project supports the investments in Morocco by MRE established in Belgium.	The initial term is planned for 2 years (starting in August 2012), with a budget of 1.2 million Euros, and focused on the areas of origin of the Moroccan community residing in Belgium, located in the north of Morocco such as Tangiers -Tetouan, Taza / Taounate / Al Hoceima and the Oriental region	The project makes available the technical capacity of partners to: - contribute to the socio-economic development of Morocco by supporting Moroccans residing in Belgium, who are investment projects holders with local socio-economic impact and which may lead to the transfer of their skills.
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Mauritania

Policies and Programs	Institutional Mechanisms
Implementation support Program of the National Strategy for Migration and Border Management <u>Objective:</u> To ensure stability in the country by combining security, development and respect of human rights of one another	The Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Development
Policy for the setting up of the national committee for migration management (CNGM) <u>Objective:</u> the implementation of a strategy for migration flows management at the national level, the coordination and facilitation of the interventions of the bodies involved in the regulation of migration flows, as well as the monitoring and evaluation of the impact of migration on the county.	Under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister

Institution	Projects and initiatives for the integration of migration in development policies	Financial Resources	Technical Capacities
The Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Development	This is the first stage of the EU program to support the implementation of the migration management strategy. Since 2006, the European Union supports Mauritania in the management of migration, borders and security through various instruments. The project has a more regional character aiming at the improvement of the capacities in the management of migration flows of the Sahel countries, namely Niger, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal.	8 Million Euros	The project has enabled the construction of four border points, the provision of 15 border points with computer equipments, the provision of three border points with energy, the training of 11 border points' staff on the flow supervision and control, the provision of equipments to facilitate the border's control, and trainings concerning the borders control, and support of the immigrants in distress and yearly informational meetings at the regional level of the police and gendarmerie forces.

Tunisia

Policies and Programs	Institutional Mechanisms
Integration program of Tunisian skills abroad in higher education, scientific research and technology transfer <u>Objective:</u> Make of the skills abroad a strategic challenge for economic and social development of Tunisia	Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research and the Secretariat of State for Migration and Tunisians Abroad
Program for the integration of migration in development policies 2013-2014 ³⁵ <u>Objective:</u> Development of a National Action Plan for the integration of international migration in development planning	Program managed by the Secretariat of State for Migration, the Office of Tunisians Abroad and the Ministry of Development and International Cooperation in collaboration with the UNDP and the IOM

Institution	Projects and initiatives for the integration of migration in development policies	Financial Resources	Technical Capacities
the Office of Tunisians Abroad	The organization of and participation in national, regional and international forums on Migration and Development		
Office of Tunisians Abroad and ANETI National Agency for Employment and Independent Work	Actions aiming primarily at supporting the Diaspora community through regular development of investment guide for Tunisians residing abroad, supporting to temporary return of qualified Tunisian workers		

As we can see, all countries recognize that there is a strong link between migration and development, and all of them mentioned strategies and policies able to maximize the positive impacts of migration and minimize its negative impacts.

Despite the considerable interest of public authorities, the national framework for strategic planning has failed to be transformed into a real space from which migration priorities are apprehended for an integrated and cross-cutting vision.

None of the countries systematically integrates migration in all stages of the development process: planning, implementation and assessment.

³⁵ Tunisia is one of the countries beneficiaries from the "Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning" program. It is a three-year program that started in April 2013 and is still in the preparatory stage. The main objective of the Program is to support the elaboration of a National Action Plan for the integration of international migration in the development planning. The Secretariat of State, with the support of IOM Tunisia, has already identified the working groups with key departments in order to achieve this goal.

The migration is not properly treated as a consolidated, integrated and interdependent field in development policies. While the migration phenomenon is becoming increasingly complex, countries tend to deal with migration in a fragmented manner as we can see through the high number of programs managed by different institutions.

