

Call for papers:

*Maghreb-Mashreq International* is the English edition of the *Maghreb-Machrek* journal, published since 1964 and indexed in Scopus.

The next issue of *Maghreb-Mashreq International* is dedicated to: “*Migrations from the MENA region: A blessing or/and a curse ?*”

Eds.: Philippe Adair, Mohamed Saib Musette & Alia Fakhry.

This issue will include six to nine papers selected through a double-blind process of peer reviewing.

Papers complying with the journal guidelines (See the Appendix), should be submitted to [agpaedit@eska.fr](mailto:agpaedit@eska.fr) and [adair@u-pec.fr](mailto:adair@u-pec.fr) at the latest by **March 31, 2024**.

Preselection of papers: **April 1-15, 2024**

Notification to authors: **April 22, 2024**

Workshop/Webinar in Valence (Remote/in person): **May 31, 2024**

Selection of the papers, final draft: **June 15, 2024**

Corrections and formatting: **July 15, 2024**

Publication of the issue: **September 2024**

Debates on migration are stirring public opinions in European and Mediterranean countries. Migration policies diverge across the region. On the one hand, the various crises regarding economic, political and security issues that many countries in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region have experienced, together with the large diasporas established abroad, are fuelling migration projects.

According to United Nations estimates, destination countries vary: Almost half of migrants from North Africa chose Europe as their destination, compared with 22% of emigrants from the Mashreq and 17% from those from the Gulf countries (UNDESA, 2020). While brain drain is an important issue (Hadibi and Musette 2023), governments in the MENA region are trying to capitalise on the windfall of emigration. Remittances have been the main source of external resource flows for the MENA region (\$61 billion in 2023), exceeding the sum of FDI and official development assistance (ODA) since 2010. In Lebanon, remittances represent 27.5% of GDP and more than 80% of all external resource flows (sum of remittances, FDI and ODA).

According to the *Arab Barometer* (2023), the desire to emigrate increases with the level of qualifications. It is even stronger among the 18-29 age group, who are generally twice as likely to leave as those over 30, and among men who are also more likely to migrate than women are, although this gap is narrowing.

Against the backdrop of high unemployment affecting particularly young people (up to 40% in Jordan), migration also opens up new job prospects, especially for the most qualified who suffer from a mismatch between their skills and demand from the domestic labour market.

Several initiatives funded by European donors are trying to revitalise labour migration between the two shores of the Mediterranean. New partnership models for labour migration are emerging to reduce the negative impact of migration, such as brain drain, and to meet the labour needs in the destination countries through circular migration solutions or through support to vocational training institutions in the countries of origin.

On the other hand, migration feeds a controversial debate in European host countries, as well as in countries of origin. Several institutions collect and provide data. These data are insufficient in terms of trends, categories of flows and stocks (e.g. refugees versus students), labour market supply and demand issues, the characteristics of human capital that is exported and the distinct motivations of migrants (climate change versus improving well-being). Regular migration is best captured by national administrative and United Nations data, which prove sometimes piecemeal. Irregular movements from the South to the North of the Mediterranean are measured only by administrative data from countries, which may be lacking consistence. The surveys conducted under the MED-HIMS programme in Egypt, Morocco, and Tunisia, however, provide knowledge that is worth considering. Irregular movements from the South to the Maghreb and Mashreq countries, as well as to the North of the Mediterranean, are measured by data provided by international organisations and border protection authorities, which remain very incomplete.

We invite contributions to address in particular but without restrictions the following issues.

What are the determinants of labour migration policies of MENA governments?

What are the metrics needed to gauge migrations, including irregular ones ?

What are the gender dynamics in work mobility?

Is the brain drain a gain for the host country and a loss for the country of origin?

What are the determinants of remittances to the Maghreb and the Mashreq?

Do remittances offset the capital loss from the exodus? Is it just a loss of income? Does this create a social and regional imbalance? What are the consequences of this exodus on the resilience of the middle classes in the countries of origin?

What are the migration policies in the host countries in Europe? How effective are the current arrangements - FRONTEX, border controls, quotas on asylum, assistance conditional on integration?

Does legislation (e.g., Italy) or practices (e.g., Greece) in Europe threaten the rescue of migrants at sea? Is there a humanitarian law that protects migrants?

To what extent do Euro-Mediterranean partnership make it possible to regulate migration and combat irregular migration and human trafficking?

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## Appendix

### **Authors Guidelines**

Authors should send their revised full paper to [agpaedit@eska.fr](mailto:agpaedit@eska.fr) and [adair@u-pec.fr](mailto:adair@u-pec.fr)

The **full paper** must not exceed 7,500 words, or approximately 48,000 signs (including spaces), in MS Word format (.doc or .docx, or rtf).

First page: Name(s) and first name(s) of the institution(s), professional address(s), email(s) and the last two publications of the author(s).

Second page: Title of the article, no mention of the author(s), an Abstract in French and an Abstract in English up to 200 words, as well as six keywords (alphabetical order), and JEL codes, followed by the text and a list of bibliographic references.

Text: Times New Roman, size 12. No more than three levels, using Arabic numerals (1.; 1.1. and 1.1.1.) for the title of each section (no indentation) with a 1.5 line spacing. Please use full sentences and refrain from any listing with hyphens, bullet points or else.

Each paragraph is indented as this one.

Figures (tables, graphs, diagrams and maps) in Times New Roman, size 10: All must be labelled and numbered in Arabic numerals; their location must be indicated in the text. Source should be indicated as well as notes if any.

No gridlines but very few horizontal dividing lines for Tables.

Footnotes in Times New Roman, size 10 (no indentation).

For very limited use, they must not contain references, which are included within the text and refer to the list of references.

References within the text: They are included as follows (Name year), (Name & Name year) or (Name et al year), if there are three or more authors.

Punctuation: Appropriate use of quotation marks and moderate use of capital letters according to typographical rules.

Bibliographic references: Times New Roman, size 10 indented as shown below.

Book: Name(s), Initial(s) First name(s) (year). *Title* (in italics). Location, publisher.

Abdel Ghafar, A. (2018). *A Stable Egypt for a Stable Region: Socio-Economic Challenges and Prospects*. Strasbourg: European Parliament, Policy Department.

Chapter: Name(s), Initial(s) First name(s) (year). Title. In Name(s), Initial(s) First name(s) authors. *Title* (in italics), location, publisher, pp.

Article: Name(s), Initial(s) First name(s) (year). Title. *Journal* (in italics), vol. and n° in numerals, pp.

Abdou, P., Salman, D., & Zaazou, Z. (2013). The Egyptian Revolution and Post Socio-Economic Impact. *Topics in Middle Eastern and African Economies*, 15(1), 92-115

Thesis: Name, Initial(s) First name(s) (year). Title. Discipline. University.

Working paper: Surname(s), First name(s) (year). Title, Research Team, University or Institution.