Mobile Identities: Migration and Integration in Transnational Communities

International Migration and Circular Migration: Experiences and Challenges

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Migration is the oldest action against poverty. It selects those who most want help. It is good for the country to which they go; it helps break the equilibrium of poverty in the country from which they come. What is the perversity in the human soul that causes people to resist so obvious a good?

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sions and beliefs of many people, migration not only poses problems but also provides opportunities. Former UN Secretary General Kofi Annan introduced the term ‘Triple Wins of Migration’, emphasizing that a free, well-regulated international migration regime can have benefits for countries of origin, for hosting countries and for individual migrants.

This is the thesis to present many developed countries face the influx of migrants and have to decide how to deal with them. This requires a careful analysis of the potential gains and losses associated with migration. It is important to recognize that migration can have both positive and negative effects. The key to managing migration effectively is to develop policies that take into account the interests of all stakeholders.

Potential Gains

Transnational identities

Each country is home to a growing number of migrants and the diaspora from their countries of origin. This trend is likely to continue, creating new forms of transnational identity that span countries and cultures.

Remittances

Remittances are an important source of income for migrants and their families. They can help reduce poverty and improve living standards in the countries of origin.

Quality of life

Migrants often enjoy a higher quality of life in their host country than they did in their countries of origin. This can be due to better access to healthcare, education, and other social services.

Brain gain

When a migrant returns home, they bring with them skills and knowledge that can benefit their country. This can lead to increased economic growth and development.

For countries of origin

For individual migrants

For host countries

For countries of origin

For individual migrants

For host countries

Obstacles & problems

Illegality

Illegality is a major obstacle for migrants and their families. Many migrants are at risk of deportation and the loss of their legal status.

Social consequences

Migrants can face social exclusion and marginalization. They may experience discrimination and have limited access to healthcare, education, and other services.

Ethnic tension

As illustrated by the ‘gentrification’ of neighborhoods in cities and countries, migration can lead to tensions and conflicts between migrants and host communities.

Welfare state under pressure

As the number of migrants increases, welfare systems in many countries face challenges in providing adequate support and services.

CALL FOR ACTION

Labour migration experiment

Several international organizations are exploring the possibilities of setting up a 'labour migration experiment'. This could be an innovative way to manage migration and its challenges.

Do you want to get involved? Go to www.migrationinpractice.eu
Figure  World Bank figures on international migration. Data
Facts

- Age of Migration
- Since year 2000, migration has increased with 50%
- Nowadays: 258 mln migrants
- Attractiveness of high income countries
- 2/3 migrants in high GDP countries
- These are approx. 20 countries
- Top position: USA (20 mln)
- Chain migration
- Types: Fortunado’s, Desperado’s, Pensionado’s, Clandestino’s
North-Africa: Trends

- Combination of immigration and outmigration
- Stepping stone: welfare ladder
- Middle East Disaster:
  - 2015: 2 mln refugees
  - 2016: 360,000 refugees
  - 2017: 170,000 refugees

Turkey-deal effect (Greece)

East-Mediterranean Route declined in importance

- Central-East-Mediterranean Route rose in importance
  - 2016: 180,000 refugees
  - 2017: 120,000 refugees (cul de sac in Libya)

Western-Mediterranean Route (Spain)

- 2016: 12,000 refugees
- 2017: 23,000 refugees (position of morocco)
European Responses

- Management of migration flows (e.g. FRONTEX)
- Return Policy programmes
- Temporary and Circular Migration
- 3-Win situation
  - migrant
  - country of origin
  - country of destination
Dutch Experiences

- Blue Birds
- Assessment: failure
- Policy lessons:
  - bureaucratic rules
  - education
  - market needs
  - communication
  - ethnic enterprises
  - multinationals
Migration and Development Policy

- Dutch migration and development 2004 policy.

- The aim of this policy is two folded
  - To promote circular and temporary migration from developing countries to the Netherlands.
  - To avoid the past errors and to develop an integrated foreign policy that can cover both migration and development.
Six Pillars of Migration and Development

- Focusing more on migration in the development dialogue and on development in the migration dialogue
- Promoting circular migration/brain gain
- Institutional development in migration management
- Strengthening the involvement of migrant organization
- Fostering institution development in migration management
- Encouraging sustainable return and reintegration
Thank You