



United Nations
Economic Commission for Africa
Office for North Africa

Migration in North African Development Policies and Strategies

A comparative analysis





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This publication was coordinated, under the supervision of Mrs. Karima Bounemra Ben Soltane, Director of the Office for North Africa of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa by Mr. Omar Ismael Abdourahman, Economist in charge of social affairs.

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FOREWORD

This study on the relation between migration and development provides a comparative analysis of measures taken in six North African countries and carried out in close collaboration with the International Organization for Migration (IOM). This document clearly shows that more and more decision-makers and policy planners are taking interest in the positive impact of migration on development, as migration is quickly growing in number and complexity in Africa and especially North Africa. North African countries have simultaneously become countries of origin, transit and destination.

Nevertheless, as underlined at the 2nd high level Dialogue on international migration and development organized by the United Nations in October 2013, migration is yet to be sufficiently integrated into national and regional development plans and strategies. Despite the growing awareness of migration, this phenomenon is still not sufficiently taken into consideration in the planning and development policies of North Africa. This is due to several reasons including the lack of knowledge and competencies in the « integration » approach; the lack of data and political will; poorly defined roles and coordination mechanisms between the various relevant governmental departments; and a lack of cooperation and dialogue between the countries of origin, transit and destination. As a result, many countries are not maximizing the positive effects of migration for development nor mitigating potential negative consequences.

Therefore, the present report attempts to contribute to this debate by proposing a comparative analysis of what already exists in terms of development policy, the legal and institutional arsenal, the available data and the coordination mechanisms between the various government departments.

Karima Bounemra Ben Soltane
Director, ECA Office for North Africa



INDEX

FOREWORD	i
INDEX.....	iii
OVERVIEW	3
METHODOLOGY	5
I. Objectives and expected outcomes of the mission	5
II. Methodology: various work phases	5
PART I : INVENTORY.....	6
I. Understanding international migrations today.....	7
1. A few key definitions	7
2. The paradigm of international migration and development	9
II. Situation of migration in North African countries	13
III. Legislative framework	21
1. International conventions	21
2. Regional and sub-regional agreements	24
3. Bilateral agreements	25
4. National legislation.....	26
IV. Institutions and Strategic Planning.....	35
1. Institutional bodies in charges of the integration of migration issues.....	35
2. Strategic framework and national development plans	36
3. United Nations Development Assistance Framework	37
Part II : Case study :Morocco, Egypt, Algeria, Mauritania, Sudan and Tunisia.....	40
INTRODUCTION	41
I. Institutions in charge of migration	46
II. Policies and strategies implemented	52
1. Policies, strategies and projects.....	52
2. Inter-institutional coordination	60
3. Coordination, monitoring and assessment mechanisms with civil society	61
4. Main partners and donors	63
5. The sub-regional dimension and south-south cooperation.....	63
6. National surveys and mapping.....	65
III. Migration priorities	68
1. The need for training on migration and development.....	68
2. The main problems	70
3. Priorities in terms of migration.....	72
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	75
RECOMMENDATIONS	77
Bibliography.....	81
Acronyms and abbreviations	87

INTRODUCTION

This study falls within the framework of the initiative of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and aims to assess the measures adopted by the African States to integrate international migration into their development plans and strategies.

The ECA cooperates closely with IOM and other partners to support the efforts of the Member States to face the increasing migration challenges. This sub-regional report addresses the political decisions taken at the national level by six countries in the sub-region of North Africa (Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Mauritania, Sudan and Tunisia), with a view to assess how international migration-related issues are taken into account.

This study will be a key information source on the sub-regional situation, as well as an advocacy instrument for decision-makers, politicians, planners, researchers and other strategic actors in the field of migration in North Africa, to boost the contribution of international migrations to the sub-region's economic and social development.

The methodology used combines a review of literature on migration issues in the sub-region and a survey on the state institutions involved therein. The review focuses on institutional solutions, policies and regulations pertaining to the governance of migration and its connection to development. To conduct this study, a questionnaire was sent to the institutions of the sub-region's countries¹. The questionnaire's answers made it possible to assess the integration of migration into the development strategies and plans.

The said questionnaire contains 20 open-, semi-open and close-ended questions. They relate to the "*Perception of the contribution of migrants and immigrants*", the "*policies implemented*" and the "*Priorities regarding migration*".

The first part of the report sets forth the terms of reference and methodology. It then develops the paradigm of international migration and development, examines the literature thereupon and presents an analysis of the surveys' data provided by the relevant institutions. It takes account of the countries' answers and compares collected data. As a conclusion, this report draws up the outcomes of the survey, the limits thereof, the difficulties encountered, as well as the ensuing recommendations.

1 Here attached the list of the institutions interviewed and which have filled the questionnaire.



OVERVIEW

The activities of this study are conducted under the joint initiative of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the International Organization for Migrations (IMO). This initiative aims at assessing the measures taken by six North African States to integrate migration in their development strategies and plans. The study highlights the main issues, as well as the activities making it possible to analyze the specific situation of the sub-region.

This report aims to study the political decisions made in the following countries: Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Mauritania, Sudan and Tunisia, and to analyze migration-related stakes. It will also be an advocacy tool to boost the political commitment of these countries with regard to the integration of migration in their economic and social development policies.

The flows and forms of migrations in Africa in general, and in North Africa in particular, are undergoing fast change. Although widely underestimated, the flows of international migrants are mounting both inside and outside the continent. Migrations are also characterized by their diversity and destinations. For a long while, the countries of North Africa have been issuers of migrants, but henceforth are countries of transit and destination for migrants most of them coming from sub-Saharan Africa. There is now a vast emerging range of voluntary and forced migratory trends heading for destinations both internal and external to the continent.

According to the Global Migration Group², the most appropriate way to ensure a systematic approach to maximize the advantages of migration for development is to mainstream migratory issues into country level planning frameworks, such as the strategic framework for poverty reduction (SFPR). This process implies the need to assess migration impacts on all actions planned in the development and poverty reduction strategies. Migration and the consequences thereof on development must be taken into consideration in legislations, policies and programs at all levels (local, regional and national). It is also necessary to integrate migration concerns in all other phases of planning for development, including formulation, implementation, monitoring and assessment.

For the Global Migration Group, "the immediate advantages of the approach of integrating migration issues in development policies" make it possible to:

- Ensuring migration is seen as an issue affecting all aspects of human development;
- Fostering a coherent approach integrating migration in the development policy rather than piecemeal, uncoordinated actions;
- Identifying gaps in existing legislative and policy frameworks and prompting the inclusion of relevant international instruments and conventions; and
- Facilitating financial and technical assistance for migration-related activities.

2 Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning: A Handbook for Policy-Makers and Practitioners, 2010, pp. 15-16

In North Africa, migration is not sufficiently integrated in national and regional development strategies or plans. When mentioned, it is often a partial, fragmented reference to specific issues and fields of interest, such as remittances, labor and competency transfers, illegal migration and human trafficking. The fragmentation of issues related to migration is reflected in the strategic framework for poverty reduction (SFPR) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) where reference is often made to remittances as a source for the fight against poverty and to the loss of competencies and human resources in specific sectors such as health and education, in addition to the impact thereof on the achievement of the MDGs.

The fragmented approach to migration issues and the integration thereof in development is also materialized by the political measures often targeting laws, regulations and the closing of borders rather than actions for pooling the potential resources of migration for development. Migration is often looked at with suspicion due to the need to protect the domestic labor market and the economic and social sectors from its complex negative impacts, mainly on security. For all these reasons, migration is often linked to widespread controversy and infringements to human rights, especially in the case of undocumented migrants.

Gaps exist in the implementation of regional political frameworks such as the African Common Position on Migration and Development. According to the latter "African inter-state cooperation and dialogue can strengthen the capacity of States in migration management including the development of common approaches towards harmonization of policies, laws and strategies on migration"³.

Despite the increasing awareness of its advantages, migration in Africa is not sufficiently taken into account in planning and development policies. Among the reasons for that are primarily the following: lack of knowledge and competencies on the "integration approach", absence of data and lack of political will, poorly defined roles and coordination mechanisms between the various governmental departments involved, as well as the absence of cooperation and dialogue between the countries of origin, transit and destination.

The report on international migration and development in North Africa: Mainstreaming migration into the development plans and strategies will therefore contribute to better identify the current context and provide recommendations on remedies to the gaps in terms of migration and development.

3 African common position on migration and development, 2006, p. 3.

METHODOLOGY

I. Objectives and expected outcomes of the mission

This study seeks primarily to identify in the continental context the specific situation of North Africa, to analyze to what extent the policies and programs have taken account of the issue of migration, and to make use of the outcome to build awareness among policy decision-makers for adopting a systematic migration approach.

The resulting report shall therefore aim at documenting and disseminating knowledge on how migration is or should be integrated in development plans and strategies. It shall also include:

- A brief analysis of migration advantages and challenges in North Africa;
- An analysis of the integration of migration by the countries of North Africa into their policies and plans;
- The design of efficient tools and good practices allowing the integration of migration into the development processes;
- The formulation of options and political recommendations for the integration of migration issues at all steps of development planning.

II. Methodology: various work phases

This mission occurred in two separate but closely linked phases. They include:

Phase 1: Review of the literature on migration in the countries under study

The literature review includes a bibliographical analysis regarding the current and past situation of policies and regulations for the management of migration and development; It identifies the main statistical data, constraints and limitations, as well as the main lessons drawn therefrom.

Phase 2: Assessment of the integration of migration into development plans and strategies

A questionnaire is submitted to the institutions in charge of migration in the various countries to facilitate the assessment of integration of migration into development plans and strategies. The sub-regional office for North Africa and the national IOM offices monitored filling out of the said questionnaires.



PART I
INVENTORY

I. Understanding international migrations today

1. A few key definitions

In this section we present certain concepts and their respective definitions to better understand the context of international migration and the fields of intervention of the migration and development paradigm.

Therefore definitions are given for the following concepts:

- An international migrant is a person who changes the country of his/her usual residence⁴.
- The long term migrant is a person moving to a country other than his/her country of usual residence over a minimum of twelve months⁵.
- A short-term migrant is a person moving to a country other than that of his/her usual residence for a period of at least three months or less than one year, except when travel to the said country occurs for reasons of leisure, vacation, visits to friends or family, business, medical care or religious pilgrimage⁶.
- A migrant worker is a person who is going to practice or who already practices a remunerated activity in a State of which he/she is not a national⁷.
- Diaspora, a community joining together migrants permanently established in countries other than their own ones. The concept of Diaspora refers to a situation where the nationals of a country are scattered abroad constituting a community in the host country⁸.
- Human trafficking, indicates the recruitment, transportation, transfer, housing or reception of persons, under threat of use or actual use of the force or other forms of constraint, via kidnapping, fraud, deceit, abuse of authority or situation of vulnerability, or by the proposal or acceptance of payment or other advantages to secure the consent of a person having authority over another one with the intention of exploitation. Exploitation includes, without limitation, pimping or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or anything close thereto, servitude or the extraction of human organs⁹.
- Smuggling of migrants shall mean the procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit, of the illegal entry of a person into a State Party of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident¹⁰.

4 UN recommendations on international migrations statistics, 1998.

5 Ibid. Recommendations.

6 Ibid. Recommendations.

7 UN General Assembly, International Convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and members of their families, 1990.

8 Ibid. Recommendations.

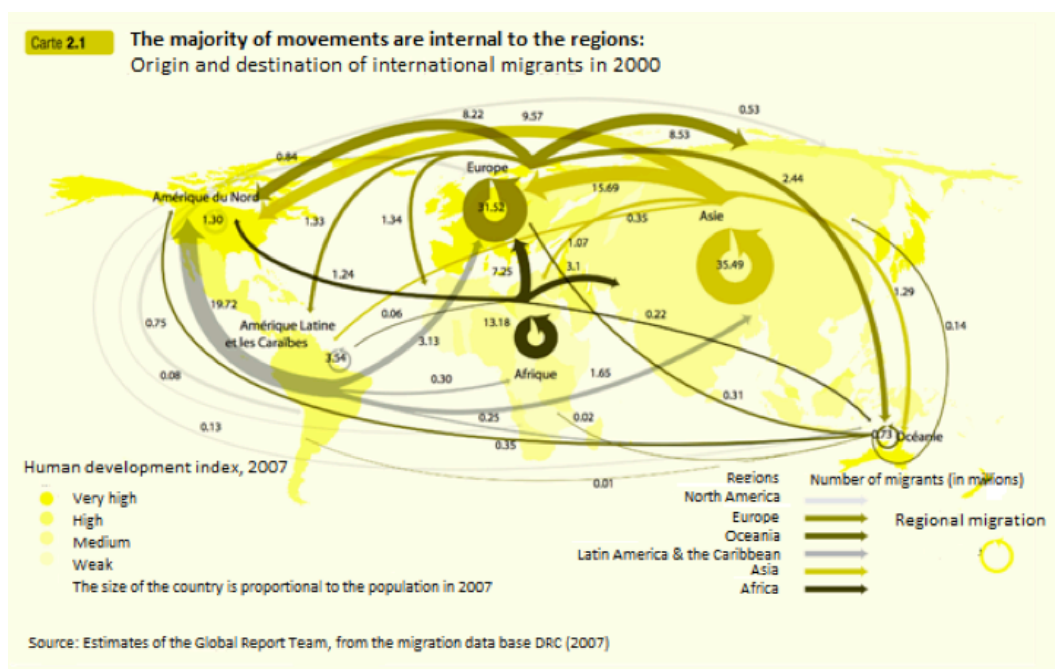
9 Definition given by Palermo protocol (2000)

10 Definition given by Palermo protocol (2000)

- Development is understood herein as “a process of the overall quality of life of a group of people, and in particular expanding the range of opportunities open to them”. This definition is broader than some traditional notions of development that are primarily concerned with economic growth [...]. On the contrary, here it is much more an issue of “human development [...] which includes improvements to people’s lives such as expanded access to social services, reduced vulnerability to risk, or increased political participation or a greater focus on protecting people’s human rights”¹¹.