3- Inter-institutional coordination and consultation, monitoring and assessment mechanisms with civil society

With reference to the issue of coordination mechanisms between state institutions, it appears that the countries have established a certain number of inter-institutional entities with a number of focal points in charge of migration, more or less important depending on the country, with different coordination mechanisms, centralized in some countries and dispersed in others. But this shows that the contribution of migration to the socio-economic development is recognized by concerned actors. As for the question, is there a consultation mechanism with civil society, trade unions, employers' organizations, universities and research centers, international partners, immigrant and emigrant organizations, countries have put forward a number of meetings with concerned actors.

Civil society is very active in the country. In fact a part of the commitment of the populations residing abroad occurs through associative structures. They are migrant students associations: the grouping basis is training, professional associations / skills network: the grouping basis is the occupation. This type of association covers all types of occupations: computer scientists, doctors, lawyers, academics, entrepreneurs, etc. This category aims to promote its own interests and ensures the transfer of skills to the home country. Associations of local / regional development: the grouping basis is the place of origin. The commitment of these associations is essentially the development of the region of origin in different areas: infrastructure, education, health. These associations usually operate in rural areas, suffering from a lack of basic services. Civil and/or political rights associations: the grouping basis is the claim of one or more civil and/or political rights relating mainly to the women status, the rights to vote and to be elected, the rights of persons with disabilities, the protection of the environment, etc. In the meantime, actors should be mentioned, such as the Mauritanian civil society which is familiar with activism from some national NGOs aiming at deterring potential candidates to illegal immigration from and through the Mauritanian territory. There is no formal structure of involvement of civil society in the policy and strategies formulation for the M&D; however, the institutions are aware of the importance of the transnational associations which involve or are created by migrants in connection with local development.

4- The sub-regional dimension and south-south cooperation

Algeria demonstrates a significant national experience in terms of the relationship with the southern neighbors. Mainly in terms of African students training, since the 60s, a system of training scholarship was established. In 2012-2013, 7,311 students were enrolled in Algerian universities (main fields: engineering, natural sciences, sciences of nature and life, medical sciences, humanities, social sciences and law). This way, 626 African students out of 684 are enrolled in vocational training (BTS: electricity, electronics, construction and public works, computer science, agri-food industries, environment and cleanliness and water treatment).

Bilateral border committees with Niger and Mali have been set up in the economic and social field for the implementation of projects for socio-economic development in border cities, particularly, to ensure keeping the populations of border areas in place; mobilizing of water,

energy, telecommunication and audio -visual resources; exchanging of experiences in the use of local materials for rural housing, agricultural research and experimentation; health-care coverage, the promotion of trade exchanges and the twinning of Algerian communes in the cultural and sports field with Nigerian and Malian communities. The border security field is also an important component of the action.

An important intervention was that of the debt cancellation vis-à-vis the fifteen sub-Saharan African countries can be regarded as a transfer of public funds (USD 902 million). Agreements for the avoidance of double taxation were signed to favour investment with the countries of South.

Finally, the project of the establishment, in Algeria, of the School of Social Security as a result of an agreement with the International Labour Organization: a master's degree for AMU and African countries with French as a common language (first academic year 2014 - 2015).

In **Morocco** as well, the Moroccan Agency for International Cooperation grants a scholarship for foreign students (African and Caribbean).

Statistics provided by AMCI, Morocco, are often cited by the Moroccan press when it comes to evaluate the sub-Saharan students. In reality, these statistics refer to foreign students of all nationalities. From the AMCI we learn that from 2002/2003 to 2007/2008 the figures went from 4692 AMCI scholarship-holder foreign students and 558 non AMCI scholarship-holders to 6608 scholarship-holders and 750 non-scholarship holders³⁶. This reflects an increase in foreign scholarship and non-scholarship holder students of 28% in six years and an average increase of 8.5% per year, which runs until 2006/2007, given that in 2007/2008 the number of foreign students decreased by 0.5%. The percentage of scholarships granted to sub-Saharan African countries varies from one year to another: for the year 2007/2008, they were 73%. It can be argued that this year, among the AMCI scholarship holders, 4823 are from African sub-Saharan country. According to the AMCI, in 2009/2010 the number of students, scholarship holders and non-scholarship holders, from African sub-Saharan countries was 5961³⁷.

