


MIGRATION AND CO-DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract:

The migration of highly skilled labor force is one of the most important factors of the globalization process in the global world. This phenomenon is deeply analyzed in the economic theory; usually it has been debated from different points of view. As main directions, there are, on one hand, the classical studies that reveal the advantages of the receiving countries and the disadvantages of the home countries, and on the other hand, some recent studies noted that, the benefits that affect all sides involved into the process of free movement of labor force.


Moreover, the migration is an opportunity for co-development and co-operation between the former home country "sending country" and the present home country "receiving country" of migrants. That can be a measure for regulating migratory flows – not because there is a threat to some countries, but because it is for the benefit of undeveloped countries to use the talents and skills of their own people.

Add to that, the migration of highly skilled workers has various aspects: Many developed countries try to overcome their need for highly skilled people by recruiting them from abroad. As a consequence, some countries and sectors, like the health sector in Southern Africa, suffer from significant negative effects. Other countries, however, have demonstrated that the migration of highly skilled workers can also have positive affects for the economic development of the sending country; the migration of Indian IT experts is often referred to as a positive example of migration.

This paper will focus on the migration of highly skilled workers and its effect on economic development in Africa. The paper will begin with a theoretical review of the effects of education on economic development. It will examine the theory of migration, and how migration can add to country's economic development. "Case Study: South Africa, India, Romania and Turkish"

To better understand of how the migration of highly skilled workers affects economic development: Will analyze the Following,

1. I will analyze the structure of "one of the above examples" labor market as essential to fully understand the impacts of migration on development.
2. Will examine if the investments in human capital are more stable merged with higher return than attracting foreign capitals. Is the human capital a huge magnet for the foreign investment if they relocate their production according to the abundance of the high skilled labor force in a certain region?
3. How could we create a global dialog between developed and developing countries? Is the main focus should be on the practical experiences from the sending countries. Are these experiences and the know-how of national and international organizations, politicians, scientists, and business people will help to develop policy options in such a way, that migration is sustainable for the sending as well as the receiving country? And how could both benefit from that
4. Analyze the using of terminology such as: "home countries" and "host countries", especially if many migrants – certainly those who belong to the



second and third generation – live in their home country, which once was the host country of their parents or grandparents. The question is could we have a clear view of the immigration issue if we keep thinking and speaking in such terms as “host countries”!

5. Co-development involves working with migrant workers to help their regions of origin. Is it also based on the involvement of local authorities or take place at a multilateral level.
6. The emphasis on co-development and repatriation projects can conflict with a policy of integration, which is also necessary and profitable. Although, is it used as extreme right tool to get rid of foreigners.
7. How the potential of the DIASPORA communities in Germany and Europe can be fruitfully exploited with respect to the economic development of the countries of origin has not been raised.
8. We can find the value of a country contribution to development, is it about: Aid Contribution, Trade contribution, Investment contribution, Migration contribution, Environment contribution, Security contribution, and Technology transfer contribution?
9. How could we support the platform and, in particular, stimulate co-operation with governments, members of parliament, local authorities and NGOs from the many African countries with close migratory links with Europe