According to the figures of the United Nations Economic and Social Department in 2013, the number of international migrants reached 232 million people, i.e. 3.2% of the world population vs. 175 million in 2000. At the end of 1990, there were 120 million migrants and 150 million at the beginning of 2000. We are thought to have entered into the second great wave of migration between 1980 and today, the very first one stretching from 1880 and 1914.

The majority of international migrants moved from developing countries to another developing country, or between two developed countries (UNDP 2009)¹².



Source: UNDP - Human Development Report, 2009.

11 Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning: A Handbook for Policy-Makers and Practitioners, 2010, p.10.
 12 Human Development Report 2009: Overcoming barriers: Human mobility and development

These data show that from now on we are witnessing the globalization of migratory flows in which all nations act simultaneously as countries of emigration, immigration and transit. Several studies and reports have underlined the pivotal role that human mobility plays in attaining human development, with the rise of security-based approaches and inter-states controversies.

However, since the launch of the high level dialogue on migration by the United Nations in October 2013, global governance has become a highly topical issue.

2. The paradigm of international migration and development

The fields of action of this new paradigm are the following:

Migration and remittances: According to a recent information note of the World Bank on migrations and remittances all over the world, remittances by migrants working abroad sent to the country of origin remained aloof from the negative effects of the international crisis. They constitute substantial sources of funding devoted to the development of the relevant countries. In 2012 the declared amount came to 406 billion USD. Remittances to developing countries should move ahead by 7.9 % in 2013, 10.1 % in 2014 and 10.7 % in 2015 reaching 534 billion USD by that year.

Despite the global growth in remittances to developing countries, the persistence of the world economic crisis has diminished the transfer of funds to certain regions. Sub-Saharan Africa as well as Europe and central Asia have been particularly hit while South Asia, the Middle East and North Africa are expected to report outcomes well above the forecasts. In 2012, the main recipients of officially counted remittances are India (70 billion USD), China (66 billion USD), the Philippines and Mexico (24 billion USD each) and Nigeria (21 billion USD). Egypt, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Vietnam and Lebanon are also among the major beneficiaries of such remittances¹³. As an illustration, this figure largely exceeds (threefold) annual global expenditures of the official development assistance. Still more determinant is the *qualification process of the remittances*¹⁴. Indeed, the high increase in migrants funds goes hand in hand with new initiatives replacing practices strictly intended to providing support to families. Since the mid 1980s, migrants hailing from the same village, province or region organize networks or associations of their villages of origin allowing them to make collective investments (basic infrastructures, public services, rehabilitation of religious structures, etc.). This type of transfer exceeds the traditional support forms

13 www.worldbank.org/migration.

14 CERED «Migration et retour, ressources pour le développement» MigRESSOURCES July 2007. The publication suggests an analysis of the “phenomenological domains” that characterize “the emergence of a proper social action” in migration.

provided to family members remaining in the country of origin. The change in paradigm is entering into a much wider action fostering development of the country of origin and improving the overall living standards of local communities¹⁵.

Migration and return. Return migration to the country of origin is a type of migration that seemingly has grown over time. According to the IMO, there are three return categories: **voluntary returns without constraints** when a migrant decides to return to his/her country of origin by his/her own will and at his/her own expense; **forced voluntary returns**, when the temporary protection statute of the migrant comes to an end, when the application for asylum is refused or when he/she cannot stay longer and decides to return home by his/her own volition, and **non voluntary returns** when the authorities of the country of residence order expulsion.

Some characteristics of the returning migrant have changed over the past few years. Formerly the returning migrant from Europe above all was one arriving at retirement. Today returning migrants are relatively young and of working age¹⁶. Once the said migrant goes back to his/her country of origin, he/she invests in different activities or social and political initiatives (local development and democracy, creation of NGOs and/or political parties), entrepreneurship (knowledge transfer and innovation), development of the expertise accumulated over the stretch of time spent in the country of emigration, and seizing the opportunities offered by the country of origin.

To better understand the stakes involved with the return home, one must break with the political and cultural perception that a return project is only successful when the migrant “returns definitively to his/her country». The mobility between several territories reflects the economic dynamism of the social nature of the Diaspora, of all possibilities that are local and cross-cutting to the cultural and social space thereof. Therefore, it can be asserted that all forms of return have a temporary character creating undeniable mobility between the country of origin and the host country.

Migration, a cosmopolitan and cross-national environment. The predominating ideas on the subject often tackle the issue of migration in a cultural vision, considering migrants from the standpoint of their original culture perceived as unchanging, that migrants continuously carry along everywhere much like mud onto their shoes. However, a migrant is no more the “bearer of an unchanging culture” than the native of the host country is the bearer of a comprehensive, fixed, sensitive, and

15 According to Hein de Haas and Simona Vezzoli, the impact of these initiative on local economic growth is limited. See «Il est temps de tempérer les espoirs: Comparaison des expériences en matière de migration et développement au Maroc et au Mexique». International Migrations Institute. University of Oxford 2007.

16 According to *Thorogood, Winqvist*, between 1995 and 1999, over the 6 million of migrants who have left Europe, more than a half was aged from 20 to 39.

clear “identity”¹⁷. It is important to bear in mind that a migrant -given his cross-national and mobile “condition”- cannot be ascribed to any “ethnic authenticity” perhaps meaning that it is cultures that migrate and not individuals.

Unlike preconceived ideas, the lives of migrants rarely occur exclusively within their own community or just in the relationship with the national and local environment. Indeed, the migrant very frequently finds him/herself in a cross-national environment in the country of emigration. He undoes the ties, frees him/herself from codes and orders, changes positions within cultures and social orders, even if at times with much subtlety and discretion. Through his/her very nature, the migrant is the carrier of a cross-national network that can breathe life into placing everything in perspective and sociability. Thus migrants are the components of a « mobile and cross-national capital»¹⁸. This refers to the dissemination of a repetitive migration pathway and a cross-national circulation of migrants who do not stop in just one country but who follow professional opportunities in different places. This interactive nature over time and space of certain migratory experiences implies presence in several countries¹⁹ and therefore a rotation of return and migratory movements.

Migration and migrant rights. Migrants rights and protection have been recognized by various United Nations conventions. The 1990 Convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and members of their families strengthens the principles of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, which entered into force later in 2003. Indeed, the Convention required a minimum of twenty ratifications before the entering into force of the two other protocols against the smuggling of migrants and human trafficking. Adopted in 2000 at the same time as the United Nations Convention against transnational organized crime, they are the two major legal instruments developed to fight against the exploitation of migrants. Respect for the rights of migrants in the countries of origin and host country is pivotal for strengthening the links between migration and development. The national framework is a forerunning condition prior to claiming any rights. There is therefore an unsolved, yet distressing, issue: how to develop a transnational legislative approach? How to consider a legislative approach not through a national equity program, but rather under the ambition to build « universal citizenship », with reference to an idea developed by certain philosophers, in particular U. Beck?²⁰ It is necessary to adopt an approach based on the circular nature of migratory movements in order to target migrant rights, before departure, during their stay in the country of residence and upon returning to the country of origin. Experiments have been put in place, for

17 For a discussion, see A. Dal Lago. 2006. *Esistono davvero i conflitti tra culture ? Una riflessione storico-epistemologica*, in C. Galli (a cura di), *Multiculturalismo. Il Mulino, Bologna*

18 CERED «Migration et retour, ressources pour le développement» MigRESSOURCES July 2007. The publication suggests an analysis of the “phenomenological domains” that characterize “the emergence of a proper social action” in migration.

19 S. Ammassari. 2005. *Gestion des migrations et politiques de développement: Optimiser les bénéfices de la migration internationale en Afrique de l’Ouest*, ILO, Geneva.

20 Ulrich, B. 2006. *Potere e Contropotere nell’Età Globale*, Laterza, Bari, 2010.

example, under the Joint migration and development Initiative²¹ with the aim of organizing information initiatives addressing migrants' rights and how to protect these rights in the country of destination, the establishment of programs targeting the vulnerability of family members remaining in the country of origin and the promotion of hiring practices compliant with applicable standards aimed at protecting migrant rights.

21 <http://www.migration4development.org/>

II. Situation of migration in North African countries

This chapter aims to get a picture of the existing migration flows in the sub-region.

Algeria

Algerian emigration, which began well before independence towards France, stopped in 1973 following a government decision, and resumed in the 2000s but towards other destinations as well. Immigration is also significant, whereas transit is more recent.

Algerian emigration has turned towards increasingly diverse destinations, but obviously France remains the main destination. It all started in the early 1900s when France was thriving and needed labor. These flows continued even after independence. At that time Algeria and France concluded agreements that the latter can resort to the Algerian labor within a legal framework. In 1973, Algeria completely stopped labor immigration. Since then, emigration was only related to family reunification.

A new labor emigration stage began in the 2000s, both to France and other countries. In the first decade of the 2000s, the number of Algerians who left their country increased by more than 6%²², a significant figure compared to the percentage of population growth over the same period. Statistically speaking, the data on Algerian immigration is, as elsewhere, approximate due to the different information recording methods. According to the National Economic and Social Council (CNES), on December 31, 2012, the Algerian community abroad reached 1,837,540 people (registered in the diplomatic and consular representations). According to a global estimate of the United Nations, 2.1 million Algerians live abroad, 18.5% of whom live outside the countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). In contrast, the Algerian-born population living in the OECD countries is estimated at over 1,313,000 people.

Thus, the statistics of the national office for statistics²³ and the national economic and social council, show the following :

Population in 2012	Number of emigrants in 2012	% of population	Number of immigrants in 2012	% of population
37 495 000	1 837 540	4.9	116 446	0.3

Data provided by the Algerian ministry of foreign affairs during the interviews.

22 Migration en Algérie : nouvelles tendances Rafik Boukllia-Hassane. CARIM Summary and analysis paper 2012/01. Série - Migrations méditerranéennes et subsahariennes : évolutions récentes Module démographique et économique.

23 <http://www.ons.dz/IMG/pdf/table1-2012.pdf>

Migration is being restructured, mainly in terms of the educational level, gender²⁴, as well as illegal migration known as the phenomenon of “harragas”²⁵. This new phase is characterized by diversity and is targeting several countries.

Regarding the migration of educated Algerians, who were trained in the country, the primary destination remains Europe especially France, as well as new destinations.

Thus, a large Algerian community is based in North America, namely the United States and Canada. It can be considered recent migration. According to Hocine Khelfaoui²⁶, students initially left for graduate studies in the United States and Canada but decided, at the end of their studies, to settle there. According to the same source, the number of Algerians settled in North America is estimated to be between 40,000 and 60,000, one third of them in the United States and two-thirds in Canada.

With regard to immigration, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reported that on December 31, 2012 the number of foreigners residing in Algeria amounted to 116,446 (from 153 nationalities), of which 10,128 students and advanced technicians from 89 nationalities.

Very often, the presence of skilled and unskilled foreign labor is due to the need of foreign companies working in the oil and gas, construction and public works (BTP) fields. The procedures for hiring these workers are governed by specific agreements, whose clauses relate to procurement contracts between the Algerian government and foreign companies.

As in other Maghreb countries, illegal immigration in Algeria is seriously addressed. Over 11,000 foreigners were expelled or sent outside the Algerian territory in 2009, reflecting thereby the current official tendency which started in 2007.

Finally, since 1990, Algeria has witnessed the phenomenon of transit of people coming from sub-Saharan Africa²⁷.

Remittances towards Algeria have seen significant rebound in recent years. From an average of USD 1.05 billion (1990-1999) to USD 1.68 billion during the period 2000-2009, they have not been severely affected by the international crisis²⁸. Although money transfers towards Algeria account for a significant share in foreign exchange inflows, abundantly supplied by hydrocarbon revenues, these transfers exceed the amount of foreign direct investment and that of non-oil exports. Hence, they

24 On the same topic «la féminisation de l’immigration algérienne : un état des lieux», a paper by Rafik Boukhlija-Hassane, CARIM, 2011

25 There is very few reliable information and figures on this phenomenon. However, we suggest to read the working paper entitled “Algérie Migration, marché du travail et développement” by Mohammed Saïb Musette, chap 5., OIT, 2010. <http://www.ilo.org/public/french/bureau/inst/download/algeria.pdf>

26 H. Khelfaoui. 2006. «La diaspora algérienne en Amérique du Nord: une ressource pour son pays d’origine?” European University Institute

27 European University Institute. 2010. Euro-Mediterranean Consortium for applied research on international migration : migration profile of Algeria.

28 WDI – World Bank and Bank of Algeria

represent significant extra income for certain regions. However, compared to other countries in the region, remittances remain low; nevertheless, as part of the strategy providing for the integration of the community living abroad, branches of Algerian banks are planning to be established in most important host countries.

Morocco

Morocco, a traditionally emigration country, has recently become a country of immigration and transit. Labor emigration began in Morocco in the 60s. The main destinations were France, Belgium and the Netherlands. During the 80s, following the restrictions imposed by those countries, flows began to head towards Italy and Spain, while skilled labor preferred the United States and Canada.

According to a recent estimate by the Ministry of Moroccans living abroad, the Moroccan community living abroad is about 4.5 million people, that is 15% of the total Moroccan population. Morocco is ranked 14th in the world and 9th among developing countries.

This community is relatively young, nearly 70% of them are under 45, and about 20% were born abroad. According to the Council of the Moroccan Community Living Abroad (CCME), among the Moroccans living abroad and registered in the consulates of the Kingdom, 48% are women, 20% were born abroad, and 85% are spread over the European continent. "Economic" migration to Europe goes back to the 60s/70s. France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany had significant needs for low skilled labor to work in the coal mines and in the automotive industry. It was a predominantly male unskilled migration of rural origin. A second major wave of migration took place in the mid 80s. This wave affected mainly Spain and Italy. For Spain, this migration wave coincided with its accession to the European Community in 1986 and the strong economic development that followed.

Emigration of highly skilled Moroccans (16%) to the OECD countries is among the highest in the world. Nearly half of emigrants (47.2%) who emigrated between 2000 and 2005 had a medium or higher educational level, against almost 11% among those who emigrated in the wave of the 1960s. Also, the number of Moroccan students in OECD countries increased by 13.4% between 2005 and 2009.