These figures, therefore, demonstrate a small and constant increase in the number of sub-Saharan students in Morocco, very far from the perception that today have a certain number of institutional and media players, quite willing not only to talk about invasion, but to consider that student mobility "hides" a migration mobility to Europe.

An interesting experiment is that of the participation in the AMEDIP project in the framework of three experience exchange missions with Niger, Lebanon and Senegal. The AMEDIP project on the "Strengthening African and Middle-Eastern Diaspora Policy through South-South exchange" is implemented within the framework of the Dialogue on Mediterranean Transit Migration (MTM).

More specifically, AMEDIP is directly based on the previous initiative MTM "Linking Emigrant Communities for More Development – An Inventory of Institutional Capacities and Practices", implemented by the ICMPD and the IOM for the period 2009-2010. While this survey provides an overview of the capacities and institutional practices of the partner states, AMEDIP aims at filling institutional gaps and needs identified through measures to strengthen concrete capacities. The overall objective of the project is to "strengthen the

³⁶ Source: www.amci.ma

³⁷ Peraldi M. « D'une Afrique à l'autre - Migrations subsahariennes au Maroc ». KARTHALA Editions, 2011

institutional capacities of national authorities in charge of migration to better use the contributions of their Diaspora communities".

Within the framework of bilateral cooperation, there are activities and projects with Mali and Senegal. The Ministry signed a memorandum of understanding to exchange experiences with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Senegalese living abroad for accompanying Moroccan nationals in Senegal and Senegalese nationals in Morocco. The same type of memorandum is under discussion with Ivory Coast, Tunisia and Egypt.

A partnership was established with the Philippines having a strong expertise in the management of their Diaspora especially in the portability of social rights.

Finally, in the Rabat process (Euro-African Conference on Migration and Development) several RENFCAP actions and programs were implemented in partnership with partner countries of sub-Saharan Africa.

In Mauritania, a dialogue to harmonize migration and borders management strategies is set up with an important component of exchange of experiences and good practices.

In the case of Tunisia, these dimensions were taken into account, and some joint projects carried out have regional coverage. Also in Tunisia, a significant number of students from sub-Saharan Africa are enrolled in Tunisian universities, but we could not have access to statistics. It is also worth emphasizing the experience of the AMEDIP project through an exchange visit of members of the OTE to Lebanon, in order to study the best practices on the participation of the Lebanese Diaspora in the development of Lebanon. Another visit was to be held in Tunisia with a delegation from Senegal.

As for Sudan and Egypt, we were not been able to exploit more accurate data.

5- National surveys and mapping

Overall, the countries have made some surveys regarding migration. While some, as in the case of Algeria, were conducted mainly on their nationals abroad, they are generally quite old. In the case of Morocco, more recent studies have been conducted, again mainly on their nationals abroad. For Mauritania, a background study on the national assessment of migration policies was conducted in 2009, and so for Sudan, two very old surveys have focused on migration of workforce.

For Tunisia and Egypt, there were no answers to these questions. Regarding the mapping, it seems unavailable for any country.

III- Priorities in term of migration

1- The need for training on migration and development

The needs expressed, regarding the capacity building of various actors on migration and development, are important. Indeed, countries refer to a need in terms of technical knowledge on how to systematically incorporate, at all stages of the development process, the issue of migration. There was also a reference to other capabilities such as those related to the development planning and management and coordination of the Diaspora.

Algeria has mentioned other actors with a need for training, namely the associations of migrant students as well as research centers.

Morocco specifies the type of the desired reinforcement; it recommends the implementation of manuals containing the best practices in the co-development activities management, training and exchange of experiences in the identification and implementation of concrete projects and conducting research on the mechanisms of assessing the impact of integration policies on development. Egypt considers the support on a national and regional level in all areas a priority in all areas, while completely neglecting small towns, associations and civil society. Mauritania requires support on all levels and in all sectors, except for financial management. Finally for Sudan, the demand for capacity building refers to the "technical knowledge on migration/development, planning related to development and the Linking/support to the Diaspora."

