

MODELS OF INTERACTION BETWEEN THE STATE OF ORIGIN AND THE DIASPORA

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Abstract: *The impact of the diaspora on the development of the state of origin is a topic that appeared relatively recently in the areas of interest and on the public agendas of the states. Currently, throughout the world, the diaspora represents an active force, involved in almost all areas of activity of a society, which tends to develop and maintain multilateral ties with political, social and cultural institutions in the country of origin or destination. Since the 1990s, more and more states have launched various initiatives at the governmental level in order to attract the development potential of the diaspora. However, often factors such as the availability of institutional means, available time, the needs, desires and capacities of diaspora members to engage in such activities, reduce the panoply of viable options regarding the state's implementation of diaspora-related development objectives. The given article aims to summarize the ways of interaction of the states of origin with the diasporas, to identify the opportunities and challenges of the various policies implemented in the field of the diaspora and to structure examples of good practices applied at the international and national level.*

Keywords: *diaspora, state of origin, diaspora engagement policies, development*

JEL Code: *F22, F63, J68*

Introduction

The perpetuation of the migratory phenomenon and the highlighting of the role of migrant communities consolidated outside the state of origin, put the states of the world in a position to redefine their relationship with the diaspora and to implement concrete actions aimed to capitalize the potential of the diaspora. These actions have also diversified and developed over time, including new and new dimensions: from talent return programs and repatriation of funds to the country of origin, to various projects to transform members of the diaspora into partners of sustainable projects development. At the same time, while some governments resorted to measures such as the implementation of a legislative and regulatory framework favourable to relations with the diaspora, others capitalized even more on this potential by creating, either in the territory of the country of origin or in the territory of the destination country, various specialized institutions in order to strengthen the interaction with the diaspora. This trend has accelerated in the last years all over the world, and the institutions recently created are located at different levels of public administration, represent structures with a different degree of organization and have different objectives (e.g. some structures are exclusively intended for diaspora members living abroad, others to the members of the second-generation diaspora, some structures

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run development programs associated with the resident population in the country of origin, collaboration programs between representatives of the academic or professional environment from both countries, others aim programs to strengthen the cooperation of the environment of business and investment attraction, cultural programs, study programs and exchange of experience between countries, etc.). The gap that we have identified in this sense relates to the lack of a clear vision in the specialized literature regarding the identification of the best methods of interaction of the state of origin with the diaspora, the categories of most efficient institutions specialized in the field, factors that determine the effectiveness of their activity, as well as aspects that need to be taken into consideration during the implementation by the state of the programs concerning diaspora. So, the article aims to represent a consolidated analyze of international best practices including elements mentioned above, which can serve as a theoretical basis for researchers in the field of diaspora, policymakers, government structures, local administrations for distinguishing what are the factors that determine the performance of different models of interaction with diaspora and how this performance can be improved.

1. Literature review

The existing differences in the way that these programs are defined, the lack of constant monitoring and solid evaluations, sometimes make the comparative analysis of the policies and the level of effectiveness of the institutions that implement them - quite difficult, considering that mostly the scientific research on this area, the policy documents and their results are presented in a descriptive and affective manner.

Tinajero (2013) identifies in his research related to relations with the country of origin, five different levels of diaspora involvement in development, classified in ascending order according to the level of participation:

1. *Receiving information.* Diaspora members passively receive information about various development-related initiatives launched in their home countries;
2. *Passive possession of information.* Members of the diaspora are providers of information to stakeholders, including governments in their home countries;
3. *Consultation.* Actors involved in the development process, including governments of countries of origin or destination, consult the members of diasporas to inform themselves about the policies or practices implemented;
4. *Collaboration.* Members of the diasporas assume certain responsibilities, either by delegating tasks to other actors, or by jointly planning/implementing development projects;
5. *Self-mobilization.* Members of the diasporas are independent in making decisions about the development initiatives implemented (Migration data portal, 2022).

Haruta (2017) mention that the multitude of diaspora typologies that we find in the specialized literature demonstrates how complex and multidisciplinary the diaspora phenomenon can be approached and how different the processes that the diaspora is a part of can be. Although most of the times the establishment and strengthening of relations with the

members of the diaspora are merits appropriated by the governments of the countries of origin, some authors consider that in fact, namely the way of maintaining relations with the country of origin through political, economic and socio-cultural activities of the citizens who emigrated, determines the change in the attitude of the states towards their compatriots.