Since the 90s, Morocco has become a transit zone for migrants from sub-Saharan Africa heading towards Europe. It has also become a land of refuge for migrants who cannot make it to the European continent²⁹. Some studies (Peraldi, 2010) have helped revise the perception of "Sub-Saharan transit Migrant". Geopolitical changes and instability in some African countries (Ivory Coast, Nigeria, etc.) have changed the dynamics of migration in the African continent towards new destinations, including the Maghreb region. Thus, since 2000, an increasing number of migrants from sub-Saharan Africa have chosen Morocco as a destination. Several thousands of them now live and work mostly in very precarious conditions: construction workers,

29 2009. Euro-Mediterranean Consortium for applied research on international migrations : migration profile of Morocco.

receptionists in “call centers”, maids, and cleaning men and women. But for African graduates, coming from Sub-Saharan Africa, such as doctors, artists, entrepreneurs, marketers, Morocco offers new economic opportunities for social advancement that Europe is no longer offering. The presence of African students, mainly French-speaking, at Moroccan universities and advanced technical schools is legal and not new. A number of engineers and executives stay in Morocco after finishing their studies, pursuing professional careers as doctors and nurses in Moroccan hospitals³⁰.

Population in 2013 ³¹	Number of emigrants in 2013 ³²	% of population	Number of immigrants/ Estimates from CARIM ³³	% of population
32 950 000	4 500 000	13.6	75 000	0.23

The volume of migrants' remittances to Morocco is among the largest in the world. In 2001, remittances by Moroccans living abroad reached MAD 58 billion in US dollars, accounting for 7% of GDP and covering 32% of the trade deficit.

According to statistics released by the Foreign Exchange Office in 2011, remittances from Moroccans living abroad reached MAD 58.5 billion (5.3 billion Euros), despite the financial crisis. A total of 81% of remittances come from European countries.

Tunisia

While itself a country of emigration, Tunisia is increasingly receiving sub-Saharan African migrants transiting through its territory to reach Europe and, to a lesser extent, settling in it, since the 90s.

The high unemployment rate which, despite the country's sustained economic growth, affects most of the population, especially the youth, remains the main cause of emigration. The first destinations were chronologically France, Germany, Belgium and Libya. And later, just like in Morocco, other destinations such as Italy and Spain joined the list.

The three phenomena increased following the revolutions that took place in 2011³⁴. According to the OTE, in 2012 the number of Tunisians living abroad reached 1,223,213. Men accounted for 63.5% of these while women represented 36.5%. Moreover, 22.7% of them were under 18 and 30.5% were bi-national. European countries host the lion's share standing at 84.5% (54.7% live in France, 15.5% in Italy

30 Peraldi M. 2011. «D'une Afrique à l'autre - Migrations subsahariennes au Maroc ». Karthala Editions.

31 Hcp.ma

32 Ministry in charge of Moroccans Living Abroad.

33 http://www.enpi-info.eu/library/sites/default/files/MP_Morocco_FR_0.pdf

34 European University Institute. Euro-Mediterranean Consortium for applied research on international migration : migration profile of Tunisia, 2010 ; European University Institute. Euro-Mediterranean Consortium for applied research on international migration : Révolution tunisienne et migration clandestine vers l'Europe : réactions européennes et tunisiennes, 2011.

and 7.1% in Germany), while Arab countries host 12.3% of this community. Only 3% of Tunisians abroad live in the United States and Canada, 0.2% in Africa, and 0.1% in Asia and Australia.

Population in 2012 ³⁵	Number of emigrants in 2012	% of	Number of immigrants	% of
10 777 500	1 223 213	11.3	See table of the WB below	

As for the social-occupational distribution of the Tunisian community abroad, 2012 statistics showed that 40.1% were workers, 6.8% were executives, 4.2% were in liberal professions, while 14.3% were retirees, housewives and unemployed. The number of Tunisian pupils and students living abroad amounted to 178,548 and 57,032 respectively (that is 14.6 and 4.7%).

In 2012, the Tunisian community living abroad contributed to national development efforts, particularly through remittances which reached 3,491 million dinars, including 2,586.5 million dinars in cash and 904.5 million dinars in kind.

Egypt

Emigration in Egypt started to gain momentum in 1971, while immigration has always been limited. Before 1971, when the new constitution was approved, emigration was very limited and was directed especially towards the United States, Canada, Australia and Western Europe. The first oil crisis of 1973 gave rise to a strong wave of migration to the Gulf countries and Libya. More recent flows are targeting Europe, particularly Italy and France, though quantitatively lower than those heading towards other Arab countries. Immigration concerns a limited number of foreign workers, mainly refugees from Palestine, Sudan, Ethiopia and Somalia³⁶.

Mauritania

Since independence (1960), Mauritania has seen intense combined migration waves: emigration, immigration and, more recently, transit. Emigration is a reaction to drought, unemployment, poverty and conflict with Senegal (1980 and 1990). At first, it was directed towards other West African countries, then to the Gulf countries, Libya and Europe.

Immigration from neighboring countries is a result of labor shortages in the country, especially in high growth sectors such as construction and infrastructure, as well as a result of the conflicts in Liberia, Ivory Coast and Sierra Leone, among others.

35 <http://www.ins.nat.tn/indexfr.php>

36 European University Institute. 2010. Euro-Mediterranean Consortium for applied research on international migration : migration profile of Egypt.

Since the 2000s, many illegal migrants started transiting through the country hoping to make it to Europe through the Canary Islands³⁷.

A recent study conducted on behalf of the IOM (De Haas, 2008), the number of Mauritanian migrants is estimated at 105,315 people, residing in West Africa (65.6%), Central Africa (2.4%), Europe (20.6%), Arab countries (0.3%), North America (2.5%) and other countries (8.6%). The same source reported that 17,623 migrants were born in Mauritania and registered in the main European destinations, mainly France (8,237 people in 1999) and Spain (8,410 people in 2006). Compared to all West African migrants living in OECD countries, the community of migrants born in Mauritania and living in these countries does not exceed 1.4%.

Regarding migrants' level of education, according to Docquier and Marfouk in 2000, more than the half of Mauritanian emigrants (63.4%) have a low level of education (up to 8 years) and only 21.9% reached a higher level of education. The rate of emigration of highly skilled workers stood at 11.8% (Docquier and Marfouk, 2005) and, therefore, the brain drain phenomenon was quite modest: 43 doctors (11.4% of the total number of emigrants) and 117 nurses (6.5%) trained in the country have emigrated (Clemens and Petterson, 2006). According to the OECD database, migrants from Mauritania worked mainly in agriculture, fishing, manufacturing industry, and wholesale and retail (OECD, 2008).

According to UNESCO data (2008), 2,664 Mauritanian nationals studied abroad, corresponding to a rate of mobility abroad of 28%. The largest numbers of students settled in Morocco, Senegal, Algeria, Tunisia and France (Ministry of Education, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, 2008).

The number of Mauritanian refugees increased by 11.2% between 2000 and 2007, that is an annual average of 1.6% (UNHCR, 2008). In 2008, the total number, according to UNHCR, reached 45,601 refugees, chalking up an increase of 37.8% (12,512 more refugees in a year) (UNHCR, 2009) following the revelation of a number of refugees in Senegal and Mali who were not registered as refugees and who came out following the recent repatriation of refugees to Mauritania. Regarding the geographical location of these refugees, they are found mainly in Senegal, Mali, France and the United States respectively. As for Mauritanian asylum seekers, their annual flow stood at 783 people in 2007 after reaching 4,651 in 2002 (UNHCR, 2008).

37 European University Institute.2010. Euro-Mediterranean Consortium for applied research on international migration : migration profile of Mauritania.

Sudan

Migration from and to Sudan was mainly a result of conflicts - internally and in neighboring countries. There is also labor migration (internal, external and transit).

Long-lasting conflicts that have marred the country's history since independence are the main cause of emigration, with a significant number of refugees in neighboring countries and the other Arab ones. Even after the secession of South Sudan, many refugees are still afraid to return. Concerning labor migration, Sudanese workers head mainly to the Gulf countries.

In Sudan, 6.9 million people are affected by migration and displacement both from and within Sudan. With 4.9 million displaced people inside, 750,000 foreign migrants and refugees living in the country and at least 1.2 million Sudanese living abroad compared to a total population of 39.2 million, the country faces enormous challenges as to the effective management of migration aspects.

Most refugees born outside Sudan are known to come mainly from Eritrea, Ethiopia and Chad (about 685,000 people). These numbers have fallen by almost the half over the last 20 years because of voluntary and organized repatriation. Sudan also hosts a total of 35,000 migrant workers from China, India, the Philippines and Turkey. These work mainly for companies set up by foreign investors.

The number of Sudanese people currently living abroad can be estimated between 1.2 and 1.7 million. Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries host about a million Sudanese workers. Up to 390,000 Sudanese refugees are still living in neighboring countries such as Chad, Uganda, Ethiopia and Kenya.

On the other hand, Sudan is also a transit country towards Egypt and Libya, as well as a destination for workers from neighboring countries.



III. Legislative framework

The legislative framework relating to migration and development consists of a number of major international conventions detailed in regional and sub-regional agreements, bilateral agreements and national laws.

1. International conventions

The major international conventions regarding migration and development are the following:

- The **Convention 97 of the International Labor Organization (ILO)** on Migrant Workers (1949);
- The **ILO Convention 111** on Discrimination in Employment and Occupation (1958);
- The **ILO Convention 118** on equal treatment of nationals and non-nationals in social security (1962);
- The **ILO Convention 143** on Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) (1975);
- **The United Nations Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families**, adopted by the UN General Assembly in its resolution 158/45 of 18 December 1990.
- **The 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees** is the key document in the definition of the refugee, his rights and the obligations of States. **The 1967 Protocol** canceled the geographical and time limitations of the Convention.
- **The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime** (2000). This Convention is supplemented by three Protocols, which target specific activities and manifestations of organized crime: the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children; the Protocol on the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; the Protocol on Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition.

Regarding social protection to migrants workers, the major conventions are the following:

The International Labor Convention 19 on Equality of Treatment (occupational accidents), 118 on Equality of Treatment (Social Security) and 157 on the maintenance of rights in social security and the Recommendation 167 on the Conservation of rights to social security, (1982).

The following table gives a summary of the status of ratification of the international labor conventions by the countries of the region:

	Convention 19 on Equality of Treatment (occupational accidents)	Convention 118 on Equality of Treatment (Social Security)	Convention 157 on the maintenance of rights to social security
Algeria	•		
Egypt	•	•	
Libya		•	
Morocco	•		
Mauritania	•	•	
Sudan	•		
Tunisia	•	•	

All the studied countries have signed but not yet ratified the Convention 97, except Egypt, Sudan and Tunisia that have not signed, Algeria ratified it but excluded the Annex II on recruitment, placement and working conditions of migrant workers recruited under arrangements on group migrants taking place under government control.

Convention 111, on the other hand, has been signed and ratified by the six countries, while none has signed the Convention 143.

Algeria, Morocco and Sudan have not signed the Convention 118, while Tunisia has ratified it with the exception of the section on unemployment benefits, while Egypt excluded family benefits. Mauritania excluded medical care, sickness benefits, maternity benefits and unemployment benefits, thereby including only benefits pertaining to disability, old age, survivors and occupational sicknesses, occupational accident and family.

Finally, most countries have signed and ratified the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their families, except Tunisia and Sudan. Morocco, however, made the following reservation: "The Government of the Kingdom of Morocco does not consider itself bound by the paragraph 1 of Article 92 of the Convention, which stipulates that any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or implementation of this Convention shall be submitted to arbitration at the request of one of them. The Kingdom of Morocco considers that any such dispute shall be submitted to arbitration only with the consent of all parties to the conflict".

Instruments	Algeria	Egypt	Morocco	Mauritania	Sudan	Tunisia
Countries ILO Convention 97 on migrants workers	Signed and ratified it but excluded the Annex II on recruitment, placement and working conditions of migrant workers recruited under arrangements on group migrants taking place under government control	Not signed	Signed and ratified	Signed and ratified	Not signed	Not signed
The ILO Convention 111 on Discrimination in Employment and Occupation	Signed and ratified					
Convention 118 on Equality of Treatment (Social Security) (1962)	Not signed	Signed and ratified with the exception of family benefits	Not signed	Ratified with the exception of medical care, sickness benefits, maternity benefits and unemployment benefits	Not signed	Signed and ratified it with the exception on unemployment benefits
The ILO Convention 143 on Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions)	Not signed					
The United Nations Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	Signed and ratified	Signed and ratified	Signed with reserve	Signed and ratified	Not signed	Not signed

2. Regional and sub-regional agreements

The African Common Position on Migration and Development³⁸ is an important instrument adopted by the African Union members, and therefore all countries hereby studied, except Morocco.

This document recognizes that "migration can be an effective tool for development by enhancing income distribution, promoting productive work for growth in Africa, enhancing women empowerment and gender equality, combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis amongst migrant population and improving partnership amongst the developed and African countries and other stakeholders. However, poverty is one of the main causes of migration. Creating development opportunities would mitigate the main reasons for young people to engage in migration, thereby also dealing with the problem of brain drain".

For this to happen, "it is necessary to establish a common strategy for the management of migration which associates countries of origin, transit and destination [...] It would be indeed illusory to try to treat the problems of migration by recourse only to security measures. Hence the need for a comprehensive, integrated, concerted and balanced solution, whose objectives, policies and measures will be long-lasting", at the national, bilateral, sub-regional (RECs), continental, and international levels.

The Social Security Agreement signed by the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU) states³⁹ in 1991 stipulates that an insured worker who works on the territory of another contracting State is subject to the laws of the State where he/she works, and that the conditions for the granting of benefits, the rules of their liquidation and methods of reimbursement between competent institutions of both Contracting States shall be determined by administrative arrangements. It also stipulates the creation of a Maghreb Committee on Social Security.

Finally, there is the AU Convention governing the specific aspects of refugee problems in Africa and the Cartagena Declaration on Refugees.

With regard to Africa, the United Nations Convention of 1951, the 1967 Protocol and the 1969 AU Convention should be considered as parts of a whole. The AU Convention itself constitutes a humanitarian response to an individual and mass refugee problem in Africa. This is a collective approach by the AU member countries as to the reception and protection of refugees in accordance with their domestic laws. Member States undertake to implement the Convention to all refugees without discrimination based on race, religion, nationality, or belonging to a particular social group or holding a political opinion.