Capacity building of human resources and institutions on the M&D approach is a key factor to implement a strategic planning process integrating migration into the development policy.

Without an effective technical adaptation to each country, it is difficult to foresee the sustainability of the approach. It is recommended to further involve the actors/stakeholders, local authorities in the organizations of civil society, the Diaspora, other social partners and the private sector.

The following table illustrated the needs identified by the countries

	Needs in terms of capacity building				
Stakeholders	Technical knowledge on migration/development	Planning related to development	Project management	Liaison / support to the diaspora	Financial management
Central Authorities	6 countries covered	6 countries covered	Morocco, Mauritania	Algeria, Morocco, Mauritania, Sudan	Egypt, Mauritania et Sudan
Regional Authorities	Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Mauritania and Tunisia	Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Mauritania and Tunisia	Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Mauritania and Tunisia	Algeria, Morocco, Mauritania, Soudan and Tunisia	Egypt, Mauritania and Tunisia
Local Authorities	Algeria, Morocco, Mauritania and Tunisia	Algeria, Morocco, Mauritania and Tunisia	Algeria, Mauritania Tunisia	Algeria, Morocco, Mauritania, Sudan	Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia
Migrants' (professional) Associations	Algeria, Morocco, Mauritania and Tunisia	Algeria Morocco, Mauritania	Algeria, Morocco, Mauritania and Tunisia	Algeria, Morocco, Mauritania and Tunisia	Algeria, Morocco, Mauritania and Tunisia
Migrants' (benevolent) Associations	Algeria, Morocco, Mauritania and Tunisia	Algeria, Morocco, Mauritania	Algeria, Morocco, Mauritania and Tunisia	Algeria, Morocco, Mauritania and Tunisia	Algeria, Morocco, Mauritania and Tunisia
NGOs for development	Algeria, Morocco, Mauritania and Tunisia	Algeria Morocco, Mauritania	Algeria, Morocco, Mauritania and Tunisia	Algeria, Morocco, Mauritania and Tunisia	Algeria, Morocco, Mauritania and Tunisia
Others					
Associations of migrants (students)	Algeria	Algeria	Algeria	Algeria	Algeria
Private research Centers	Algeria	Algeria	Algeria	Algeria	Algeria

2- Priorities in terms of migration

In terms of priorities mentioned by the concerned countries, there exist many similarities between them, namely :

i) Remittances from migrants to contribute to the national development effort and for investment.

Remittances vary from one country to another and have followed an upward trend in recent years. Remittances are an important source of funding for the economy of developing countries and beneficiary populations. Often, it is the poor strata of the society that witnesses their living standards improve, thanks to these resources. Even in the situation of the global economic and financial crisis and, particularly, in migrants countries of residence, money flows remain stable.

The overall observation is that migrants, permanent or temporary, invest more in real estate either to own a family home or for other reasons, mainly non-productive purposes.

ii) Mobilization of the Diaspora skills for the development effort

Beyond the financial capital brought by migrants and their diasporas, the important role of human capital that they can bring, as they are more and more graduates of higher education, is actually recognized. They are sometimes key players in trade exchange between the countries of origin and destination as well as for projects likely to develop employment and infrastructure, especially on local level. We refer to web platforms to strengthen migrants' contacts, relations and investments in projects of interest in their communities of origin. It is obviously about selecting projects that best meet the investor's choice, while guaranteeing a return on investment.

iii) Promoting mobility and preventing brain drain

In Mauritania as in Algeria, the phenomenon of brain drain remains an important issue. For Algeria, "... it constitutes (...) a critical issue for countries of origin of the Euro-Mediterranean region, as it impedes the development of their economy"³⁸. Other countries do not mention brain drain but are interested in favoring the mobility of workers, researchers and students in particular. Thus, this desired mobility derives, among other things, from the assumption that these people will have the opportunity to make better use of the acquired human capital in a circular migration similar to training courses and an upgrade in receiving countries. It should be noted that Morocco does not cite mobility as a priority, but it must be said that Morocco is