Once arrived in the country of destination, highly qualified migrants tend to associate in various communities not necessarily with the aim of ensuring better living conditions, but with the aim of finding their customs, traditions, mother tongue and contacts with their native country. By joining to existing diaspora associations or creating new associations, the dynamism of increasing the number of diaspora members at the international level and diversifying the way of their involvement in the economic development process is maintained.

Studying their relationship with the country of origin, the researcher Genisaretsky (1970) distinguishes two types of diasporas/immigrants from countries of origin:

- diasporas/ immigrants who during many generations maintain a historical, identity based and mutually supportive connection with their country and form communities located compactly territorially;
- diasporas/ immigrants that do not form dense communities.

The same approach in the classification of diasporas from the point of view of geographical location can also be found at Sheffer (2010). He divides the migrants' communities in *dispersed diasporas* and *compactly located diasporas* (Putina, 2015, p. 2). The location of the diasporas from a territorial point of view is a factor that requires increased attention, because it subsequently influences the way the state of origin defines and implements certain models of interaction with its citizens from the diaspora.

In the context of the influence exerted by the diasporic group on the system of interstate relations, the researcher Poloskova (2002), as a result of carrying out studies on various diasporic communities in Russia, Estonia, Lithuania, Ukraine, Moldova, Finland, etc., defines several types of diasporas from the perspective of the geo-political criterion:

- diasporas whose ideology and practical activity have an impact on the development of the system of global international relations. The criteria that determine the diasporas belonging to this category are the location space, the economic, political and influence potential at the international level, the existence of institutions with global impact such as world congresses or international associations (e.g. the World Congress of the Ukrainian Diaspora, the World Congress of Russians Compatriots Abroad, World Congress of Diaspora and Polish Houses, Diaspora Congress from the Republic of Moldova, etc.);
- diasporas whose activity has an influence on interstate relations at the regional level and at the level of groups of states (e.g. the group of countries in the region of South-Eastern Europe, Central Asia, etc.);
- diasporas influencing bilateral relations between states.

Other researchers believe that belonging to a member of the diaspora means rather a state of mind. For Birkenhoff, diaspora means "*psychological belonging to a common culture in a country of origin or destination*" (Constant & Zimmermann, 2016, p. 3).

2. Data and Methodology

The foundation of different institutions in order to facilitate the links with the diaspora became more frequent in the last years. Although the analyze do not represent exhaustive research over all countries of the world, the paper evaluate how a part of the states have chosen to structure their relations with the diaspora. The article describes initially some important categories of diasporas and their role to set diaspora in the countries of origin as a priority direction at the national level.

In order to achieve the objectives proposed for the realization of this article, the research methods used in writing the paper were: the analysis of the existing theoretical and statistical data related to the subject, the synthesis of scientific approaches regarding the level of involvement of the diaspora in development, the comparative analysis of the diaspora typologies retrieved in the specialized literature, the comparative analysis of the methods and policies implemented in the field of the diaspora in different states in order to identify and deduce the interdependence between the policies implemented by the state at different hierarchical levels and the predisposition of the diaspora to contribute to the development of the countries of origin.

3. The Model and Findings

3.1. Internationally validated models of good practice of interaction between the state of origin and the diaspora

When we refer to the valorisation of the relations of the state of origin with the diaspora, the main purpose of the authorities should be designed, first of all, to ensure the protection of citizens, the creation of favourable conditions for the development and consolidation of the diaspora's contribution to the development of the country of origin, the valorisation of the financial potential of migrants by offering alternatives for directing remittances into investments, transferring their knowledge, know-how and newly acquired skills. The governments of the countries of origin are gradually becoming aware that migrants are becoming more important strategic partners than other groups of internal or external partners. Sometimes, the interest towards the diaspora of the countries of origin is also inspired by the policies promoted by the more developed states in the neighbouring regions, by the examples of good practices promoted by international organizations (OECD, UN, World Bank, USAID or IOM) or by the support offered by them in the efforts of the countries of origin to establish relations with the diaspora or migrants. At the same time, the implementation of these policies is interpreted as an alignment with the strategies of the national and international dialogue partners.