38 African Union, African Common Position on Migration and Development, op. cit.

39 AMU member countries are Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Mauritania and Tunisia.

3. Bilateral agreements

The major bilateral agreements between the AMU member states and each of these countries and third party countries are as follows:

Algeria⁴⁰: Agreement on settlement with Tunisia (1963); agreements on the free movement and residence without the need for a permit with Morocco (1963, 1964); agreements on labor and the flow of labor force with Libya (1987) and Mauritania (2004); border cooperation agreements with Mali (1995) and Niger (1997) to fight against illegal immigration; visa agreements (1994) and the Protocol on the movement of people (2004) with Spain; agreement movement and settlement of people with Mauritania (1996); agreements against illegal immigration (1999) and the movement of people (2000) with Italy; readmission agreements from 1994 to 2006 with Germany, Italy, Spain, Switzerland and the United Kingdom; current readmission agreements with Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Malta; Agreement on Movement and Stay of persons with France (1968 and its amendments in 1985, 1994 and 2001); an arrangement with Nigeria which provides for cooperation in the repatriation of their nationals in an irregular situation (2002); agreement on labor force with Jordan (2004); agreement on employment and stay with Belgium (1970); Association Agreement with the European Union on Migration Management (2005).

Egypt: repatriation agreements with Libya; agreement on the Egyptian labor force in Jordan (2007) and Italy (2005); technical cooperation with China (1996) and Senegal (1998); agreement on "the 4 freedoms" with Sudan, where citizens of the two states have the right to enter the other country, reside, work and possess property without the need for a permit (2004).

Morocco: agreements with Tunisia on residence and movement of workers (1964, 1991, 2006) and against double taxation (1975); agreements on free movement and residence without the need for a permit with Algeria (1963, 1964); agreements on stay, residence, employment and professional youth exchanges with France (1983, 1987, 1993, 2001); agreements on the movement of labor with Spain (2001, 2006) and Libya (1983); agreement to promote exchanges and cooperation in vocational training with Mauritania (2002); agreements on labor migration with Germany (1963), Belgium (1964), the Netherlands (1969), Qatar, Iraq and the United Arab Emirates (1981), Jordan (1983) and Italy (2001), cooperation mechanisms with the European Union under the European Neighborhood Policy, which include migration.

Mauritania : Agreement on Movement and Stay of persons with France (1992); agreements on movement and settlement of persons with Mali (1963) and Algeria (1996); labor agreements with Senegal (1972), Algeria (2004), Spain (2007) and some of the Gulf States; agreement to promote exchanges and cooperation in vocational training with Morocco (2002); agreement on illegal immigration with Spain (2003).

40 www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cmw/docs/CMW.C.DZA.1_fr.doc

Sudan : Agreement on “the 4 freedoms” with Egypt (2004).

Tripartite agreements on refugees established jointly by Sudan, UNHCR and a number of neighboring countries such as Kenya, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Central African Republic, Ethiopia and Uganda.

Tunisia: Agreements on residence and movement of workers (1964, 1991, 2006) and Double Taxation (1975) with Morocco; agreement on settlement with Algeria (1963); agreement to promote exchanges and cooperation in vocational training (1973) and the work and flow of labor force with Libya (1974); agreement on labor force with Syria (2004); several agreements with Italy spanning the 1998-2011 period in particular against illegal immigration; agreements with France on residence and work (1988), the exchange of young professionals (2004) and the joint management of migration and solidarity development (2008); cooperation mechanisms with the European Union under the European Neighborhood Policy, which include migration. Bilateral agreements on social security have been concluded with the main host countries of Tunisian nationals (Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Spain, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands), in addition to a convention on social security for students concluded with Mauritania.

In addition, nationals of the AMU countries can move freely from a country to another without visa, except between Morocco and Mauritania.

4. National legislation

In the 2000s, all the studied countries have reformed their legislative frameworks on migration and other related legal fields, such as nationality code, labor law, criminal law, which date back to the 1970s and 1960s.

Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia have conducted extreme reforms of their legislative system in the 2000s, in particular migration-related laws and nationality code in Algeria, and criminal law and labor law⁴¹ in Morocco and Egypt.

Sudan has changed in 2000 its laws on the hiring of non-Sudanese workers and the nationality code, while the other laws relating to migration date back to the 1990s.

Mauritania, which already had an organic law on migration (with a specific law against illegal immigration already enacted in 1965), followed the same path and has also legislated on specific topics such as human trafficking and refugees.

There are differences in 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 workforce migration (with other countries and with the European Union), attention to the communities living abroad, among others.

41 In Tunisia, labor code is quite recent; it dates back to the 1990s.

A particular feature of the region is the requirement of visa to exit the country, except for Egypt and Mauritania, who eliminated it in 1985.

Regarding foreigners, the Algerian Constitution guarantees the protection of foreigners legally established in Algeria. Under Article 67 of the Constitution, "Any foreigner who is legally resident in the Algerian territory enjoys the protection of the law in respect of his/her person and property". The 1990 Labor Code⁴² prohibits the employment of foreign nationals in the public service with the exception of education, while allowing it in other sectors, in the absence of skilled national workforce (criterion of national preference).

Regarding illegal migration, a 2008 law⁴³ strengthened the sanctions against illegal migration and the facilitation thereof for foreigners and Algerians leaving the country without visa. In case of expulsion, there is the possibility of administrative detention.

Algeria has signed a Euro-Mediterranean Association Agreement with the European Union, providing for, inter alia, cooperation to prevent and control illegal immigration⁴⁴.

The fight against human trafficking was strengthened through the law No. 09-01 of 2009, in addition to the amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Law No. 09-02 amending and supplementing Ordinance No. 71/57 of 5 August 1971 relating to legal aid) and Penal Code (adaptation to the Protocol of the United Nations Convention against transnational Organized Crime).

On the specific legislation for refugees, Algeria ratified the 1951 Geneva Convention on the status of refugees and its additional Protocol, as well as the African Union regional treaty governing the specific aspects of refugees in Africa; there is also the Decree 1963-274 establishing the implementation rules of the Geneva Convention and creating the Algerian Office for Refugees and Stateless Persons; as well as the annexes to Decree No. 63-256 of 16 July 1963 –Official Gazette- particularly Annex 2, which also sets the rights of asylum seekers and refugees. Finally, the Decree No. 64-173 of 8 June 1964 provides for accession to the Convention on the Status of Stateless Persons, signed in New York on 28 September 1954.

For Algerians living abroad, an agreement on social security has been signed with France and eight deputies from the Algerian Diaspora are already members of the National Assembly since 1997.

Egypt has changed in 2005 its old 1960 law governing immigration⁴⁵, and in 2003, the Labor Code⁴⁶, whereas the law on migration has not been changed since 1983⁴⁷. Every Egyptian citizen has the right to emigrate permanently or temporarily, provided

42 Labor Code of 1990.

43 Law n° 08-11 of 25 June 2008 on the conditions of access, residence and movement of foreigners in Algeria.

44 See also criminal Code, Law n° 09-01 of 25 February 2009 and the nationality code 2007.

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

46 Labor law No.12/2003.

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

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 may subscribe in a national registry, allowing them to receive information about emigration opportunities. The State shall maintain the Egyptians' welfare and safeguard their interests abroad, and strengthen their relations with Egypt. The Government shall also, among others: prepare agreements with other countries to create new opportunities for emigration and guarantee the respect of its citizens' rights; make suggestions on how to capitalize on the experience of Egyptian scientists and experts abroad for the development of the country; explore ways to allow Egyptians abroad contribute with their savings to the development projects of their country; 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 provided for, while the illegal stay is only punished through fines. In case of expulsion, detention may be decided, but law stipulates no specific 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 hiring 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 to Egyptian citizens and Arab nationals from countries applying the principle of reciprocity. They are not allowed to practice liberal professions, with some exceptions. There is a preferential treatment for nationals from some countries (i.e. Greece, Italy, Jordan, Palestine, Sudan, and 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).⁴⁸

48 See also Nationality law, 1975.

Morocco approved in 2003 an organic law including all aspects of migration and strengthening the fight against illegal immigration and emigration and the facilitation thereof⁴⁹. Regarding the rights, the possibility of detention prior to expulsion is permitted only in specific cases, under 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 be under the penitentiary administration. Expulsion is forbidden for pregnant women and minors. Family reunification is also allowed.

The Labor Code of 2004⁵⁰ stipulates that “any employer wishing to hire a foreign salaried employee must obtain an authorization from the governmental body in charge of labor”. 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 states for the readmission of irregular Moroccan migrants.

Based on all these elements, the National Council for Human Rights (CNDH) called upon 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 concrete public policy protecting the rights based on international cooperation and involving civil society. By overcoming such a challenge, Morocco could be a positive example, for many Southern countries facing similar problems.

An agreement with the UN High Commissioner 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 refugees⁵¹.

In July 2013, a CNDH thematic report “Foreigners and human rights in Morocco: For a completely new asylum and immigration policy” assessed the situation of immigrants and asylum seekers, and called upon public authorities to adopt a series of measures. In this regard, King Mohammed VI formally mandated the competent authorities to develop and implement a strategy and an action plan to formulate an inclusive immigration policy. Thus, two ad hoc committees and three inter-ministerial committees were constituted:

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

50 Labor Code 2004.

51 See also Nationality law, 1958.

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- The first ad hoc committee is made of representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Interior, Justice and Freedoms, Employment and Vocational Training, the Inter-Ministerial Delegation for Human Rights and a representative of the UNHCR office in Rabat, was in charge of reviewing 853 cases recognized as refugees by UNHCR representation office.

The Office for Refugees and Stateless Persons under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, has reopened its doors on September 25, 2013, and hearings of those concerned, convened by the UNHCR, began immediately. The review of asylum applications is held in a flexible and efficient method through the one-stop shop system. A joint circular of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation and the Ministry of the Interior sets the conditions for granting residence permits to recognized refugees.

On November 21st 2013, the ad-hoc committee heard 532 people and recommended the granting of refugee status to 524 of them, including 134 minors. The 8 remaining asylum seekers (3 of legal age and 5 minors), born to Moroccan mothers, are not entitled to refugee status as they hold the Moroccan nationality under Article 6 of the Nationality Code. The Committee will soon examine the case of about 1300 Syrian asylum seekers.

- The second ad-hoc committee was responsible for establishing the review criteria, on a case by case basis, of the legal status of certain categories of foreigners in irregular administrative situation in Morocco, with a priority to vulnerable humanitarian cases and foreigners engaging in a regular professional activity. A list of criteria has been established, taking into account the number of years of residence, the legal status of the spouse or parents, the existence of a paid work for at least two years or cases of serious diseases.

A special regularization operation of the situation of foreigners residing in Morocco will take place from January 1st to December 31st 2014. To this end, foreigners offices equipped with adequate human and material resources will be established in each prefecture and province of the Kingdom for reception and validation of regularization applications. A national review committee will also be established with the participation of the CNDH. National associations active in the field of human rights will be closely involved in this process to provide assistance to any person subject to regularization.

- Two inter-ministerial committees, chaired by the Inter-ministerial Delegation for Human Rights, were in charge, respectively, of the upgrade of the legal and institutional framework of asylum and the fight against human trafficking.
- Finally, an inter-ministerial committee on diplomatic action is in charge of setting up the proposals of the Kingdom of Morocco in the main forums dealing with migration and boosting regional and international cooperation.

Mauritania, which already had an organic migration legislation (with a specific law against illegal immigration in 1965⁵² already), has followed the same path. It has also made legislations on specific topics, such as human trafficking and asylum.

The decree on immigration of 1964⁵³ brought 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 2008⁵⁴ stipulates that every foreign worker may be employed in the country provided that he obtains a prior work permit, of which there are three types. The permit “A”, which has to be sought by the employer for a specific worker and a given job for a period not exceeding two years. It comes with the limitation of the national preference and minimum quotas for Mauritanian workers within companies with more than ten employees. The permit “B”, authorizing its holder to fill any salaried position with any employer and 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 duration of residence and work is eight years. The permit “C” 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 or having worked there for such period. However, there is no provision regarding family reunification process.

A circular⁵⁵ from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation in 2012 obliges all immigrants – of legal age and minors- to hold a residence card, which is payable and easier to obtain for privileged immigrants. In addition, a further reform of the conditions of entry and residence of foreigners stipulated by two decrees of 1964 and 1965 is still under consideration.

Since 1985, Mauritanian citizens no longer need exit visa, collaboration with Spain and FRONTEX against irregular emigration has been strengthened and Mauritania readmits and repatriates (after retention) foreigners who transit through its territory.

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

53 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.

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

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

Mauritania guarantees to its citizens living abroad a representation in the Senate and the Economic and Social Council. It has signed several agreements governing temporary economic migration with the European Union, with some of its Member States (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 2003⁵⁶ and on the Status of Refugees in 2005⁵⁷. There is a procedure to grant the refugee status and another one about the return and reintegration of Mauritanian refugees⁵⁸.

After the recent secession of South Sudan, the case of Sudan is quiet particular, but in this research we do not take into account the domestic 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 governing migration. There is a law on immigration⁵⁹ and one on the employment of non-Sudanese workers⁶⁰. Regarding emigration, there is the "Regulation of Sudanese Workers Affairs Abroad" (1998). Other important laws include Nationality Code (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 exit). They must prove they suffer no contagious diseases or mental disorders. This is not necessary for nationals from the Arab League Countries and Muslim countries. Every case of illegal immigration is 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.

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 work in the public field and is subject to the criterion of national preference –unless exceptions.

The Constitution grants Sudanese citizens the right to exit the country, but they still need a visa, and women cannot leave without authorization of their husbands. To work abroad, they also need a permit granted by the Ministry of Labor. There is an important part dedicated to the issue of refugees in the domestic legislation.

56 Law N. 025/2003 on suppressing human trafficking

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

58 See also Labor law.

59 Law on immigration and passports, 1994.

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

In the law on the status of foreigners⁶¹ and the Decree on entry and residence of 1968⁶², 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 permit. Regarding social security, Tunisia does not provide for any discriminatory measures towards foreign worker residing in its territory.