³⁸ Quote from the report "European migration policies : what challenges" of the CNES, 26th plenary session in Algeria , Chapter 4 "new migration"

well advanced in the subject, particularly with the EU within the framework of the partnership agreement for mobility³⁹.

iv) Improving data collection on migration

Only Algeria seems to highlight the lack of data on the issue of migration. Indeed, it is argued first, in the mentioned priorities, the need to better understand the issue of migration and to set up a standby structure and a system for collecting data on migration through the control of migration indicators. However, through analyzing other parts of the questionnaire, it appears that the issue of data collection is a priority for all countries covered by the study.

v) Promoting the rights of foreign migrants

On the promotion of foreigners' rights or immigration, Morocco is the only country that refers to the issue as a priority. Migration remains a sensitive issue and the impact of the economic crisis caused migrants to become easy targets. In this regard, if an effective border management must be ensured on the one hand, states must develop effective and inclusive programs for international migration, which integrate development and respect human rights.

³⁹http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-is-new/news/news/2013/docs/20130607_declaration_conjointe-maroc_eu_version_3_6_13_fr.pdf

Part II

Conclusion and recommendations

Conclusion and recommendations

Conclusion

According to the “Migration & Development” paradigm, migration is seen as a tool in the service of human development, an important source of capital. This new paradigm is clearly expressed in the report "Overcoming Barriers: Human Mobility and Development", which emphasizes that freedom, migration and mobility are the driver of human development. The report suggests a series of reforms directed at governments of host countries and also countries of origin, together with different stakeholders (private sector, trade unions, migrant organizations and non-governmental organizations).⁴⁰

As such, the study of the Global Migration Group (GMG) "Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning" considers that the best choice to integrate the concept of Migration and Development is the national level; planning on the national level is best level to induce tangible results in terms of development impacts (eg. Millennium Development Goals).

The integration process of the “Migration and Development” component in national strategies requires the following two institutional components:

- An institutional structure for migration and development
- A national action plan on migration and development.

The migration potential, that is likely to enhance the development (including human development), has the right focus at least in the political discourse of the governments of the countries studied. However, as for the systematic implementation of strategies, there is still some way to go. There are many reasons why migrants and migration are not integrated in a systematic way in the strategic development plans at all levels (national, regional and local), namely:

- i) The lack of information and statistics to use reliable indicators is probably one of the most important constraints;
- ii) The survey highlighted that the integration of migration in the six countries is done in an ad hoc manner and is poorly coordinated. This does not allow making a coherent approach; an effective coordination between different national authorities and thereby, a better success for the development policies. Thus, there is a lack of a dedicated strategy and action plan to support, in an orderly and integrated manner, the issues related to migration. However, it appears that public actions and interventions on

⁴⁰ These reforms can leverage the benefits for human development and call for : Opening existing ways of entry to more workers, especially low-skilled ones; guaranteeing the fundamental rights of migrants, including access to education services, health and the workers' protection mechanisms; Reducing transaction costs relating to migration; Finding collaborative solutions that benefit both to destination communities and migrants they host; facilitating the movement of people within their own country; Integrating migration into development strategies of the countries of origin.

migration are produced in response to the challenges arising from different aspects of migration;

- iii) In recent years, Public action has focused on the following elements: a) for illegal transit migration, surveillance of land and maritime borders was strengthened, as well as cooperation with the European Union in a way to curb the tendency to worsening of this phenomenon. In this regard, conditions for human rights will soon be enhanced with new features. b) On the level of refugee management, new national systems will soon be in place to help improve the conditions and procedures for granting asylum to those seeking refuge, and to process the increasing number of asylum applications. c) In the field of management of foreign workforce, several international treaties and conventions have been ratified in recent years, particularly in terms of the rights of migrants.

Apart from these items related to the management of migration, it is to mention that several other important aspects of migration are still not subject to public initiatives, such as brain drain and skills transfer.

