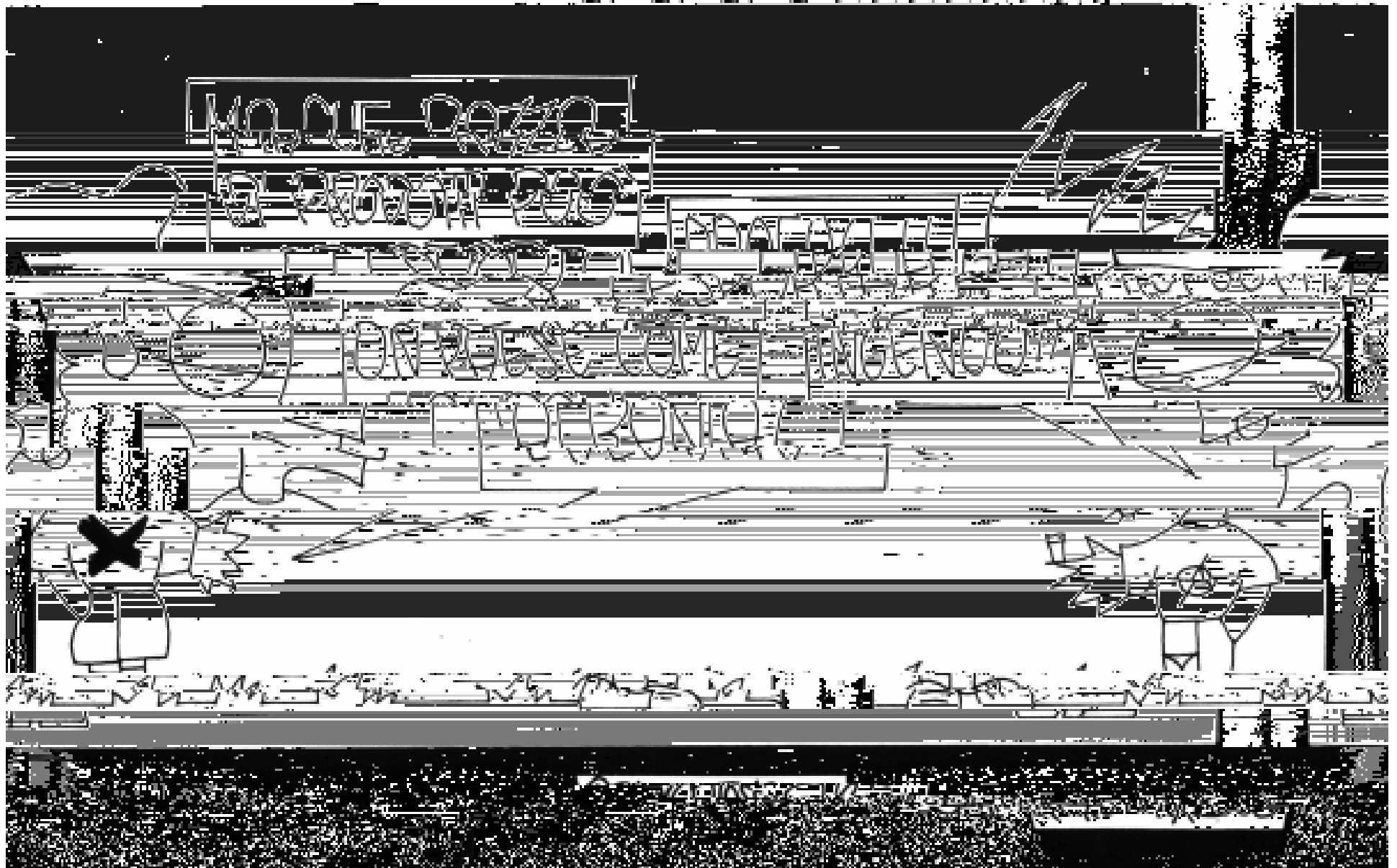




Albania!!