In the 2004 law on the entry and exit of foreigners and nationals⁶³, the national preference is clearly stipulated and foreigners are excluded from the public service and liberal professions, except in case of an exceptional authorization on the basis of existing bilateral agreements and the principle of reciprocity. Family reunification is not mentioned. There are also limitations on real estate ownership by foreigners (prohibited in agricultural areas, subject to authorization of the governorate in urban areas - unless otherwise agreed by a bilateral agreement, and free in tourist areas). Failure to report any case of irregular migration is punishable by the law.

Nationals abroad are granted benefits such as tax benefits in case of temporary or permanent return. They also benefit from social protection conventions with the main countries of destination and from services to their families who remain in home country. An optional scheme was introduced for Tunisian workers employed in countries not bound with Tunisia by a social security convention⁶⁴. This scheme includes the establishment of the rights to pension for retirement, disability, survivors and care in Tunisia for the insured person and his/her beneficiaries. On the other hand, a second text⁶⁵ provides for the maintenance of membership to the original social security scheme for public officials on secondment as part of technical cooperation.

In 1998, Tunisia has ratified a Euro-Mediterranean Association Agreement, which includes the fight against illegal emigration. There is no national eligibility procedure for refugee status, but only a constitutional reference on prohibiting deportation of political refugees⁶⁶.

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

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

63 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.

64 Decree n° 89-107 of 10 January 1989, broadening the scope of the social security scheme to include Tunisian workers abroad.

65 Law n°85-75 of 20 July 1985, on the system applied to Cooperation staff.

-Decree n°2007-1879 of 23 July 2007, on social security for public agents on secondment for technical cooperation

66 See also Labor Law of 1966, Nationality Law of 2008.



IV. Institutions and Strategic Planning

In this chapter, we will analyze aspects of the degree of integration of migration into development policies and strategies in the studied countries. We will first focus on the state institutions in charge of international migration, their missions and policies in connection with the migration and development paradigm.

Afterwards, we will analyze policy and development instruments, such as the Strategic Framework for Poverty Reduction, the National Development Plans, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and the national legislation.

1. Institutional bodies in charges of the integration of migration issues

Countries	Institutions
Algeria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Department for the Protection of National Community Abroad - Ministry of the Interior - Ministry of Defense - Ministry of Finance and the Customs Directorate - Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Security - Advisory Council of the national community abroad (in progress)
Egypt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Labor and Emigration, - Ministry of Foreign Affairs, - Ministry of Interior and the High Committee for migration.
Morocco	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, - Ministry of the Interior which includes the national coordination body of the national initiative for human development and the Directorate of Migration and Border Control - Ministry of Moroccans living abroad (MRE) + others for specific topics - Council of the Moroccan Community Abroad - Hassan II Foundation
Mauritania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Ministry of the Interior + others for specific topics - Governmental Committees responsible for migration management (eg. the Interdepartmental Committee and the Panel on migration (GEF), the Advisory Committee on asylum ...)
Sudan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior, National Security and Intelligence Services - Secretariat of Sudanese working abroad, - Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs + others for specific topics

Tunisia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Foreign Affairs, - Ministry of the Interior - Office of Tunisians Abroad + others for specific topics
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2. Strategic framework and national development plans

Algeria has elaborated a Five-Year Development Plan for 2010-2014.

Until January 2011, Tunisia had the Five-Year Development Plan for 2007-2011; then, as a result of the revolution, the 12th Plan, which was under preparation, never entered into force.

The strategic framework for poverty reduction is a document prepared by the low-income countries (Mauritania) and some middle-income countries –lower category- (Morocco and Egypt). In the specific case of the sub-region countries, the 2011 events and their consequences have impacted the existence of such documents, and even when they exist, the reference to migration and development is either partial and fragmented or does not even exist. In the case of Sudan, information was not available.

Egypt had also a five-year development plan, but due to the transitional situation of the country, from June 2012 to December 2013, it has only an interim policy brief. In this latter, migration is mentioned only in relation to unemployment, reaching record levels and compounded by the return of migrants from neighboring countries including Libya. Unemployment affects especially youth, women and graduates.

In Morocco, the National Initiative for Human Development (NIHD) is the global and cross-cutting framework of the whole nation-wide social policy, while the National Strategic Framework for Poverty Reduction (CNSRP) developed in 2010 follows the same philosophy and vision, and “aims at the establishment of a unifying pragmatic framework to increase coordination, coherence and synergy of activities of all actors involved in the NIHD: State institutions, local authorities, civil society, private sector and international cooperation”⁶⁷. In this regard, international migration is mentioned just once, in the first guiding principle, namely “fundamental human rights” in the section on the right to material security, “which means [...] that any one has the right to an income and decent living conditions. To these fundamental human rights, should be added the specific rights of women, children, elderly, people with disabilities, migrants, ethno-cultural minorities, etc.”⁶⁸.

67 National Strategic Framework for Poverty Reduction (CNSRP)

68 Ibid. CNSRP

In the 2011-2015 Mauritanian strategic framework for poverty reduction paper⁶⁹, several types of human mobility are taken into account: the migrant smuggling at entry and exit, the return of Mauritanian refugees and migration in relation to climate change. However, the reference made remains partial, or even fragmented.

Illegal immigration is seen as a threat, along with terrorism, cross-border crime and drug trafficking: which requires strengthening the resources and skills of the armed forces and security forces, and the production of secure travel and residence documents.

The planned measures for the protection of young Mauritians against delinquent behavior, such as extremism and illegal immigration, consist of the establishment of infrastructure and the development of sport-related programs. These measures should, according to the Government, benefit to youth through their impact, especially in the areas of employment, health, education and vocational training.

Regarding the whole set of irregular immigration in the country and irregular emigration of Mauritanian citizens to other countries, it is planned to implement a national strategy for migration management and cooperation strengthening at the regional and international levels.

Similar fallouts to those resulting from sport programs are expected from the planned actions to address climate change, such as the continuation of programs and projects against coastal erosion and sand silting, as well as for renewable energy and the energy efficiency and control.

Regarding the return of Mauritanian refugees and to allow their reintegration into the socio-economic community, the National **Refugee** Support and Integration Agency and the Returnees Integration and Local Development Support Program were created, including measures in the infrastructure and social housing, as well as agro-forestry-pastoral and income generating activities.

3. United Nations Development Assistance Framework

In all considered countries, a new UNDAF was to be prepared in 2011 and enter into force in 2012 for the next five years. However, following the events recently occurred in the sub-region, some countries had to postpone the process.

In the UNDAF for **Algeria** for the period 2012-2014, it can be read that "special post-2007 programming circumstances led the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the country team in Algeria to opt for a Strategic Cooperation Framework 2012-2014 harmonized with the current five-year plan (2010-2014) to maximize the effectiveness of joint efforts"⁷⁰.

69 Strategic framework for poverty reduction

70 Democratic, Popular Algerian Republic, United Nations System in Algeria, Strategic cooperation framework 2012-2014.

In **Egypt**, the theme of the UNDAF for 2013-2017 focuses on “the achievement of the MDGs, with an emphasis on inclusive growth, freedom, social justice and dignity”.

The UNDAF aims at supporting and accelerating the achievement of the MDGs and preparing to go beyond the MDGs as part of the development agenda MDGs+15. It also shows the priority to be given to reducing socioeconomic inequalities and geographical disparities, and address the specific needs of vulnerable groups.

The UNDAF for 2012-2016 in Morocco refers also to the emigration of labor, mainly in the education and training quality enhancing component, by stressing the need for “the success of the economic and social upgrade process required by the rising globalization, including labor migration”⁷¹; this also depends on the ability to improve the education and training quality and harmonize skills with labor market needs.

In the socio-economic development, vulnerability and inequality reduction component, it is stated that “it is a key challenge to ensure the sustainability of the development process, improve social cohesion, guarantee an equitable distribution of development gains between all population’s categories, and impact the internal and external migrations. [...]. This involves a broader access to quality social services”.

The United Nations considers that migrants and refugees in Morocco are a priority vulnerable population.

The **Mauritanian** UNDAF for 2012-2016 includes the following four areas of cooperation:

1. The fight against poverty and food insecurity;
2. Access to basic social services and the maintenance of HIV seroprevalence rate to less than 1%;
3. Improving environmental governance and the rational use of natural resources;
4. Improving governance and strengthening the actors capacity.

The promotion and protection of human rights, gender equality, the fight against HIV/AIDS.

In the UNDAF for **Sudan**, migration is mentioned in the governance and the rule of law pillar in the “outcome 6a” “strengthening protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms”, where IOM is committed to promote the adaptation of national migration policies to the international law, the protection of migrants’ rights and capacity building to improve migration management and borders control.

As for refugees and returnees, the lead agency is the UNHCR, with the support of UNDP, UNFPA and IOM in specific areas.

71 Kingdom of Morocco, United Nations System: United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2012-2016

For **Tunisia**, the UNDAF for 2015-2019 has identified three strategic priorities where the UN will intervene in the next five years in support of the Tunisian Government: (i) strengthening democratic governance, (ii) developing an inclusive, sustainable and resilient economic model, (iii) strengthening social policies and promoting equitable access to quality basic services.

Obviously, only a partial and fragmented consideration of international migration and development emerges from the UNDAF analysis in all these countries.



Part II

Case study :
Morocco, Egypt, Algeria,
Mauritania, Sudan and Tunisia

INTRODUCTION

This second part of the report aims to analyze the integration of the migration and development into national strategic planning. To this end, we developed a questionnaire that was sent to the institutions in charge of migration in the six countries involved in the survey. We conducted field visits to these institutions in two targeted countries: Algeria and Morocco. Regarding the answers provided by the institutions of the countries, all completed the questionnaire. Some answers were more comprehensive than others. Despite this, we were able to present a systematic data analysis.

Overall, we were able to verify that the perception of migration is positive in the reviewed countries. This applies to emigration, immigration, countries of origin and destination.

The role of immigrants in the economic and social development of the country is crucial. This is revealed by the questionnaire answers provided by the countries covered by this survey.

Emigration is not only an important financial resource, but also a stock of human, scientific and technical skills. According to a World Bank data analysis⁷² on ranking surveyed countries by value of remittances, Egypt comes 1st followed by Morocco, Algeria (4th place) and Tunisia (5th place). Compared to the amounts sent to Morocco and Egypt, the contribution of the Algerian and Tunisian remittances is not significant.

	Country	Amount in millions of USD
1	Egypt	7,681
2	Morocco	6,447
3	Sudan	3,178
4	Algeria	2,031
5	Tunisia	1,960
6	Mauritania	2

For this reason, States undertake efforts to raise the (financial and human) capital of populations established abroad. As we can see in the following table they point out some challenges regarding the rights of their nationals in the host country. On the one hand they refer to the preservation of their identity and culture, and on the other hand, they seek to promote their integration in the host country, the portability of social rights and the establishment of mechanisms for the reintegration in the country of origin. In all six cases particular interest to establish links with the community abroad is expressed, since it is a source of human and financial resources necessary to support national development. Regarding the perception of immigration, in the

72 <http://issuu.com/world.bank.publications/docs/9780821382189?e=1107022/2728353#search>

case of Algeria, Sudan and Tunisia, it refers to the strategic importance of scientific and technological transfers, and the creation of jobs that can be made by foreign companies and nationals. In Mauritania, focus is on the strategic project of the controlled management of migration flows and the fight against transnational networks of human trafficking. For Egypt, some concern arises from the increased pressure of immigration on the domestic labor market. In the case of Morocco, during September 2012, a new migration policy mainstreaming immigration was launched.

There is also an imbalance between emigration and immigration policies. Emigration is relatively well known and addressed in terms of advantages to the country; statistics, programs, institutional and financial support have been put in place for several years. However, immigration is little known (recent, lack of statistics and of strategy), the institutions that make direct reference to it are the Ministry of Interior and more precisely the directorates of migration and border control. However immigration helped compensate unequivocal shortcomings of skilled labor in some sectors of activity, at least this is what arises from discussions with the institutions of the countries involved in the survey, but there exist only few figures or studies on this issue. In addition, following a relative increase in FDI flows, the presence of skills drained by foreign companies have helped economies to acquire a new skilled workforce in promising sectors.

On the next page, a table, listing the answers of the involved countries, the main advantages and challenges of international migration for country's development, is presented.