- iv) The survey also allowed us to observe changes in legislation concerning migration in the concerned countries, however, there is a need (for some countries) to harmonize the legislative framework with the recommendations on international migration from conventions and international instruments;
- v) It was also impossible to get information on the budget for the actions of various bodies;
- vi) Migration is a very sensitive and controversial political issue, which often leads to focus the technical and economic efforts on the humanitarian and security dimension instead of on human development;
- vii) The countries use various strategic development frameworks, with different timetables, sectors and geographical areas. This multiplicity of planning instruments led to a heterogeneity of approach that does not facilitate the process;
- viii) The lack of cooperation and dialogue between the origin and host countries of migrants on the specific issue of M&D (except the Morocco-EU mobility partnership signed).

Recommendations

As we have seen for the six countries, there are positive and negative interactions between migration and development (investments of the Diaspora, brain drain). Given the complexity of these interactions, it is recommended to act with a systematic approach; and the most appropriate approach is to integrate the dimension of M&D within the national framework of the development planning. These frameworks will allow for example the adaptation of the MDGs to the national level, the establishment of strategies appropriate to the contexts of each country, the contribution to the efficiency of the support to development.

To integrate migration into the national development planning, it is important to consider the various impacts of migration on each objective of a development strategy and on every stage of the planning process: design, implementation, and monitoring-assessment.

In this part, we will suggest a set of recommendations.

Legislative framework, institutional arrangements and financing:

Out of the analysis throughout the survey, it appears that the management of migration lacks a coherent strategic framework setting goals and directions as well as means of intervention. Several areas still need more clarification in the definition of actions to be taken and more effectiveness on the level of intervention programs.

Regarding irregular transit migration, the current measures shall be subject to an upgrade in order to respond positively to complaints made by the various parties involved in the protection of human rights in general and migrants in particular. This pertains to protecting human rights of all migrants, reducing the costs of labor migration to eliminate the exploitation of migrants, including human trafficking. The perception of the public towards migrants must also be improved, since migrants make a significant contribution to the host country.

There is a need to ensure the integration of migrants in host societies, and monitor laws ensuring the right to the stay and residence, as well as the process of naturalization. It is important to begin from the **recognition of civil and social rights of migrants** (voting and political participation, access to social security in the shortest time possible). This will be the first step to “operationalize” the political discourse and the most obvious sign to evolve from the criminalization of migration to considering mobility and transnational circulation of people as a positive phenomenon and contribution, both economically and culturally.

And so for the **Diaspora**, if governments want migrant communities and diasporas to contribute more to their country of origin, they should facilitate their participation and provide them with adequate tools and frameworks, designed to promote forms of skilled expatriates return, the establishment of consultancies for migrants, especially in their home region and the promotion of regional and local migrant associations and partnerships with development organizations to help implement the development projects on regional and local level.

Regarding the **brain drain**, agreements and compensation mechanisms for countries that have seen their workers leave, as well as the loss of investments made by these countries to train and provide them with professional and academic expertise.

In this context, it is also important to **support measures that would promote the portability rights**, especially retirement pensions.

To generate a wide support for the integration of M&D component **by local authorities in strategic planning**, the focus should be on "win-win" strategies that will facilitate the implementation of development plans:

- The opportunity to develop the interconnection of locally existing networks to those developed by migrants in the host country for local development;
- The investment capacity of migrants in order to increase economic potential of the country;
- The mobilization of capacities and skills of migrants likely to be involved in local development;
- Sharing experiences in human rights.

An effective policy necessarily involves the allocation of substantial financial resources in the state budget. The Ministry of Finance should be involved early in the process. It would be useful to emulate the process of introducing gender into the budgeting (GSB). Experience shows that success and culmination of this process requires the involvement not only of the Ministry of Economics and Finance but also other departments, as well as the sustained cooperation of various international organizations (World Bank, OECD, European Union etc.).⁴¹

Like gender and environment, taking into account the "migration and development" dimension should be through a **graduated approach**. The first step of the integration process is the clear and strong support from the public authorities in order to put in place a timeline and ensure the appropriation at the national level. For the Maghreb countries, this integration can be at the sectoral level; it is worth mentioning that the studied countries establish sectoral strategic plans where migration and development can easily be integrated.