According to an International Organization for Migration study (Agunias & Newland, 2012), in over 56 countries of the world, more than 400 specialized institutions were already established in the structural achievement of the objective of the integration of the diaspora in the development process and, according to Constant & Zimmermann (2016), half of The United Nations member countries had diaspora cooperation institutions.

At the global level, these institutions are hierarchically positioned in the following levels:

1. Ministerial. Since 2001, diaspora ministries have been established in several states that deal exclusively with issues of members of the diaspora (e.g. the Ministry of State for Diaspora Issues in Georgia, the Ministry of Information and Diaspora in Israel, the Ministry of Religion and Diaspora in Serbia, ex-Ministry for the Romanians from Everywhere in Romania, etc.). With the establishment of these ministries, the Government assumes the fact that the institutions that previously managed this field, such as the Ministry of Labour or the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, do not have the capacity to cover all the programs intended for migrants in all their dimensions. Compared to institutions located at a lower hierarchical level, ministerial-level institutions receive regular budget allocations, benefit from support from the state leadership and have a clear development-oriented mandate. By establishing or reorganizing these ministries (some of which were previously offices attached to a ministry), the Government is giving to diaspora the greatest political importance. One of the first such ministries was the Ministry of Haitians Abroad, created in 1995 with the aim of encouraging diaspora communities to get involved in national development efforts and invest in their country of origin. Similar ministries existing in other countries have various objectives such as encouraging the return of qualified young people and reducing their exodus, establishing a virtual business community to favour investments or promoting the inclusion of the children of diaspora members in higher education institutions in the country of origin. Some states have decided to create hybrid institutions, through which they combined diaspora issues with other areas of national interest such as work, tourism or foreign affairs (e.g. the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Migrants in Lebanon or the Ministry of Trade, Industry, Consumers and relations with diaspora from Dominica). This way of establishing joint ministries is not only profitable from the point of view of the cost-effectiveness ratio, but also reduces the uncertainty vis-à-vis the simultaneous involvement of different ministries on similar problems of the diaspora;

2. Sub-ministerial. Some countries have chosen to structure their engagement with the diaspora at a sub-ministerial level, through offices usually attached to the Ministry of Labor and/or Foreign Affairs. The Philippines was one of the first countries to implement such a structure in 1981 - the Overseas Workers Protection Administration, under the authority of the Ministry of Labor. Most institutions of this type, aim to facilitate the integration of the diaspora into the host society and its involvement in the development of the country of origin. Their general orientation is consistent with the attributions and priorities of their guardianship body. At the same time, while South Korea has similar structures dedicated to the diaspora, it is unique in its diaspora policies as they differ depending on the country of destination. For example, policies regarding the Korean diaspora in the US are different from those promoted in China (Constant & Zimmermann, 2016, p.20);

3. National. At this level, the institutions do not have the status of a separate ministry, but they report directly to the highest level in the state and have an important influence within the government. For example, the Commission for Overseas Filipinos,

established in the Philippines to promote economic and cultural ties between the nation and the diaspora, reports directly to the Presidency. The Overseas Chinese Relations Office reports directly to the Prime Minister of the Chinese government. Institutions with a similar structure can be found in Switzerland, Portugal, Poland and, respectively, the Republic of Moldova. Other governments have established intergovernmental and parliamentary committees in order to coordinate the actions dedicated to the diaspora, both legislatively and executively. Poland, for example, has framed such a structure within its legislative body, which facilitates the adoption of essential laws in favour of the diaspora and intensifies its contribution to development;

4. Local. The contribution of the diaspora is not always oriented only towards projects at the national level. Various studies have shown the openness of the diaspora to also engage in projects at the local level, in their hometown, where the community is familiar and they are much more motivated to contribute to the development of their hometown. China is the country with the most extensive network of local institutions dedicated to diaspora relations. Although the main directions of activity of these local organizations are usually drawn at a centralized level, they are nevertheless quite autonomous in decisions about attracting investments from the diaspora and have a positioning much closer to the needs of the population in the country of origin. On the other hand, for members of the diaspora, development projects carried out at the local level have a greater degree of credibility, and they can closely monitor how the contributions offered are managed;

5. Consular. In order to ensure full participation of the diaspora in local development projects, governments sometimes need to create and develop institutions not only on the national territory, but also abroad. The easiest is to involve the consular structures already present in the countries of destination of the migrants which constitute the first point of contact with the native population. In this sense, governments require their consulates to systematically establish links with emigrants, to ensure that they remain in contact with their country of origin. In addition to the basic services provided by consulates based on the Vienna Convention of 1964 (to promote the development of commercial, economic, cultural and scientific relations between the country of origin and the country of destination), consular representations increasingly try to facilitate integration or improve the living conditions of migrants in the countries of destination through various means: education, medical assistance, cultural and community events, counselling for families facing private difficulties and also to cultivate links between migrants, their descendants and their countries of origin. Some states choose to increase their diplomatic presence specifically in countries where a large part of their population is found. The best-known example is that of Mexico which has a significant presence worldwide with over 150 representations, including 50 consulates in the United States of America alone (no other country has so many consulates in a single host country). The composition and qualification of the diplomatic staff has also evolved recently, especially to better respond to the expectations and interests of the diaspora. The practice of some governments promoting

through consular networks the sale of special bonds in order to attract capital from the diaspora is increasingly common. The governments of Israel and India have managed to attract billions of dollars through this type of initiative;

6. Parastatal (or quasi-governmental). Some governments choose less traditional ways to structure their relations with the diaspora by creating foundations or councils. This type of parastatal institutions is usually found in countries of origin that do not want to create the impression that they are involved in the internal affairs of other nations. In 1990, Morocco established the *Hassan II Foundation*, which is described as a private, non-profit and non-governmental body, and according to A. Zahi, one of the former directors of the foundation, a foundation is often more appropriate than a ministry, because it does not touch other sensitive points when referring to the problems of migrants and the authorities of the destination state are more receptive to the issues raised.

The establishment and coordination of efficient and viable public institutions capable of responding to the needs of both the local population and the diaspora is still quite a difficult process for the governments of the countries of origin. Most of the time, problems are related to the lack of financial, technical and political resources, which ultimately leads to the creation of ambitious organizations in the proposed objectives, but with limited capabilities in achieving them. At the same time, as we mentioned before, it is difficult to assess the real effectiveness of these institutions focused on the diaspora and the concrete contribution to the level of national development.

In this sense, international organizations in the field of migration and diaspora formulated 4 recommendations addressed to the countries of origin in the implementation of their policies:

1. Thorough preparation by studying the needs, expectations, potential of the diaspora and defining a structured strategy regarding the attraction of the diaspora in economic development programs. It is also essential that the capacities, competences and intentions of the authorities are converging and complementary with the proposed objectives;
2. Focusing on both elements: process and outcome. The way competent institutions are created is an indicator of their degree of success. At the same time with the planning process, the clear delimitation of responsibilities within and between public authorities, financial transparency, as well as the establishment of a climate of trust and effective communication channels with the diaspora are necessary. Also, international experience demonstrates the fact that the success of an institution's activity is all the greater the more diasporas are involved in planning its activities (either directly or indirectly);
3. Investing in continuous capacity building. Strengthening the capacities of the institution must represent a priority and a premise in the realization of its duties. Establishing adequate funding, expanding technical know-how and stability of partnerships are three key elements of this process. In the case of economic constraints that the countries of origin may face, the model of parastatal

institutions described above could represent a good alternative for assuming some implicit associated costs by the members of the diaspora;

4. Associating the actions of institutions responsible for the diaspora field with national development priorities. In an ideal context, these institutions carry out activities that directly support and complement national development plans. When, however, the priorities and capacities of the diaspora do not coincide with the national development plans, the government should give priority to the needs expressed in the country of destination (Agunias & Newland, 2012, p. 71-99).

3.2 Models of interaction between the Republic of Moldova and its diaspora

The Republic of Moldova is a country in which migration has a significant influence at both the local and national level, mostly being included in the category of countries of origin of migration. For a long time, although the exodus of the population had become more and more obvious, migration was not a topic of interest for the political class in the Republic of Moldova. The first presidential decree regarding citizens of the Republic of Moldova living abroad was issued in 2005², and some policies regarding the diaspora were only found for the first time in the government's activity program for 2013-2014. The establishment in 2001 of the Migration State Service with the aim of developing and promoting migration policies in the country, was proof of the Chisinau government's awareness of the importance of the migratory process for development. In 2005, was established the structure of the first Coordinating Council for the support of people originating from Moldova.

Like most states that intend to capitalize the interaction between the diaspora and the state of origin by maintaining in the state of origin a dedicated organizational structure (ministry, agency, association, etc.), the Republic of Moldova founded in 2013, under the direct coordination of the Prime Minister - the Office for Diaspora Relations. According to the „Diaspora-2025" Strategy, this is precisely the moment when, at the national level, the process of implementing the state policy in the field of relations with the diaspora was outlined. However, the responsibilities in the field of migration have never belonged to a single ministry or administrative structure. Resulting from the availability and competences of human resources, the responsibilities outlined by the normative acts have always been shared between various ministries, public authorities or specialized institutions.

In the last 10 years, a series of programs in the field of migration were implemented in the Republic of Moldova, which were oriented from reducing the negative effects to maximizing its positive contribution. For example, until 2013, around 200 projects and programs dedicated mainly to labour migration and combating human trafficking were implemented in the country, while starting with 2014, national programs focused on capitalizing on development opportunities of migration and attracting remittances into the

² Decree of the President of the Republic of Moldova regarding the support of persons originating from the Republic of Moldova domiciled abroad and collaboration with them, no. 1638-II of August 30, 2000, published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Moldova of September 5, 2000, no. 115.

economy (National Strategy „DIASPORA-2025”, 2016).

With a population of over 1 million citizens settled abroad, the Republic of Moldova ranks 11th in the world in terms of the number of emigrants compared to the number of population. Therefore, it is necessary that the policies and interventions of the state promote the circular nature of the contributions and productive results of migrants and of the diaspora not only at the national level, but, according to the hierarchy presented above, including at the local level (Maciuca, 2019, p.16).

Table 1. Institutional assignment of responsibilities in the field of migration and diaspora in the Republic of Moldova

No.	Institution	Responsibilities
1.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration	Protection of the rights of citizens of the Republic of Moldova outside the country, defining the visa policy, offering consular services, etc.
2.	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection; The National Employment Agency	Elaboration of policies regarding labour emigration/immigration, ensuring the social security of migrant workers, developing pre-emigration, post-emigration, (re)integration policies of migrants, etc.
3.	Ministry of Interior (Migration and Asylum Office, Border Police)	Coordination of issues related to immigration, the status of foreign citizens, asylum issues, border management, combating illegal migration, etc.
4.	The Ministry of Economy	Development of investment policies, attraction and capitalization of remittances.
5.	Ministry of Education and Research	Elaboration and implementation of policies regarding emigration of teaching staff, recognition of diplomas obtained in other countries by citizens from Republic of Moldova.
6.	Ministry of Health	Implementation of policies regarding the emigration of medical personnel, compulsory medical assistance insurance, etc.
7.	Ministry of Culture	Supporting the cultural programs of the diaspora, promoting national cultural values in the diaspora and holding cultural events.

Source: Elaborated by the author, based on „Diaspora-2025” Strategy and Haruța, C., “Relațiile statului de origine cu migranții”

Due to the involvement of the diaspora in social, political, cultural but especially economic aspects, the institutional structure of the Republic of Moldova in the field is currently quite well defined. Among the most active actors in the process of managing the opportunities generated by the phenomenon of migration are the Local Public Authorities (LPA). Through their actions, the diaspora's predisposition to involvement is directly oriented towards local development projects of the migrants' home communities. Starting from the premise of turning emigration into a factor for the development of the communities of origin, UNDP Moldova launched in 2015 a project whose goal was to establish connections between the members of the diaspora and their localities of origin and maintain their involvement throughout the chain to the local development process in particular, in order to improve social services (water supply, social services, education and health), as well as access to various opportunities generating financial benefits (reemployment in the labour field, supporting business development). The project was

implemented in partnership with the Government of the Republic of Moldova, local public authorities, local non-governmental organizations, the private sector, the population, including migrants from the target communities. The approach of the phenomenon is based on 5 pillars and is a model that can be easily replicated in other countries, respecting the local particularities:

Pillar I	Pillar II	Pillar III	Pillar IV	Pillar V
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of emigration at the institutional level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrating emigration into the development of local policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shaping diaspora involvement through the creation of native associations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting meaningful diaspora interventions through joint local projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replicating and ensuring model sustainability

Figure 1. The five pillars approach in order to capitalize emigration for sustainable local development

Source: Elaborated by the author, based on “Diaspora involvement in local development”, Operational guide based on the experience of the Republic of Moldova, UNDP Moldova

As a result of the implementation of the first stage of the project (2015-2018), with the involvement of approximately 40 thousand migrants, 300 thousand inhabitants of 38 localities benefited from financing in the amount of \$3.3 million for the implementation of 55 different projects. Another 101 localities in the country subsequently initiated the replication of this model of managing the benefits of migration. Currently, the II stage of the project is underway (2019-2022) with a planned budget of \$6.6 million, for 35 beneficiary localities in the country (UNDP Moldova, 2022; Maciuca, 2019, p.18).

There is a growing recognition of the fact that diasporas have an important role not only from the perspective of the contribution they can bring to the economic development of the country of origin, but also within the international relations between the states involved in the migration flow. Being in fact between two countries, the members of the diaspora can influence from the perspective of certain issues that concern them, both the internal politics of their state of origin, the politics of the host countries, and the bilateral relations between these two.

In the case of the Republic of Moldova, one of the ways of supporting and collaborating the state with the diaspora and expanding contacts with citizens settled abroad are the Diaspora Congresses - congresses intended for migrant people originating from the Republic of Moldova, held in Chisinau once every two years, starting from 2004. These events represent the first public policy instruments that state representatives used in relation to migrants and the diaspora, even during the period when the importance of the migration phenomenon was not officially recognized. During the congresses, topics of interest of members of the diaspora are regularly addressed, such as the consolidation of consular services and the expansion of diplomatic missions in countries with a significant community of citizens originating from the Republic of Moldova, the strengthening of relations between the state and members of the diaspora and their involvement in social,

cultural, economic and politics life in the country, the recognition of the Moldovan diaspora in promoting the European integration of the country, the creation of employment and businesses opportunities in the country, the implementation of projects intended for young people who have gone to study abroad, etc.

Although during the 9 editions of the Diaspora Congress there were opinions that appreciated the role of these events as symbolic, expressed through the state's attempt to expose its position and coagulate the diaspora through activities aimed at maintaining national identity, however public interest in these events has been maintained and even increased over time (for example, the first edition of the Congress was attended by 120 people from the diaspora, while in the 2021 edition, the official opening event was watched online by almost 80 thousand people) (Report on the organization and conduct of the Diaspora Days and the Diaspora Congress, 2021, p.8).

Conclusions

1. Currently, the diaspora represents an important actor at the international level, which has the ability to influence the course of processes in various fields of activity in the country of origin or destination, as well as the availability to establish, promote and maintain ties with the state of origin for the purpose of achieving some social, economic, cultural or political objectives;

2. In order to capitalize the potential of the diaspora in achieving development goals, the governments of the states involved in the migration process use various measures to implement a favourable climate for relations with the diaspora, including the establishment of various specialized institutions on the territory of the countries of origin or destination;

3. Depending on the policies to be promoted by the state, the institutions specialized in managing the relationship with the diaspora are hierarchically classified on several levels that are directly proportional to the institutions' ability to have independence in assuming certain commitments towards the diaspora and to benefit from support from the state leadership;

4. Considering the fact that often the efficiency of these institutions is conditioned by the availability of financial, human, technical or political resources from the country of origin, it is necessary that during the implementation of their policies, the need to respect certain stages and consecutiveness of certain actions should be taken into consideration;

5. In the case of the Republic of Moldova, the policies in the field of migration and diaspora, as well as the methods of interaction between the state and the diaspora, most often have as their primary objective the maintenance of the symbolic connection with the state of origin and the cultivation of the spirit of belonging, by encouraging the development of various cultural activities intended for migrants and, respectively, the subsequent fulfilment of some social and economic objectives by carrying out actions with an adequate and relevant general content;

6. If the state's forms of interaction with the diaspora do not fully cover all the needs invoked by the communities established in diaspora, then the maximum potential they

generate for the state of origin tends to remain untapped. In this regard, many developing countries around the world seem to still have a lot to learn.

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