EMIGRATION		IMMIGRATION		
	Benefits	Challenges		
Algeria	<p>Transfer of knowledge, know-how and expertise (contribution to scientific research, establishment of skills hub)</p> <p>Transfer of funds (investment and savings)</p> <p>Achievement of economic projects and establishment of SMEs (especially start-ups in the field of innovative technologies)</p> <p>Contribution to national tourism</p> <p>Mobilization and active solidarity in national emergency situations (natural disasters, etc.)</p>	<p>Identification, assessment and mobilization of the potential capable of contributing to national development (establishment of the national migration profile)</p> <p>Development of a national migration policy</p> <p>Elaboration of efficient mechanisms to capture funds and incentives for productive investment (overseas investment funds branches)</p> <p>Creation of a database of national projects</p> <p>Development of adequate means of communication and information with the national community abroad (networking)</p> <p>Establishment of dense and permanent ties with the national community abroad through various cultural and religious events</p> <p>Continued efforts in teaching the language and culture of the country of origin and creation of new Algerian cultural centers abroad</p> <p>Providing support to the national community to form real lobbies in the host country through a federation of different Algerian emigrants associations</p>	<p>Productive investments</p> <p>Technological and scientific transfer</p> <p>Job creation</p> <p>Participation in the country growth (energy, education, health, industry, agriculture, telecommunications and transport)</p>	<p>Upgrading regulations and legislation governing the industrial, commercial, handcraft and salaried activities</p>
Egypt	<p>Reducing the pressure on the domestic labor market</p> <p>Supporting factor in the fight against poverty through the improvement of living standards of migrant families</p> <p>Remittances (investments and savings)</p>	<p>Brain or skills drain</p> <p>Lack of skilled labor and the highest professional levels</p>		<p>Increased pressure on the domestic labor market</p>

<p>Morocco</p>	<p>Moroccans living abroad are a wealth for the country of origin and of residence</p> <p>Strengthening bilateral relations</p> <p>Strengthening ties and promoting the Moroccan culture and civilization</p> <p>Reference in the new constitution</p> <p>Positive impact on the mutual development of the country</p> <p>Employment / training sophistication / improving the family living standard</p> <p>Less pressure on the labor market</p> <p>Human Resource Development</p> <p>Foreign exchange remittances and creation of projects</p>	<p>How to help facilitate integration in the country of residence especially for new generations (their life project) / and how to keep the link with the country of origin.</p> <p>Meeting the expectations of Moroccans living abroad to better involve them in national political life</p> <p>Optimizing the integration mechanisms and respecting the rights of migrants</p> <p>Preserving their cultural identity</p> <p>Facilitating reintegration in the country of origin</p> <p>Portability of social rights</p> <p>No return of migrants and loss of skills</p>	<p>Positive impact on the origin and host country and the strengthening of civilizations exchange and partnerships</p>	<p>A policy for the reception of legal immigrants (legal access to employment opportunities, decent living conditions and economic and social integration), is in progress for 2014</p>
	<p>Important role of remittances of the Diaspora</p> <p>Jobs /training sophistication / improving the family living standard</p>	<p>Reducing the negative impact of the brain drain</p>	<p>Participation of immigrants in building the country</p> <p>Access to knowledge</p>	<p>Better management of migration flows and fight against transnational networks of human trafficking</p>

Sudan	Reducing the pressure on the domestic labor market Importance of remittances to improve training level	Reducing the negative impact of the brain drain	Transfer of know-how	
Tunisia	The know-how Remittances Emigrants investments Promoting the transfer of knowledge and technology Promoting the participation of the Diaspora in direct investment (project) and indirect (remittances, exchange, etc.) Engaging skills abroad (and in return to Tunisia) in institutional reform effort (public and private sectors) and in capacity building initiatives	Involving more emigrants in the development of the country Implementing policies and programs to involve the Diaspora in the development initiatives above Establishing a climate of trust and cooperation between the Diaspora, civil society and the executive / government to get rid of the legacy of reluctance and mistrust of the dictatorship era Strengthening the links with the community abroad especially the second and third generation.	Know-how transfer Foreign investment Meeting labor market needs Building relationships and exchanges with countries of origin	The rivalry with the local workforce Promoting the rights and services available to immigrants Facilitating the integration of immigrants into society

These statements may however be analyzed on the basis of their content, given that the list in this table is just a collection of the answers provided by countries.

I. Institutions in charge of migration

Institutional bodies in charge of mainstreaming international migrations into development policies in the six countries have been cited in the table above. Except for Sudan, data on these countries were analyzed in much more details.

Algeria

According to Hocine Labdalaoui⁷³, the mobilization of human and economic capacities of the communities living abroad focuses on four main areas: i) Algeria must win back its emigration; ii) the national community abroad is expected to participate in the development of the country and to this end the government shall take the appropriate decisions, iii) efforts made in the implementation of reforms and the restoration of social peace have created a favorable investment environment offering real opportunities to national skills established abroad, iv) the national community abroad is invited to worthily represent its country and defend its image.

To implement these axes, Algeria has set up several bodies dedicated to migration and to better involve its Diaspora in its development⁷⁴.

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

The Secretariat of State in charge of the Algerian Community Abroad: it is in particular responsible for promoting the 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 emigrants, participating to the development of the country of origin with or without a permanent return, and granting to emigrants investment benefits and facilities.

The Advisory Council of the National Community Abroad is under creation. Its mission is to develop coordination with the emigrant community and the participation of national expatriate skills to the economic and scientific development of the country.

73 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.

74 Cf «Contribution à la connaissance des flux migratoires mixtes, vers, à travers et à partir de l'Algérie «Pour une vision humanitaire du phénomène migratoire » prepared under the European Commission Project «Algérie: Renforcer la protection des migrants et des capacités pour la gestion des flux migratoires mixtes», December 2013, p 52-62

The Ministry of Interior and Local Authorities is a ministry of sovereignty with a horizontal character. It is highly involved in the management of mixed migratory flows, in the component related to all matters of order, public security and administration. In this context, it manages these flows in accordance with people and goods requirements. Together with the appropriate administrations, it contributes to the development and monitoring of settlement and consular conventions. Moreover, it lays down the regulations regarding the conditions of stay, movement and residence of foreigners, it oversees their implementation, and also monitors the activities of foreigners in the country and the status of their properties⁷⁵.

Egypt

The 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 which defines the powers of the minister.

The current emigration strategy focuses on two axes: first, the development of an updated database on Egyptian migration. It includes employment opportunities abroad as well as figures and statistics, and a web platform to connect Egyptians abroad with their homeland. The second dimension of this strategy is 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 multiple 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 keeps records of all migrants crossing the Egyptian border through its customs checkpoints. The Ministry of Interior controls migration to/from Egypt and monitors the residence of foreigners in Egypt. With regard to irregular migration, the Ministry of Interior cooperates with all relevant organizations and institutions 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 competencies 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. This Committee meets at least once every

75 Ibid. p54

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 major issues.

Morocco

There are many Moroccan institutions dealing with migration, mainly those dedicated to the Moroccans of the world: the Ministry in charge of Moroccans Living Abroad, the Hassan II Foundation for Moroccans Living 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 Body of the National Initiative for Human Development and the Directorate of Migration and Border Control.

The Ministry in charge of Moroccans Living Abroad (Ministry website: www.marocainsdumonde.gov.ma): This ministry was established in 1990. It focus on emerging issues related to Moroccans of the world which are analyzed by various administrations. It is the single interface for Moroccans of the world, which have been materialized in a specific ministry involving state responsibility, namely the Ministry Delegate to the Prime Minister, responsible for developing and implementing the government policy regarding the Moroccan community living 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 where the Moroccan community is established. The DACs, as the name suggests, is responsible for administrative and social issues concerning Moroccans of the world.

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

Entities within the Ministry of Interior : the National Coordination body of the National Initiative for Human Development (NIHD) and the Directorate of Migration and Border Control (DMSF) : These entities play a major role in the establishment of measures to prevent and eliminate illegal or clandestine movements and employment of irregular migrants.

The National Initiative for Human Development (NIHD) launched in 2005, is the strategic framework for the fight against poverty and social exclusion in Morocco. It takes into account the inequalities between regions, counties and districts and focuses on the poorest and most vulnerable populations. The Initiative includes

assistance and social integration programs which provide on-spot opportunities to the most vulnerable persons as potential victims of human trafficking networks. The mission of the national coordination body of the NIHD 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 main missions to ensure the “operational implementation and monitoring of the national strategy for the fight against human trafficking networks”, as well as to serve as an interface and driver for 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 involve the Moroccan Diaspora in the decision making process on aspects related to their lives in the host countries. It is an advisory institution with administrative and financial autonomy. It is made up of 50 Council members who are appointed for a four-year mandate. To ensure that the CCME benefits from certain sustainability and “legitimacy”, it was included in the new constitution⁷⁶ at the last constitutional referendum of 2011.

Mauritania

The institutional framework for migration management involves a set of actors whose missions deal with 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 entry and exit of migrants, the management of asylum seekers files and the return of Mauritians repatriated from Senegal. The Ministry drives the National Agency for the 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 living abroad through consular services and for the implementation of bilateral agreements in migration.

Sudan

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for issuing visas to foreigners who wish to visit or settle in Sudan, as well as for supplying services and protecting Sudanese living abroad.

76 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 living 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”.

The ministry of Interior, Immigration Affairs and Foreigners Control is responsible for managing and controlling borders, management of cards at borders, travel documents and local travel permissions, as well as authorizations granted to Sudanese wishing to go abroad. The Secretariat in charge of Sudanese working abroad is responsible, among other things, for monitoring issues regarding Sudanese working abroad, protecting their rights and interests inside and outside the country, handling the necessary administrative procedures to leave the country and work abroad, as well as collecting taxes and contributions from Sudanese working abroad.

The Refugees Committee of the Ministry of Interior is entrusted with protecting, registering, and providing advice and material assistance to foreign refugees throughout their stay in the country. It examines asylum applications in coordination with the UNHCR and manages refugee camps. It also monitors the situation of Sudanese refugees abroad.

The Sudanese Center for Migration and Development conducts research works and manages information related to migration in Sudan.

Tunisia

The Secretariat of State for Migrations and Tunisians Abroad (SEMTE). Under the ministry of Social Affairs, the establishment of the Secretariat was materialized subsequent to the National Assembly elections in October 2011. One of the first actions lead by this 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 regard 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), and is entrusted with providing the government with the elements and data to enable it implement a mentoring and support policy for Tunisians living abroad. The mission of OTE is to ensure the promotion and implementation of mentoring programs for Tunisians living 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 living abroad and ensure its follow-up. The OTE pays special attention to: the family, the first place of education and socialization, the younger generation which is the

future boosters of exchange with the host society, the Tunisian skills abroad involved 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 ensures the management of Tunisians living abroad: International Cooperation (Bilateral conventions, labor agreements with the Ministry of Employment, etc.) as well as mentoring and services provision.

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

II. Policies and strategies implemented

1. 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.

2/ According to a review of the existing literature on the subject, it appears that, alike most countries of the world, migration is not really integrated into the national strategic development plans (the National Development Plan, SFPR, UNDAF, etc.). Is there a separate process, specifically related to the integration of international migration into development policies and strategies (e.g. the National Plan to mainstream migration into the national development policies and strategies)?

3/ If YES, please give the name, type, status, the main institution in charge of implementing this process, as well as the implementation schedule and the year of its start or revision.

4/ What are the financial resources and technical capabilities made available to integrate migration into development policies? Please give details at the national or local level.

The tables below list the answers provided by the countries.

Algeria

Policies and Programs	Institutional Mechanisms
Action plan of the government regarding national community abroad under the National Development Policy 2010-2014 Objective: To involve the national community abroad in the national development	Program managed by the Secretariat of State in charge of the National Community Abroad
Research Development Plan - 2014-2018 Objective: To make the proven skills of the national community abroad contribute to the efforts made by higher education and scientific research of the country.	Program managed by the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research through the Directorate General of Scientific Research and Technological Development

Institution	Projects and initiatives to integrate migration in development policies	Financial Resources	Technical Capacities
Secretariat of State in charge of the National Community Abroad	Establishment of a web portal dedicated to national skills abroad	Unknown	Unknown
National Agency for Investment Development – ANDI	Investment program Objective: 1. Promoting the overall investment environment and contributing to the development of the industrial sector.	Unknown	Advice and assistance to investors to implement their projects
National Agency for Investment Development – ANDI	Member of the ANIMA Investment Network program, a multi-country platform for the Mediterranean economic development. The network gathers over 70 Mediterranean governmental agencies 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 encourage investors of the Diaspora in their homeland. The idea was to take advantage of the relations of the Diaspora to encourage foreign investment.	Unknown	Advice and assistance to investors to implement their projects
Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Security	This is a tool to fight against unemployment: National Agency for Employment and Youth Support (ANSEJ) which provides for the establishment of funds for the creation of SMEs, from which can benefit young candidates to migration as well as Algerians living abroad. Although this tool is not intended to make positive discrimination towards Algerians living abroad, young entrepreneurs, coming mostly from France, benefitted from the credit.	The overall funding has not been announced, however there is an indication about the amount of loans: be it €100,000 per project	Advice and assistance to investors to implement their projects

Egypt

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

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

Morocco

Policies and Programs	Institutional Mechanisms
<p>A 5-Year Action Plan to promote business activities of Moroccans living abroad (MLA) 2008-2012.⁷⁷</p> <p>Objective: The strategy recommends that each department includes MLA dimension in their sector-based strategy</p>	<p>Program managed by the MCMRE, the MAEC, the CCME, and the Hassan II Foundation</p>
<p>National strategy for MLA 2030 and its action plan by 2022⁷⁸</p> <p>Objective: To develop a comprehensive migration vision involving all national actors</p>	<p>Strategy as part of a tripartite convention between the Ministry Delegate to the head of government in charge of MRE, the Council of the Moroccan Community Abroad and the Royal Institute for Strategic Studies</p>
<p>National Program for MLA skills Mobilization - 2009-2013⁷⁹</p> <p>Objective: to make of Moroccan skills abroad a strategic challenge for economic and social development of Morocco</p>	<p>Program managed by the MCMRE and the CGEM</p>
<p>UNDAF Morocco⁸⁰</p> <p>Objective: To ensure equitable distribution of the development dividends to all population strata.</p>	<p>Various ministries and UN agencies</p>

77 The objectives of the 2008-2012 strategy are: a) Supporting the entrenchment of 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 encourage MRE for productive investments. 5) Administrative support to MRE: to facilitate administrative services provided to MRE. and 6) comprehensive communication and information strategy.

78 This strategy is part of the tripartite cooperation agreement between the Ministry Delegate to the Head of Government, in charge of Moroccans living 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 comprehensive vision on migration, likely to involve all national stakeholders in this field.

79 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 domestic demand and needs on MRE skills. 2) Organize the supply of MRE skills through networking. 3) Foster synergy between domestic demand and international supply of MRE skills; incorporate this approach within a tripartite cooperation (host country, country of origin and MRE skills); Develop a web portal promoting synergy between supply and demand of MRE skills.

80 The UNDAF 2012-2016 identifies five cooperation areas set up 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 reduction of 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.

Institution	Projects and initiatives to integrate migration in development policies	Financial Resources	Technical Capacities
MCMRE and Central Guarantee Fund (CCG)	MDM Investments: Funds for the promotion of investments carried out by Moroccans living abroad.	With MAD 100 million, the fund provides support to MRE companies in Morocco. This funding mechanism grants up to 10% of the project funding, up to a coverage limit of MAD 5 million per project. MRE must contribute with at least 25% of the total investment project's amount.	Advice and assistance to investors to implement 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 to implement their projects
MCMRE, the different national actors, the host countries and the relevant skill networks for the implementation of national plans and programs	Magribcom. 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 relationships with skilled expatriate community, Morocco validates the skills hub, human and professional resources and networks built by the highly skilled Moroccans of the world	Unknown	Advice and assistance to investors in the implementation of their projects

<p>IOM, Belgian Cooperation, MCMRE, and Hassan II Foundation</p>	<p>MEDMA2 the project supports the investments in Morocco by MRE established in Belgium.</p>	<p>The initial duration is planned for 2 years (starting 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</p>	<p>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.</p>
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Mauritania

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

<p>The Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Development</p>	<p>This is the first stage of the EU program to support the implementation of the migration management strategy.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>8 Million Euros</p>	<p>The project has enabled the construction of four border checkpoints, the provision of 15 border points with computer equipments, the provision of three border checkpoints with energy, the training of 11 border points' staff members on the flow supervision and control, the provision of equipments to facilitate the border's control, and trainings concerning the control and support of the immigrants in distress and yearly informational meetings at the regional level of the police and gendarmerie forces.</p>
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Sudan

Policies and Programs	Institutional Mechanisms
<p>A follow-up program to handle the issues related to Sudanese working abroad, and to protect their rights and interests inside and outside the country,</p>	<p>The Department in charge of Sudanese working abroad</p>
<p>Policies and programs aiming to protect, register, and provide assistance to foreign refugees during their stay in the country</p>	<p>The Ministry of Interior through the Refugees Committee</p>

Institution	Projects and initiatives to integrate migration in development policies	Financial Resources	Technical Capacities
<p>The Ministry of Labor, Public Service and Human Resources</p>	<p>Conducting surveys on job market and workforce. Providing statistics on migration and foreign workers.</p>	<p>National budget and financial aids from international organizations</p>	

Tunisia

Policies and Programs	Institutional Mechanisms
Integration program of Tunisian skills abroad in higher education, scientific research and technology transfer Objective: 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 2013-201 ⁸¹ Objective: 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 to integrate migration in development policies	Financial Resources	Technical Capacities
Office of Tunisians Abroad	The organization of and participation in national, regional and international forums on Migration and Development		
Office of Tunisians Abroad and the National Agency for Employment and Independent Work (ANETI)	Actions aiming primarily at supporting the Diaspora community through regular development of investment guides for Tunisians living abroad, supporting the temporary return of skilled Tunisian workers.		

All countries recognize the strong relationship between migration and development, and all of them mentioned strategies and policies able to maximize the positive impacts of migration and mitigate its negative impacts.

Despite the considerable efforts of public authorities, the national framework for strategic planning has failed to evolve into a concrete tool where migration priorities are considered via a comprehensive and cross-cutting vision.

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

⁸¹ 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 to achieve this goal.

Migration is not properly treated as a consolidated, comprehensive and interdependent field in development policies. Despite migration phenomenon is becoming increasingly complex, countries still deal with it through a piecemeal approach.

2. Inter-institutional coordination

Coordination mechanisms between state institutions

In **Algeria**, all institutional and organizational actors are involved in a joint action to analyze and study the strategy to promote the contribution of the Algerian community living abroad in national development. Coordination tools and instruments are namely a regulatory framework for inter-departmental consultation, institutional focal points, communication and information networks (web sites), and national seminars on migration (university, parliament).

In **Egypt**, there are no coordination mechanisms established by the institutional bodies in charge of migration. In addition, there are no specific focal points to mainstream international migration into development policies.

In **Morocco**, coordination and follow-up actions in connection with the implementation of various components of the national strategy to fight against human trafficking, including international cooperation, take place through the regular meetings of an ad hoc committee called the "inter-departmental coordination committee", it includes the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training, the Ministry in charge of Moroccans Living abroad, and the Ministry of Social Development, Family and Solidarity. It is also a platform for partnership and cooperation at the bilateral, regional and multilateral levels. Besides, the national coordination body of the NIHD ensures coordination and follow-up to implement actions under the NIHD, by the state bodies at the central level (the strategic inter-departmental committee for human development, and the management committee), and at the territorial level (the regional committee, the provincial and prefectural committees for human development, and the local committees for human development).

To carry out the royal instructions on immigration, 5 committees have been created: i) the ad hoc committee in charge of reviewing 853 cases recognized as refugees by the UNHCR office in Rabat; ii) the ad hoc committee in charge of establishing the criteria to examine, on a case by case basis, the legal status of some categories of foreigners in irregular administrative situation in Morocco. As a start, priority will be given to vulnerable humanitarian cases and to foreigners with regular professional activity; iii) two inter-departmental committees will be respectively responsible for upgrading the legal and institutional framework of asylum and the fight against human trafficking; iv) a fifth inter-departmental committee will dwell on diplomatic

actions and will be in charge of preparing the propositions of the Kingdom of Morocco in the main forums dealing with migration, and of boosting regional and international cooperation.

In **Mauritania**, a senior officer of the Ministry of Interior is appointed to coordinate migration issues in close collaboration with the focal points of the ministries involved.

In **Sudan**, the Secretariat for Sudanese Working Abroad and the Higher Council for Planning are the bodies in charge of coordinating all migration policies.

In **Tunisia**, a technical advisory committee was referred to in the decree that lays down the organization of the Secretariat of State in charge of Migration and Tunisians Abroad (Chapter 3, Articles 3 and 4). This Coordination Committee includes the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Interior, and the Ministry of Justice, as well as public companies that are under the supervision of these ministries. In general, this committee meets monthly but the frequency of meetings may be increased if necessary or reduced (as is the case in summer because annual leaves). Through inter-departmental committees, regular meetings, workshops, seminars and information systems, the Technical Advisory Committee on Migration submits proposals to develop the migration policy and the mechanisms relating thereto, with the aim to improve the situation of Tunisians abroad, follow-up the main events on migration and Tunisians living abroad at the national and international levels, and keep track of migration flows and remote migration.

As a conclusion, countries have established a certain number of inter-institutional entities with some focal points in charge of migration, more or less important depending on each country, with different coordination mechanisms, centralized in some countries and scattered in others. Nevertheless, this shows the awareness by concerned actors of the contribution of migration to the socio-economic development.

3. Coordination, monitoring and assessment mechanisms with civil society

With reference to the question “*are there any coordination mechanisms 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 the stakeholders.

Algeria organized many events to promote the role of the national community abroad: national conferences on migration, summer and winter universities that host skilled nationals living abroad, the National Economic and Social Council meetings on migration issues, the Parliament colloquium on the Algerian community living abroad, and the 1st Forum on the role of the Algerian Diaspora in the United States in the economic development of Algeria. These events are forms of coordination

mechanisms on migration issues in connection with the relationship between both country of origin and host country. In addition, an Advisory Council in charge of the national community living abroad will be created in 2014.

In Egypt, the General Union of Egyptians Living abroad plays a major role in strengthening and improving relationships between Egyptians living abroad and their homeland.

In Morocco, there is a strong network of relationships with the associations of Moroccans living abroad and research centers with whom regular meetings are held to organize specific activities and publish regular reports on migration.

In Mauritania, the National Migration Management Committee is responsible for coordinating and facilitating the actions of all departments involved in the management of migration flows, as well as monitoring and assessing migration impacts on the country.

In Sudan, the Secretariat for Sudanese Working Abroad and the Sudanese Centre for Migration and Development organize consultation activities in the country.

The Tunisian Secretariat of State in charge of Migration and Tunisians Living abroad has adopted various coordination mechanisms: a technical committee on migration, an interactive portal, various seminars, as well as the Council for Tunisians living abroad (in progress).

Civil society is very active in these countries. In fact, one feature of the commitment of the populations living abroad is the associative structures. They are migrant students associations gathered based on the training criterion. Professional associations and skills networks are created based on the criterion of occupation. This type of association covers all kinds of occupations: computer specialists, physicians, law specialists, academics, entrepreneurs, etc. This category aims to promote its own interests and ensures skills transfer to the home country. Associations for local/ regional development are created based on the criterion of the place of origin. These associations are essentially committed to the development of their region of origin in different areas: infrastructure, education, health. They usually operate in rural areas deprived from basic services. For civil and/or political right advocacy associations, they are created to claim one or more civil and/or political rights relating mainly to women status, the rights to vote and to be elected, the rights of people with disabilities, environment protection, etc. In the meantime, it is worth mentioning the Mauritanian civil society actors working through some national NGOs. Such a commitment aims at deterring potential candidates to illegal immigration from and through the Mauritanian territory.

There is no formal structure of involvement of the civil society in the formulation of migration and development policies and strategies. However, institutions are aware of the importance of the transnational associations which involve or are created by migrants in connection with local development.

4. Main partners and donors

Among the main international partners, the survey shows that in addition to IOM, the UN and the EU, there are some other bilateral partners (France, Switzerland, Spain, Italy, Belgium, etc.)

5. The sub-regional dimension and south-south cooperation

Algeria has a significant national experience in its relationship with the southern neighbors, mainly regarding African students training; since the 60s, a system of student scholarship was established. In 2012-2013, 7,311 students were enrolled in Algerian universities (majors: engineering, fundamental sciences, natural and earth sciences, medical sciences, humanities, social sciences and law). Thus, 626 African students out of 684 were 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 for the implementation of socio-economic development projects in border cities, to ensure keeping the populations of border areas in place; mobilizing water, energy, telecommunication and audio -visual resources; experience sharing on 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 cities in cultural and sport fields with Nigerian and Malian cities. The border security field is also an important component of this programme.

Debt cancellation vis-à-vis the fifteen sub-Saharan African countries is an outstanding measure, it could be regarded as a transfer of public funds (USD 902 million). Agreements to avoid double taxation were signed, which could favor investment in Southern countries.

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

In **Morocco**, the Moroccan Agency for International Cooperation (AMCI) grants scholarships to foreign students (Africa and the Caribbean).

Statistics provided by AMCI are often cited by the Moroccan press when it comes to evaluate the number of sub-Saharan students. However, these statistics refer to foreign students of all nationalities. According to the AMCI, from 2002/2003 to 2007/2008 the figures went from 4,692 AMCI scholarship foreign students and 558 non AMCI scholarship-holders to 6,608 scholarship-holders and 750 non-scholarship holders⁸². This reflects an increase in foreign scholarship and non-scholarship students of 28% in six years and an average increase of 8.5% per year, which runs until

82 Source: www.amci.ma

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 asserted that in the said year, among the AMCI scholarship holders, 4,823 were from African sub-Saharan countries. Currently, according to the AMCI, the number of scholarship holders and non-scholarship holders from African sub-Saharan countries is nearly 7,500, among which 6,000 are scholarship holders, over a community of about 10,600 foreign students of which 8,200 are scholarship holders.

An interesting experiment is that of the participation in "Strengthening African and Middle-Eastern Diaspora Policy through South-South Exchange" Project (AMEDIP) in the framework of three experience sharing missions with Niger, Lebanon and Senegal. The said project is implemented under the framework of the Dialogue on Mediterranean Transit Migration (MTM). More specifically, it is directly based on the previous MTM initiative "Linking emigrant communities for More Development: Inventory of Institutional Capacities and Practices", implemented by the International Center for Migration Policy Development and the IOM for the period 2009-2010. While this inventory provides an overview of the institutional capacities and practices of the partner states, AMEDIP aims at filling institutional gaps and needs identified thanks to concrete measures of capacity building. The overall objective of the project is to "build the institutional capacities of national authorities in charge of migration to better use the contributions of their Diaspora communities".

Regarding bilateral cooperation, there are activities and projects with Mali and Senegal. The Ministry signed a memorandum of understanding to share experience with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Senegalese living abroad to support Moroccan nationals in Senegal and Senegalese nationals in Morocco. The same kind 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 regarding the portability of social rights. Finally, within 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 a specific component dedicated to experience and good practices sharing.

In the case of Tunisia, these dimensions were taken into account, and some joint projects are carried out with a regional coverage. In addition, 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 between 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 made to Tunisia by a delegation from Senegal.

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

6. National surveys and mapping

Overall, the countries have made very few surveys on 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, but mainly on its nationals abroad. As for Mauritania, a background study on the national assessment of migration policies was conducted in 2009. For Sudan, two very old surveys have focused on workforce migration.

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

Algeria

Studies and Surveys	Institution in Charge	Year
Study on social protection for children (the case of refugees was mentioned)	Ministry of forecasting and statistics	2012
Preliminary study on the situation of Algerian emigrants abroad	National Economic and Social Council	1997
The role of the Algerian community abroad in the development	National Economic and Social Council	2003
Report on the "European migratory policies: what challenges? 26th plenary session	National Economic and Social Council	
Surveys on international mobility and HIV/AIDS in Algeria	Ministry of health, population and reform of hospitals and IOM	2003
Survey on the return of migrants from Europe	Ministry of higher education and scientific research (CREAD)	2008
Study on mixed migratory flows	CNCPPDH/ Presidency	2013

Morocco

Studies	Institution in Charge	Year
A survey on the socio-economic integration of Moroccans in the host country, it aims to study the integration process mechanisms of Moroccans living abroad (MLA), and to identify the various factors and aspects influencing this process.	The High Commission for Planning	2005
A survey on return migration of Moroccans Living abroad in Casablanca and Souss-Massa region; this survey aims to provide the demographic and socioeconomic profile of returning immigrants, identify the impact of their stay in the host country, analyze their conditions of return and the transfer of their resources, review the conditions of their professional reintegration through factors and economic impacts of their return, and identify the conditions of their social reintegration.	The High Commission for Planning	2003- 2004
The national survey on household living standards. Some components of this survey allow determining the overall issue of emigration; the importance of remittances, their destination, their impacts on investment and poverty reduction, and more generally their influence on the country development.	The High Commission for Planning & the World Bank	2006-2007
Socio-economic surveys on Moroccans living abroad, aiming at analyzing the evolution of the migration process and model, identifying the socio-demographic and economic characteristics of MLA, and track their special changes, the dilemma of integration in host countries and the return to homeland, relations with Morocco, remittances, their characteristics, evolution, perspectives and the use thereof, projects undertaken by migrants, their investments and the obstacles they are faced with.	The High Planning Commission & Hassan II Foundation	From 2000 to 2005
A survey on migrants returning to the Maghreb, reintegration and development-related issues (MIREM), the main objective being to support a sustainable reintegration of emigrants returning to Morocco, Tunisia, and Algeria.	The European University Institute (EUI) of Florence	2007
A survey on international migrants leaving and returning to Morocco (Tangier & Tetouan): their influence on local development, it aimed at measuring the impact of return migration on the local socio-economic development of the country of origin through their economic role, the nature and location of their investments, and assessing the impact of emigration on household living conditions.	the Moroccan Association for Studies and research on Migration (AMERM)	2008

<p>A survey on Migration and Skills, which attempted to analyze the skills structure of potential and returning migrants; leading thereby to other studies at the micro level and creating a profile of these migrants in Morocco. The field survey focused on the level of education and skills, as well as on the professional situation of potential and returning migrants before, during and after the migration process.</p>	<p>The European Training Foundation and the Ministry of Employment</p>	<p>2012</p>
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Mauritania

Surveys	Institution in charge	Year
<p>A strategic survey on the national assessment of migration policies in Mauritania. This study is part of a project called "Efficient management of international migration and social security for migrant workers" funded by IOM.</p>	<p>The Ministry of Public Service and Employment</p>	<p>2009</p>

Sudan

Survey	Institution in charge	Year
<p>Migration and workforce: a survey in South Sudan</p>	<p>The Ministry of Labor</p>	<p>1990</p>
<p>Migration and workforce: a survey in South Sudan</p>	<p>The Ministry of Labor</p>	<p>1996</p>

III. Migration priorities

1. The need for training on migration and development

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

The table below presents the needs identifies by each country :

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					

Algeria has pointed out that other stakeholders require adequate training, namely student migrants' associations and research centers.

Morocco has highlighted the type of necessary capacity building; it suggests the elaboration of best practices manuals on the management of co-development activities, training, experience sharing regarding the identification and implementation of tangible projects, and conducting research on assessment mechanisms of the integration policies impacts on development. Egypt gives the priority to a support strategy at the national and regional levels and in all fields, without neglecting communities, associations and civil society. Mauritania needs to be assisted at all levels and in all fields except for financial management. For Sudan, the need for capacity building focuses on the "technical knowledge and experiences on migration/development, development-related planning and the relationship with/ support to the Diaspora".

Building capacities of human resources and institutions on migration and development issues is a key factor to implement the strategic planning process that incorporates migration into development policies.

It is hard to imagine a sustainable migration approach without a real technical ownership by each country. It is therefore recommended to involve actors, stakeholders, local authorities, civil society organizations, emigrants and other social partners, and the private sector.

2. The main problems

Morocco	<p>The Challenges to be overcome regionally are: A better coordination of planning and follow-up at the national and regional levels, boosting bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the fight against illegal migration and human trafficking, building capacities in the control of national borders of transit and departure countries.</p> <p>On the one hand, lack of coordination, coherence and convergence between different departments, and on the other hand the lack of coherence with the sector-based strategic plan (absence of a common vision: each department works on its own).</p> <p>Insufficiency of skilled human resources on migration and development (Only the ILO has financed specific training on the topic).</p> <p>Absence of adequate program and measures to facilitate the movement of workers and people.</p>
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Algeria	<p>The absence of data on the national community living abroad that could contribute to the establishment of a migration profile, and therefore the development of a national migration policy.</p> <p>The shortfall of remittances (savings and investments) and the inadequate optimization of information and expertise about migrants who could be able to contribute to the country's economic growth, and more significantly mitigate the heavy dependence of the country's growth on energy revenues (oil and gas).</p> <p>The country should make major efforts to better benefit from the advantages of migration, a strategy and a road map, or even an action plan, should be established.</p>
Egypt	<p>Lack of a formal and unique instrument on migration policy;</p> <p>The domestic job market is unbalanced;</p> <p>Management of illegal immigration.</p>
Mauritania	<p>The available data on migration are incomplete due to a deficit in registration, the inadequate dissemination of administrative data, and the irregularity and subjectivity of data collected through surveys and census.</p> <p>Difficulties in managing migration flows, controlling and securing borders.</p> <p>The current legal arsenal does not allow for adequate management of emerging migration issues as it is too focused on the security component.</p>
Sudan	<p>A lack of information on remittances and on the relationship with the Diaspora.</p> <p>Insufficient coordination mechanisms.</p> <p>Difficulty in managing refugees and undocumented migrants.</p>
Tunisia	<p>The need to mainstream migration into development planning as there are many stakeholders in this field (bureaucracy).</p> <p>Lack of appropriate skills, and the need for capacity building through recurrent training.</p> <p>Mobilization of financial resources to ensure the sustainability of the development process.</p>

3. Priorities in terms of migration

There exist various similarities in terms of priorities mentioned by the concerned countries, namely :

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

Remittances vary from one country to another and have undergone an upward trend in recent years. They 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 under 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 in support of development

Beyond the financial capital brought by migrants and the diasporas, the important role of human capital that they can bring is currently recognized. They are higher education graduates, and are sometimes key players in trade exchange between the countries of origin and destination as well as project holders likely to create jobs and develop infrastructure, especially at the local level. As evidence, there are web platforms to strengthen migrants' contacts, relations and investments in major projects for 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 well as in Algeria, the phenomenon of brain drain is a major concern. For Algeria, "... it is [...] a critical issue for countries of origin in the Euro-Mediterranean region, as it impedes the development of their economy"⁸³. 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, inter alia, from the assumption that these people will have the opportunity to make better use of the acquired human capital in a circular migration process similar to training and upgrade cycles in host countries. It should be highlighted that Morocco does not consider mobility as a priority, but talks on the subject are well advanced, particularly with the EU under the association agreement on mobility⁸⁴.

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

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

iv) Improving data collection on migration

Only Algeria seems to highlight the lack of data on migration. Indeed, regarding priorities mentioned, there is at first place the need to better understand the issue of migration and to set up a standby structure and a system for data collection on migration through the control of migration indicators. However, the analysis of other questionnaire's answers shows that the issue of data collection is a priority for all countries covered by the study.

v) Promoting the rights of foreign migrants

As for the promotion of foreigners' rights or immigration, the countries have already adopted related texts, migrants rights have become a priority, in particular after the Arab spring events. However, given the answers to the questionnaire, Morocco is the only country to refer explicitly to migration. This issue remains a sensitive one and the impacts of the economic crisis caused migrants to become easy targets. In this regard, while an effective border management must be ensured, states must develop effective and inclusive programs for international migrations, focusing on development and complying with human rights.



CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Migration potential, likely to boost development (including human development), has now received the special attention it deserves, at least in the political rhetoric of the governments of the countries studied. However, there is still much work to do as for the strategies to be implemented at the national level.

Indeed, as shown by the study of the Global Migration Group “Mainstreaming migration into national development strategies”, the national level is the most appropriate scale to incorporate the concept of Migration and Development; planning at the national level provides the highest tangible results regarding migration impact on development.

As for the studied countries, the integration process of the “Migration and Development” component in national strategies requires the following two institutional components:

i) An institutional structure in charge of migration and development

ii) A national action plan on migration and development.

The survey conducted on the public institutions of the concerned countries highlights a number of shortcomings, including:

i) The lack of information and statistical data to use reliable indicators (is probably one of the most important constraints);

ii) The integration of migration in the six countries is done in a piecemeal and poorly coordinated manner. In fact, public strategies, actions and measures on migration are made in response to the challenges arising from the various aspects of migration. The countries use different strategic development frameworks, along with different timetables, sectors and geographical zones. This multitude of planning instruments leads to a heterogeneity of approaches and hinders the process.

However, we notice the absence of strategy and action plan dedicated to take into account in a coordinated and comprehensive manner migration-related issues as a whole. This does not allow making any coherent approach, effective coordination between different national authorities and thereby, and subsequently ensuring successful development policies.

iii) In recent years, public action has been focusing on the following elements: a) for illegal transit migration, control of land and maritime borders was strengthened, as well as cooperation with the European Union in a way to avoid the worsening of this phenomenon. In this regard, human rights conditions will soon be enhanced with new instruments; b) regarding refugees management, new national systems

are considered to help improve the conditions and procedures for granting asylum to those seeking refuge, and to process the increasing number of asylum applications; c) for the management of foreign workforce, several international treaties and conventions have been ratified in recent years, particularly regarding the rights of migrants. Apart from these items related to migration management, it is to mention that several other important aspects of migration are still not covered by public initiatives, such as brain drain and skills transfer, and when these initiatives exist, they are quite inefficient.

iv) The survey also allowed us to notice changes in migration legislation in the concerned countries. In most cases, harmonization of the legislative framework with the recommendations on international migration derives from the international conventions and instruments. However, while a more comprehensive study should be performed, there is still much work to do to implement the laws.

v) It was also impossible to get information on the budget dedicated to 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 rather than on human development;

vii) According to the statements of the representatives, we notice a lack of cooperation and dialogue between the origin and host countries of migrants on the specific issue of migration and development (except the signature of the Morocco-EU mobility partnership).

RECOMMENDATIONS

As we have seen in 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 systematically. The most appropriate approach to do so is to integrate the dimension of migration and development into the national frameworks of development planning. These frameworks will allow for example the adaptation of the MDGs to the national level, the establishment of strategies suitable to the contexts of each country, the contribution to the efficiency of the official development aid.

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

In view of the above, we suggest the following set of recommendations:

Legislative framework, institutional arrangements and funding:

The analysis made throughout the survey shows at first place that the management of migration lacks a coherent strategic framework setting goals and directions as well as action measures. Several areas still need more clarification in the definition of actions to be taken and more vigorous intervention programs.

Regarding irregular transit migration, the current measures shall be upgraded to better meet the concerns raised 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, and reducing the costs of labor migration to prevent 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 to abide by laws ensuring the right to the stay and residence, as well as the process of naturalization. It would be interesting to start from the **recognition of civil and social rights of migrants** (voting and political participation, access to social security, in the shortest time possible). This could be both the first step to materialize the political rhetoric and the most obvious sign to evolve from the criminalization of migration to considering mobility and transnational circulation of people a positive phenomenon and contribution, economically and culturally.

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

Regarding **brain drain**, agreements and compensation mechanisms should be put in place for countries that have seen their workers leave, consistent with the 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 of rights**, especially retirement pensions.

For a wide support to the integration of migration and development component by the **local authorities in strategic planning**, focus should be put on “win-win” strategies that will facilitate the implementation of the development plans through the following:

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

Any efficient policy necessarily involves the allocation of substantial financial resources from 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 budgeting (GSB). Experience shows that success and culmination of this process require the involvement not only of the Ministry of Economics and Finance but also other departments, as well as the sustained cooperation with various international organizations (World Bank, OECD, European Union etc.).⁸⁵

Alike the dimensions of gender and environment protection and defense, taking into account the “migration and development” issue should take place in a **graduated manner**. The first step of the integration process is the clear and strong support from the public authorities to set a timeline and ensure the ownership at the national level. For the Maghreb countries, this integration can be at the sector-specific level. It is worth mentioning that the studied countries establish sector-based strategic plans where migration and development can easily be integrated.

Capacity building, data collection and regional vision

85 As part of the Moroccan experience, 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 a tool for officers in charge of budget planning.

To conduct a process of mainstreaming migration into development strategies, some types of capacities are needed. **Capacity building** on migratory issues must start with an assessment of existing capacities to identify strengths and weaknesses, then take the necessary measures to build capacities at the national and local levels.

The importance and urgent need for reliable data. The collection of reliable data is a key element to implement any policy, program and strategy focused on migration. It is appropriate to take into account in each national survey and census some migration indicators. A migration observatory, as suggested by the countries, could be in charge of data collection and the production of quality surveys.

As for surveyed 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 more detailed figures and information relating to their nationals but they are not used. 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 partnerships and cooperation.

Gender and migration. The migration of women plays an essential role in the migration experience, either for migrant women or women who stay in their homeland. Thus, the analysis of the gender issue in connection with 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 are often very active. They should be involved as stakeholders in dialogues held in host countries, but also as intermediary partners in 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 other stakeholders (research centers, local authorities, etc.) involved in migration is fundamental: there is a need to create synergies or at least capitalize on the experiences in this field.

Many States have become either countries of origin, transit and destination; we therefore have different countries with some common points regarding migration. This phenomenon is a valuable opportunity, since when there are common points, there are automatically possibilities for cooperation. To materialize this cooperation, there is a need to make use of bilateral partnerships, through common projects that allow knowledge sharing and solutions finding. Indeed, these issues cannot be handled through bilateral cooperation only; this cooperation should be supported by a multilateral dialogue.

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

Cooperation between the Maghreb countries must be enhanced, as well as cooperation with the ECOWAS Member States, from where originates a high number of migrants. This cooperation should go beyond the fight against human trafficking, to focus on the social capital of migrants, with the objective to take account of the dimension of migration and development.

Enhancing and broadening south-south cooperation. There is already a traditional south-south cooperation between the countries, through major bilateral agreements. On the other hand, the number of students coming from Sub-Saharan Africa who follow graduate studies in the Maghreb countries is increasing. However, this dimension of south-south cooperation is in general underexploited. It would be interesting to have 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 foster exchange with other South countries. It would also be worthy to intensify this kind of initiatives, and that they be organized by the countries themselves.

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WDI, Banque mondiale et Banque d'Algérie.

Acronyms and abbreviations

ECA	Economic Commission For Africa
REC	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
UNHCR	High Commissioner for Refugees
INDH	National Initiative for Human Development
MLA	Moroccans Living Abroad
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ILO	International Labor Organization
UN	United Nations System
AU	African Union
AMU	Arab Maghreb Union
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

The activities of this study are conducted under the joint initiative of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the International Organization for Migrations (IMO). This initiative aims at assessing the measures taken by six North African States to integrate migration in their development strategies and plans. The study highlights the main issues, as well as the activities making it possible to analyze the specific situation of the sub-region.

This report aims to study the political decisions made in the following countries: Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Mauritania, Sudan and Tunisia, and to analyze migration-related stakes. It will also be an advocacy tool to boost the political commitment of these countries with regard to the integration of migration in their economic and social development policies.



Avenue Attine - Secteur 3-A5 - B.P. 2062 Rabat Riad
Hay Riad, Rabat, Maroc

Tél. : +212 537 71 78 29 / 71 56 13
Fax : +212 537 71 27 02
E-mail : srdc-na@uneca.org
Site web : www.uneca.org / sro-na