# Albanian migration

High rate of migration during the 90s (one of the highest in the world)

One out of five Albanians emigrated between 1990 and 2001

Greece, Italy, Germany, UK, USA, Canada

Diverse migration in terms of age, skills and socio-economic status (poverty, despair, lack of opportunities, crumbling state, lack of law and order).



# Brain Drain

1991–2005, more than 50 percent of university lecturers and researchers emigrated from Albania.

47.3 percent of them were aged 25-34 at the moment of emigration, 71.4 percent of them emigrated of them

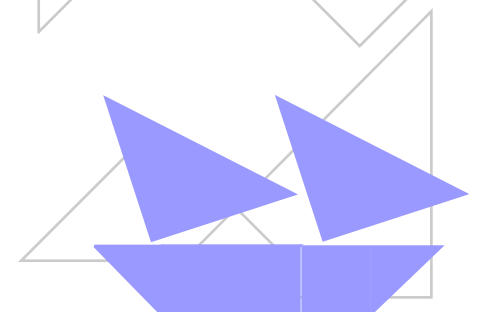


# Brain Waste

Surveys suggest that as many as 60 percent of Albanian intellectuals abroad are not working in their profession.

The brain drain from Albania has strong features of “brain waste”

Considerable and more importantly irreversible loss for the country.





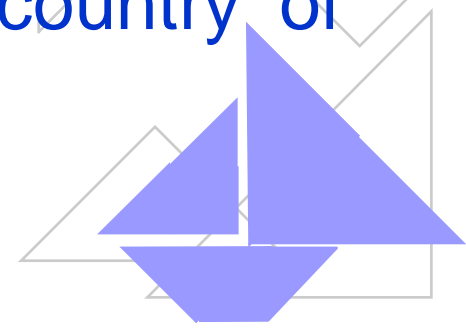


# Diaspora Resources

Economic capital: Financial remittances to households, monetary contributions to special projects or funds, direct spending on specialized exports or tourism

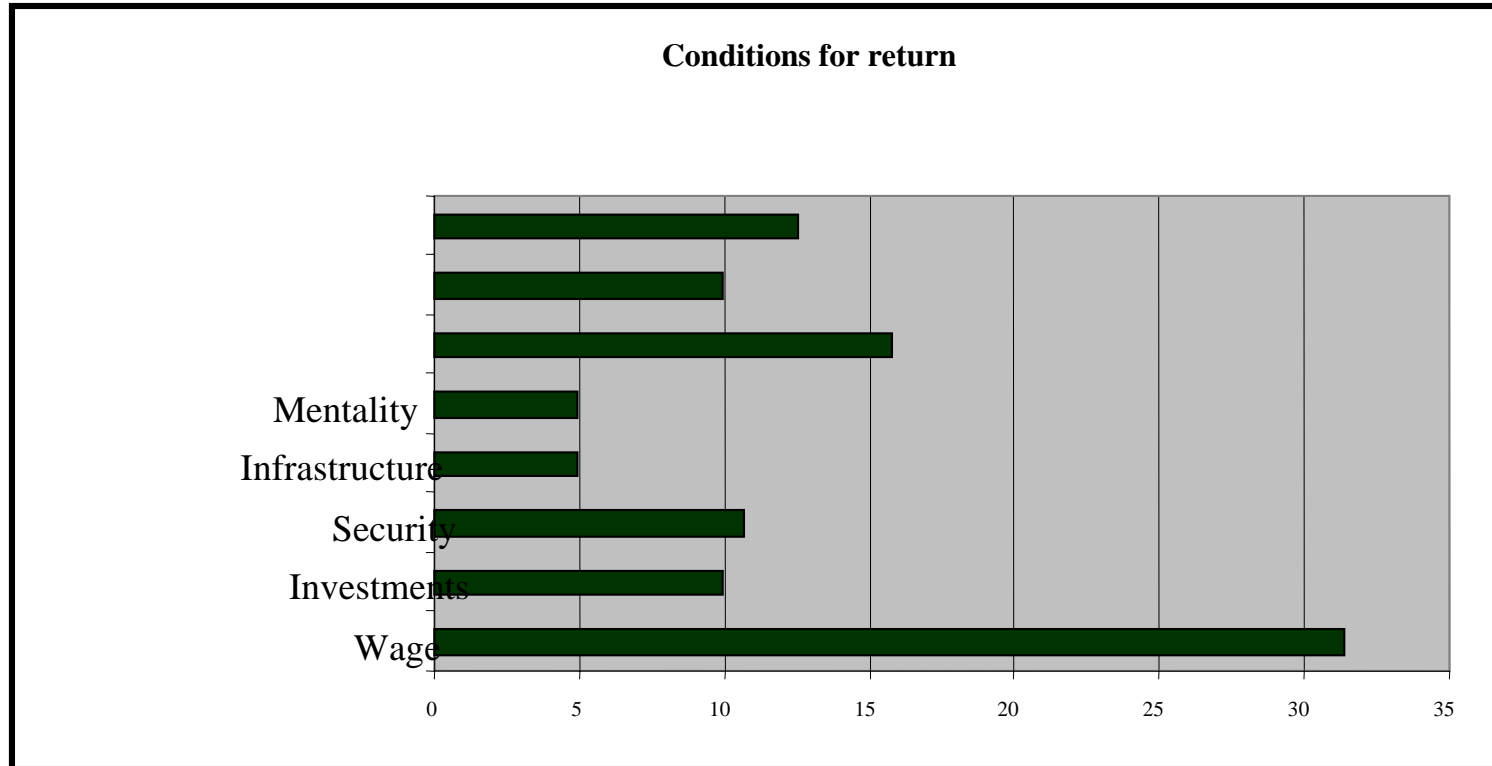
Human capital: Skills, know-how, expertise and knowledge;

Social capital: social networks, transnational ties between expatriates and the country of origin.





# Necessary conditions for return





# Relationship-building



Political will

Reliable links with Albanians abroad.





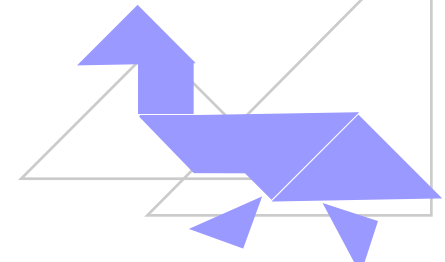
# UNDP Brain Gain Programme

National Human Development Report on economic and social security and migration (2000)

Remittances study (2003)

Diaspora study – Columbia University (2004)

Close cooperation with OSI/Soros, IOM





# Target Groups

Qualified Albanians:

Open to permanent return

Cannot return but are interested to contribute in one way or another

Students





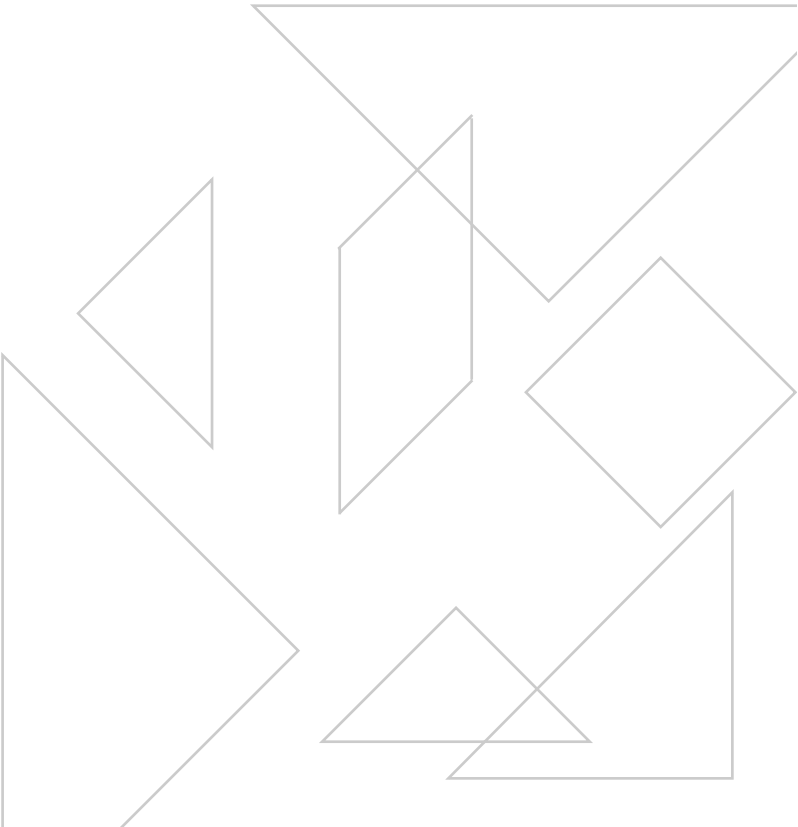
# Programme Components

The Policy Framework

Diaspora Database and website-  
matching supply and demand


Recruitment

Support to the new academic institutions





# Capacity Building

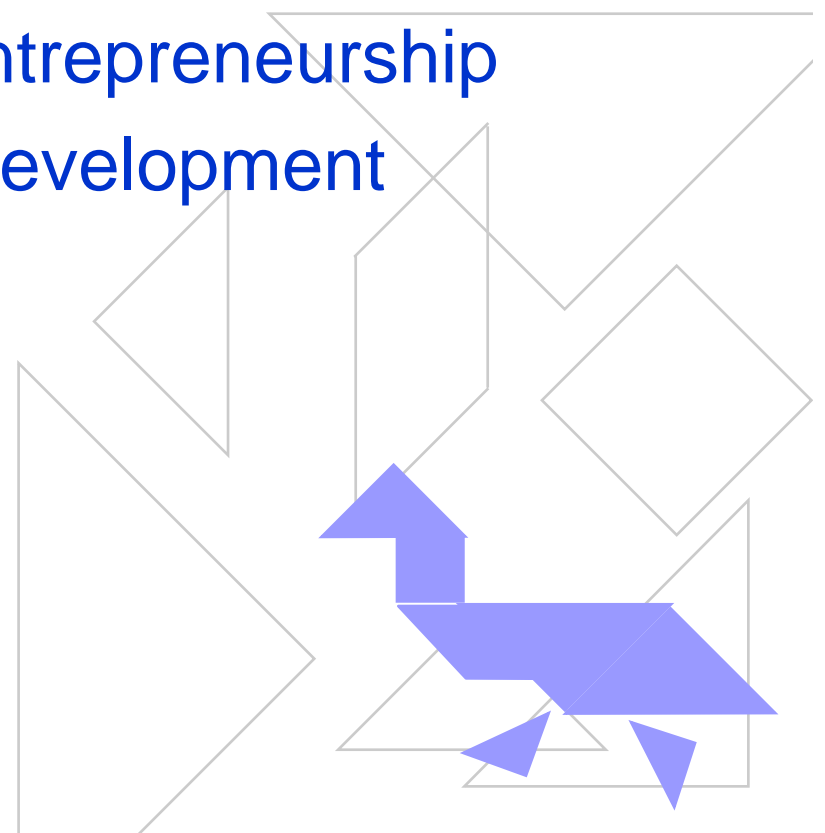
A collection of light gray geometric shapes, including triangles and diamonds, is scattered across the slide. One triangle is positioned to the left of the text, while several others are located to the right and below the text, creating a modern, abstract background.

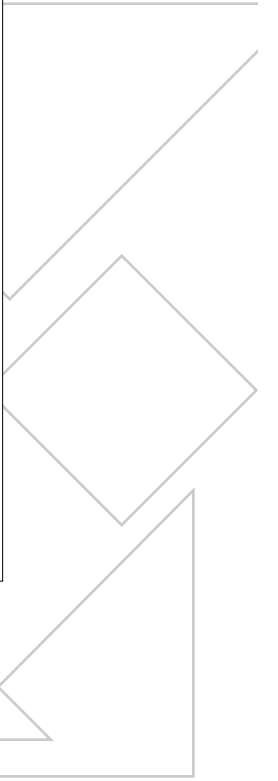
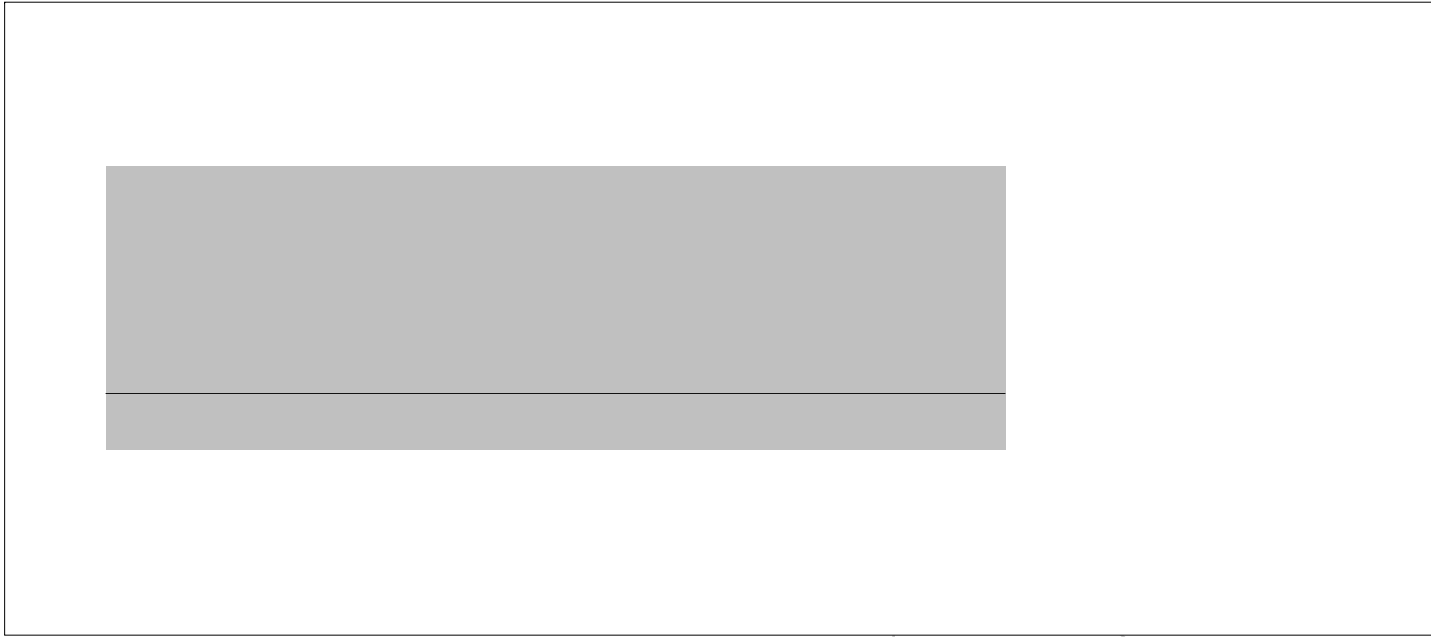
Academic and research knowledge transfer  
Virtual transfer of knowledge and expertise  
Sponsor central and local government,  
Private Sector and Civil Society internships



# Private Sector

Investment in the Country of Origin  
Returning Migrants and Entrepreneurship  
Channel Remittances to Development







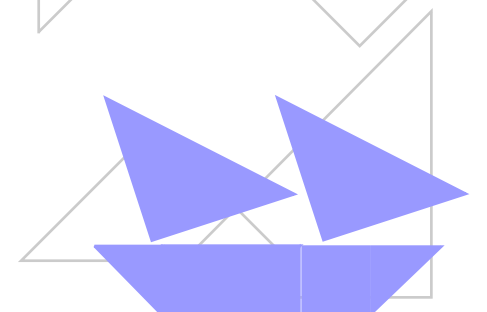


# Challenges Ahead

Initial phase

Best practices and lessons learned from other UNDP interventions

Definition of incentives – salary top ups versus alternative incentives (allocation expenses, additional benefits in cooperation with the government and private sector)





# Thank you

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