Capacity building, data collection and regional vision

To launch a process of integration of the migration within the development strategies, some kinds of capacities are needed. The **capacity building** related to the migratory issues must

⁴¹ As part of the experience in Morocco, the main achievements of this process were, on the one hand the production of budget instruments and guides that provide a methodological framework for the implementation of the GSB, and on the other hand the elaboration of the Gender Budget Report which is a tool for assessing public policies regarding the differentiated needs of the target population. This is not only an element of advocacy on the issue for the whole society, but also an assessment tool of public policies as well as an tool for officers in charge of budget elaboration.

first start with an evaluation of existing capacities to identify strengths and weaknesses at the national and local levels to integrate migration within the policies and programs.

The importance and urgent need of reliable data

The collection of reliable data is an essential element for the implementation of every policy, program and strategy focused on migration. It is appropriate to integrate in each national survey and census the dimension of indicators regarding migration. A migration observatory, as suggested by the countries, can be in charge of the data collection and production of quality surveys.

In the case of these countries, some data exist but are not used because of the lack of coordination between the institutions in charge of migration. For example, consulates in the different countries have figures and information relating to their nationals which should be detailed and continuously updated to remain useful. It is thus a matter of priority to integrate migration into the development agenda, to strengthen the evidence database on migration, and the database of migration partners and cooperation.

Gender and migration

The migration of women plays an essential role within the migration experience, be it women migrants or women who stayed in their homeland. Thus, the analysis of the gender issue in the field of migration is necessary to understand the diverse experiences and their results, starting from the collection of data.

Strengthening the dialogue with all stakeholders, the civil society, the diaspora and migrants associations (often very active in the countries)

It is important to integrate them as stakeholders in the dialogues in the host countries, but also as intermediary partners in the dialogues between host countries and countries of origin, which means that they have to be involved early in the process of strategic planning.

The process of integration implies necessarily a coordination effort to link the implemented actions and strategies. The role of national institutions and others stakeholders (research centers, local municipalities, etc.) involved in the migration is fundamental. There is a need to create synergies or at least capitalize on the experiences in the field.

Today, many states are at the same time countries of origin, transit countries, and destination countries; thus, the various countries have some common points in terms of migration. This phenomenon is a valuable opportunity, since when there are common points, there are automatically possibilities for cooperation, through common projects that allow knowledge sharing and solutions finding. Certainly, these issues cannot be handled within the framework of a bilateral cooperation; this cooperation should be supported by a multilateral dialogue.

Strengthening the cooperation to evolve from a bilateral to a regional approach

Cooperation between the Maghreb countries must be enhanced, as well as the cooperation with the CEDEAO members, from where originates an important part of migrants. This cooperation goes beyond the framework of the fight against the trafficking of human beings, to focus on social capital of migrants, with the objective to incorporate the dimension of migration and development.

Enhance and broaden the south-south cooperation

There is a traditional south-south cooperation between the countries, through important bilateral agreements; and on the other hand, the number of students coming from Sub-Saharan Africa who follow qualified studies in the Maghreb countries is increasing. However, in general this dimension of south-south cooperation is underexploited. One can design specific programs between countries of origin of the students and the Maghreb countries. The AMEDIP project is considered by the partners as a mechanism to tie relations and exchange between the countries of the south. It would be interesting to intensify this kind of initiatives, and that they be organized by the countries themselves.

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Acronyms and abbreviations

CdCS	Strategic Cooperation Framework
ECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
CER	Regional Economic Communities
ICPD	International Conference on population and development
NSFPR	National Strategic Framework for Poverty Reduction
SFFP	Strategic Framework for the fight against poverty
SFPR	Strategic Framework for Poverty Reduction
AUC	African Union Commission
HCR	High Commissioner for Refugees
INDH	National Initiative for Human Development
MAEC	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MRE	Moroccans Residing Abroad
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ILO	International Labor Organization
UNS	United Nations System
AU	African Union
MAU	Arab Maghreb Union
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization